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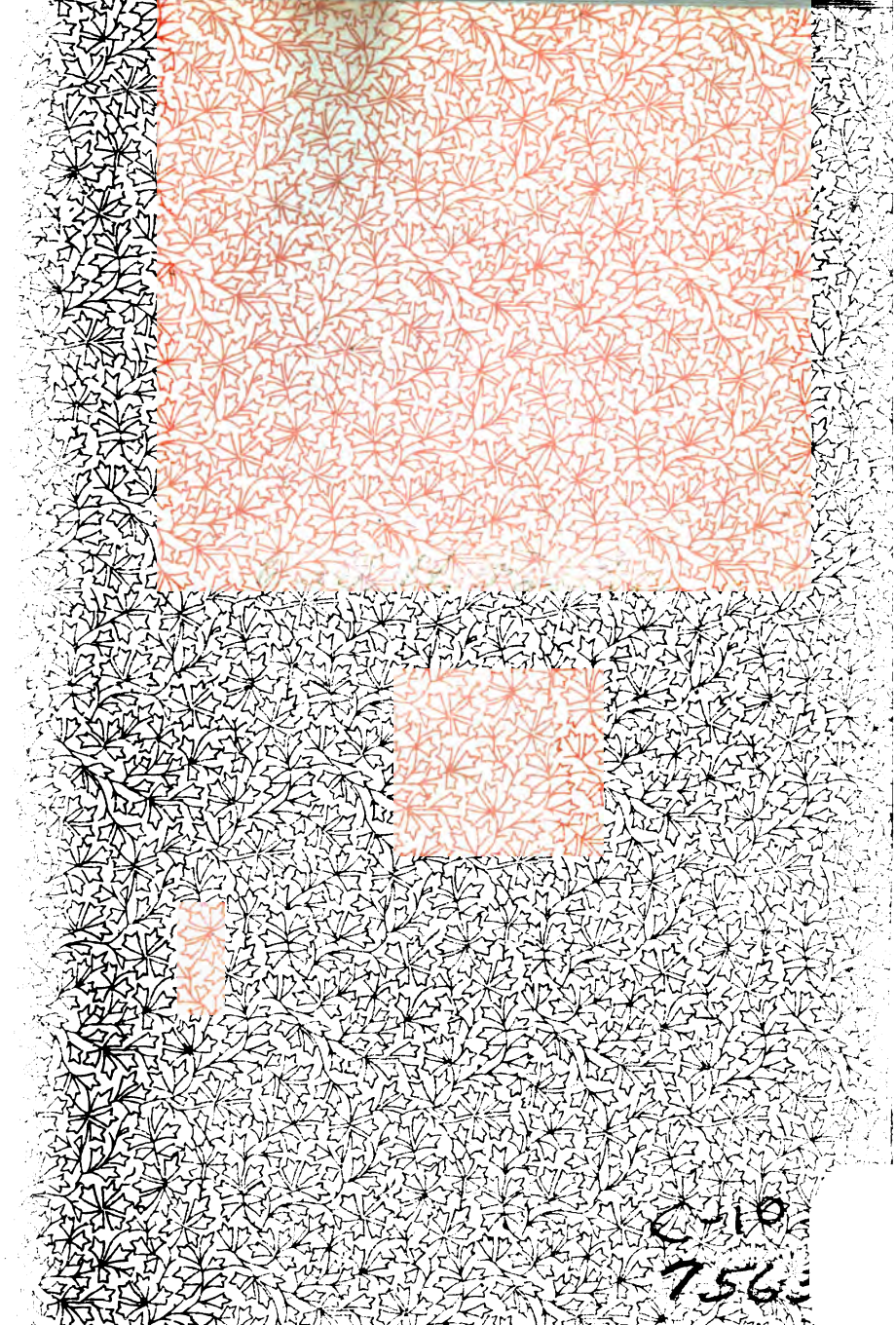
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GRAHAM'S
Hand-Book
STANDARD
HONOLULU

REVISED EDITION





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THE
HAND-BOOK
OF
STANDARD OR AMERICAN
PHONOGRAPHY.

BY

ANDREW J. GRAHAM, A. M.

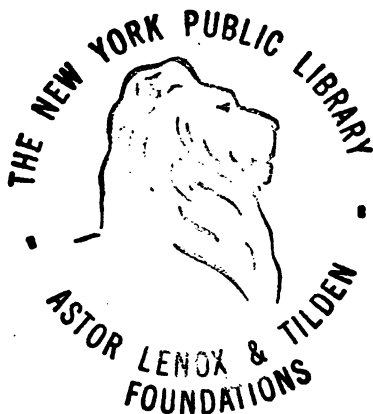
Author of the Standard-Phonographic Series, consisting of the Little Teacher, The Synopsis, The Hand-Book, The First Reader, The Second Reader, The Dictionary, and The Reporter's List: Editor of many Volumes of Periodicals from 1853 to 1893, devoted principally to Phonetic, Phonographic, and Reporting matters.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

(First Edition 1858.)

New York:

ANDREW J. GRAHAM & CO.,
744 BROADWAY.
1894.



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PREFACE.

This revised edition of the Hand-Book of Standard or American Phonography has been prepared mainly because the plates from which preceding editions have been printed are so worn that repairs are no longer practicable. As new plates were necessary for this and future editions, I have taken advantage of the opportunity to make such changes in the *presentation* of the principles of the system, but *without altering them*, as I have considered would be an improvement.

In the Preface to the first edition I said :

“A Standard system of shorthand for the English language must combine the following characteristics :

- I. It must be capable of representing with accuracy the sounds of the English language, and of the principal languages quoted by English writers and speakers.
- II. It must secure considerable speed of writing, with ample legibility, so as to answer all the purposes for which longhand is employed.
- III. It must secure, for reporting purposes, ample speed of writing, without illegibility.
- IV. Order and simplicity must be observed in every department.”

During the thirty-five years that have passed since the first publication of this work, thousands of phonographers, who have learned the art from it, have demonstrated that the system of shorthand it teaches complies with every one of the above-mentioned requirements.

Having perceived, before presenting the system to the public, that it complied with the obvious standard principles of a system of shorthand, and that its learners would not be subjected to the necessity of frequent and harassing changes, I named it *Standard Phonography*. In contradistinction to the Old, or English Phonography, and in honor of my Country, I also called it *American Phonography*. It should be said, however, that the great majority of the writers of this system are inclined to call it the Graham system, or merely "Graham"; and this tendency of naming comes no less from plagiarists from the system, who come with ridiculous pretences of "improvements" on "Graham."

Although for thirty-five years this system has been fully tested by many of the most expert reporters in the world, in no instance, so far as I have been able to learn, has there been any complaint from such experts of any lack of completeness in the thoroughness and perspicuity of its presentation, or of adequacy in its brevity and legibility. On the contrary, I have received thousands of testimonials from all parts of this, and from many foreign countries, expressing gratitude to me for the benefit the writers had received from my works.

It has been demonstrated this year (1893), by carefully compiled statistics, that *more than one-half* of the EXPERT reporters in the United States write the Graham system, and that the remainder are divided among more than twenty other systems, so-called.

These facts, then, clearly prove that the STANDARD quality claimed for the system, in its title, is neither exaggerated nor boastful.

As it is probable that a great majority of the purchasers

of this and subsequent editions will be those who are not familiar with the old edition, and therefore unable to discern the improvements in this one, I will here briefly state some of the principal points of superiority of this edition.

First.—By taking advantage of my process of phonographic engraving (called Stereography), I have greatly increased the number of illustrations in the text, and enlarged the Reading Exercises, so that, in this respect, this revised edition is a great improvement upon the old one, which was itself, in that and in all other respects, superior to any other shorthand text-book.

Second.—By placing each Reading Exercise at the end of the lesson to which it belongs, instead of all of them at the end of the Compendium, more convenience is secured when referring to the text to which they relate; and by means of the “sentences” which are introduced in Exercise II, and continued through all the others, the interest of the pupil is kept keen by finding that he can make practical application of the principles and word-signs as fast as he learns them.

Third.—I have almost entirely dispensed with the chapters on Phonetics, in Part I, because I have found that pupils can be taught to read and write phonography with but slight knowledge of the phonetic principles on which it is based; and because I have extensively used in this edition my system of Phonographic Nomenclature (devised over thirty years ago), which is a very effective aid in teaching and in learning phonography.

Fourth.—The Brief Phonographic Dictionary, which is appended to the General Index, will be found an especially useful addition to this work, although it cannot take the

place of the Standard Phonographic Dictionary any more than a pocket-dictionary can take the place of a Webster's "International."

Fifth.—The Writing Exercises (Part III of this volume) are also published separately in the form of Practice-Books, the object of which is to save students the irksome labor of keeping the place while writing them ; and as a great convenience to teachers of classes that have but a short time for recitation ; for, by the use of these copy-books, or "Writing-Exercise Blanks," teachers can correct many lessons in a short time, or pupils can correct each others' lessons by comparing them with the corresponding Reading Exercise in the Hand-Book. The price of these blanks is so little that they may be used as freely, and at the same time as economically, as common writing paper.

Since the publication of the first edition of this work, I have issued a series of works consisting of an elementary and an advanced Reading-Book, designed to give extensive reading and writing practice-exercises ; a Dictionary, giving the best outlines for about sixty-thousand words and an equal number of phrases ; The Reporter's List, an engraved work, combining in one list, in chart-like form and in phonographic-alphabetical order, all the word-signs, contractions, and phrase-signs contained in lists in the Hand-Book, and with many thousand words *for comparison, contrast, and distinction*, all of which are in harmony with and exemplify the principles of the Hand-Book, and have hundreds of reference marks to its various sections, thus making the entire series harmonious and complete.

In addition to the books just referred to, the extensive use of the system has enabled me to publish many other

books and pamphlets devoted to the interests of the system, among which may be mentioned five volumes of *THE STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR* ; of which Volumes III and IV were published weekly, and contained in all sixteen hundred and forty pages, fully one-half of which were in shorthand ; and Volume V, also published weekly, containing three hundred and twenty-eight pages, *all* of which were in shorthand. I have also published a monthly, *THE STUDENT'S JOURNAL*, continuously since January 1872, the combined volumes containing several thousand pages of shorthand, all in harmony with the system, so that there now exists a phonographic literature more extensive and uniform than ever was known before.

With gratitude to God for life to see the realization of my early hope and ambition to create a practically uniform system of shorthand writing in this country, and with thanks to the public who have so cordially appreciated my works, I send this book forth on its mission.

ANDREW J. GRAHAM.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 26, 1893.

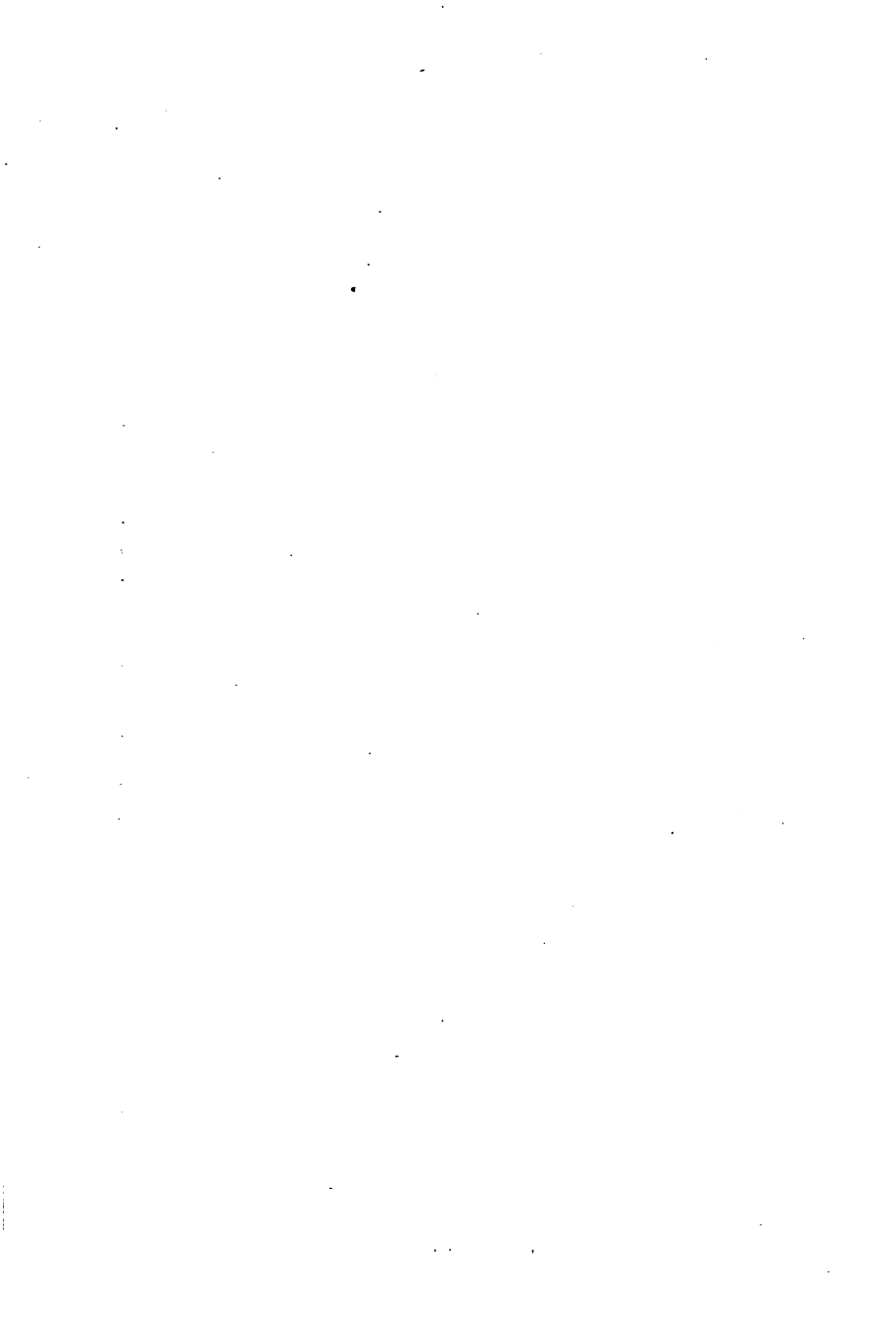


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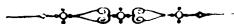
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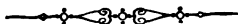
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HAND-BOOK
OF
STANDARD OR AMERICAN
PHONOGRAPHY.



PART I.

INTRODUCTION TO STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY

OR

PHONETIC SHORTHAND.

DEFINITIONS.

PHO-NET'ICS, PHON'ICS, or PHO-NOL'O-GY, *noun*. 1. A science which treats of the elements of language, their modifications, and their relations. 2. The science of representing the elements of language.

PHO-NOT'YP-Y, *noun*. 1. The printing produced with phonotypes—printing, in which each element of language is represented by a distinct letter or type. 2. The mode or system of printing phonetically.

PHO'NO-GRAPH, *noun*. The *graphic* or *written* sign of a vocal element.

PHO'NO-GRAPH, *verb*. To write with phonographs.

PHO-NOG'RAPH-Y, *noun*. 1. The system of representing language with phonographs. 2. The writing produced with phonographs.

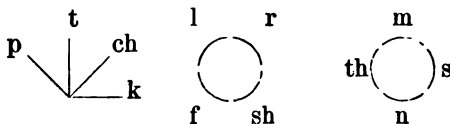
PHO-NOG'RAPH-ER, *noun*. A writer of phonography.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND. Writing produced with an alphabet composed of very simple signs.

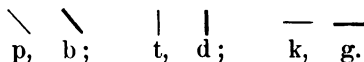
ELEMENTS OF PHONOGRAPHY.

1. Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand, is based upon phonetic principles, harmonized with certain stenographic principles, or laws of speed in writing, which it is the purpose of a phonographic text-book to explain. No phonographic sign of a single sound requires more than one movement of the hand to form it; and it is not unfrequently the case that several sounds are expressed by a single stroke of the pen. The characters for the elements are formed of the simplest geometrical signs—simple lines for the consonants, and dots and dashes for the vowels.

2. As the phonographic characters are explained (in Part II), it will be observed that the straight lines are written in four different directions, and that the curves are written in eight different positions, in accordance with the following diagrams:



3. A class of consonants known as *Mutes* or *Abrupts* are represented in Phonography by straight lines, thus:



4. The likeness between several of the signs given above—one being light and another distinguished from it, simply by its being heavy—intimates a corresponding likeness between the consonants they represent—some

sounds being what are frequently designated as *whispers*, and others being what are called *sonants* or *spoken sounds*. This relation exists between the sounds indicated by

p, b; t, d; k, g; f, v; th, dh; s, z; sh, zh;

as is intimated by their phonographic signs. The similarity will be observed by comparing the initial sounds of the following words:

pay, bay; tie, die; coe, go; fie, vie; thigh, thy; seal, zeal; sure, jour (a French word pronounced *zhoor*).

5. By making the simple lines light and heavy, a sufficient number of simple signs for all the elements are obtained. After a little practice, the writer will find that the heavy signs for the spoken sounds will be made without any particular thought or effort—it seeming very natural to write a heavy sign for such sounds, while it will be felt to be equally natural to write a light sign for a whisper. Such is the similarity between the sounds represented by light and heavy lines, that if the signs of cognate sounds were to be interchanged by accident, but little difficulty would be experienced in arriving at the word intended to be written. The word “Pŭvālō,” for instance, in connection with other words of a sentence, would readily be understood as meant for “Bŭfālō;” so “Vranklin” would be seen to be a mistake for “Franklin.”

6. As / / are not required as signs of any simple consonants, they are employed to represent the consonantal diphthongs,



ch (= t-sh) and j (= d-zh).

7. A class of consonants, usually known as *Continuants*, are indicated in Phonography by curved lines, thus:

⌒ ⌒ (()) ⌒ ⌒


f, v; th, dh; s, z; sh, zh.

8. Two sounds, usually called *Liquids* (because of their ready coalescence with other consonants), are indicated in Phonography thus :

 or 
 l, r.

9. The consonants indicated by the signs *l* and *r* in the words *low*, *row*, are spoken sounds, and, in accordance with the principles thus far observed in the Phonographic Alphabet, they should be represented by heavy lines ; but, on the supposition that the corresponding whispers do not occur in English, the light lines are employed to represent them, and the corresponding


10. Heavy lines are employed to represent the two sounds frequently called *Semi-vowels*, thus :


 w, y.

These sounds are sometimes represented by briefer signs, thus :

c, or >, = w ; u, or ^, = y.

11. Three sounds, called *Nasals* (because, in forming them, the breath is expelled through the nose), are represented in Phonography thus :


 m, n, ng.

12. What is known as the *Aspirate* is indicated in Phonography thus :

 h,

when a dot placed before the vowel is not more convenient.

13. Six of the twelve generally recognized vowels are represented by a dot, and six by a dash. The value of either of these signs depends upon its position respecting a consonant.

14. A heavy dot, according as it is placed opposite the *beginning*, *middle*, or *end* of a consonant sign, signifies

ē, ā, ä.

15. A heavy dash, according as it is placed opposite the *beginning*, *middle*, or *end* of a consonant sign, signifies

au, ō, ōō.

16. The corresponding short vowels indicated by

ī, ě, ă,
ö, ŭ, öö,

are represented by light dots (for the first three) and dashes (for the remainder) opposite the *beginning*, *middle*, or *end* of a consonant. The dashes are to be made about the length of a hyphen (-) and are written at right angles with the consonant-signs.

17. Thus two characters are made to represent twelve sounds. These signs are placed before or after the consonants, as may be desired. As the consonants of a word are first written, and the vowels written beside them, the reporter (who reads mainly by consonants) can omit the vowels to any desirable extent. It is frequently the case that a phonographer, in writing a letter, writes merely the consonants of the words employed, and inserts the vowels as he revises what he has written.

18. The four vowel-diphthongs are represented by small angles, for the mode of writing which the reader is referred to the *Compendium*, § 95.

19. *Speed of Phonography*.—As soon as the writer becomes sufficiently familiar with the system to be able to

omit most of the vowels, he will find, by calculation, that to write a given number of words phonographically will require but *one-seventh* of the number of strokes necessary to write them in the common longhand. Hence a person who is able to write by the common longhand twenty-five words per minute, can write by phonography 175 words per minute, as soon as he has thoroughly familiarized the phonographic letters.

20. *Arrangement of the Consonant Signs.*—In the Phonographic Alphabet the whispers are made to precede the sonant consonants, because they are more easily pronounced than the spoken consonants. On the contrary, the long vowels which correspond to the spoken consonants precede the short vowels, because their pronunciation is easier than that of the short ones.

MATERIALS FOR WRITING.

Ruled paper should always be employed for phonographic writing. In early practice, the double-line or triple-line paper will afford the pupil assistance in determining the proper length and proportion of the letters. A good steel pen is usually preferred to a gold pen for fine phonographic writing. The Author has made use of the finest steel pens, for a number of years, even for reporting purposes. The student is recommended to make use of a pen from the very commencement of his writing, as it leads to an accuracy and beauty of writing that would very rarely be acquired with the use of the pencil. Contrary to what is generally supposed, a pen is to be preferred to a pencil for rapid writing, especially by those who accustom themselves to the use of a pen on all convenient occasions. Occasional practice with a pencil, however, is recommended, for the purpose of accustoming the hand to its use, as the writer may some-

times be so situated that the employment of pen and ink would be exceedingly inconvenient. Soft and rather rough paper should be used for pencil practice.

METHOD OF HOLDING THE PEN.

The best and most rapid writers, for the most part, hold the pen the same as for ordinary writing—that is, between the thumb and forefinger. The pen should be held loosely, so that the nib may be readily turned and suited to the execution of characters made in various directions.

METHOD OF STUDY.

Observe that Lesson I, of the Compendium, consists of Sections 1-25, and that the sections comprising each of the following Lessons are indicated in the same manner. Make yourself thoroughly conversant with all the statements contained in the coarse print, testing your knowledge by means of the questions at the bottom of each page. As soon as all the questions referring to the coarse print can be readily and certainly answered, read, several times through, the whole portion (including the fine print) to which reference is made. Then answer all the questions referring to the sections read. Next, read several times through the Reading Exercise following the last section of the lesson, seeking to have a perfect understanding of everything therein contained. If any difficulty is experienced here, the student should attribute it to his failure to comply strictly with the preceding instruction; and, if he will accept advice of vital importance to his success in the study of phonography, he will carefully review the sec-

tions referred to, and assure himself, once for all, that their principles are thoroughly fixed in his memory. The exercise having been read several times, should be repeatedly copied, care being taken to make the signs as nearly as possible like those of the exercise, rather than to write rapidly. As a further exercise in the principles of the lesson, the pupil may turn to the first Writing Exercise (Part III) and repeatedly write in phonography the words there given. The same course should be pursued with all the subsequent exercises. Previous, however, to commencing another exercise, benefit will be derived from a careful review of the sections to which the first exercise refers.

Phonographic teachers should assign such a number of these exercises for each lesson as will be necessary to bring all the principles they propose to teach, within the course of lessons. The most rapid progress will be made by assigning brief lessons at the commencement of the course, and until the pupil has become thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of the system, when the lessons may be made to embrace a greater number of exercises. There should never be an attempt to embrace more principles in a series of lessons than the pupil can perfectly master. Rather lay the foundation for his further successful study of phonography in private, by teaching only as many principles as can be thoroughly familiarized in the proposed course of instruction. Otherwise the pupil will become confused and hindered in his progress, if not discouraged from the further study of the art.

When all of the twenty-five lessons of the Corresponding (or elementary) Style have been mastered, the student will be prepared to take up the study of the Reporting Style following, and of which he will have learned many of the important principles in the fine-print portion of the text in the preceding part of the Compendium. The

Corresponding Style contains, in germ at least, nearly every principle of the Reporting Style. The latter is distinguished from the former, principally by the extension of the use of three positions for outlines; by its additions to the word-signs and contractions of the Corresponding Style; and by its use, to the utmost extent consistent with legibility, of the other time-and-labor-saving expedients explained in the chapter entitled "Contractions and Expedients."

Having carefully studied Sections 255-272 the student who is anxious to acquire a speed adequate for verbatim reporting, should lose no time in learning the word-signs and contractions of the Reporting Style; but he should not suppose that, failing to commit the whole list, or forgetting some of them, it would be improper for him to use full outlines, or such contractions as occur to him when reporting, providing, of course, they are made in accordance with the general principles for forming contractions. Each person is at liberty to use more or less of the word-signs and contractions according to his will, or need, or knowledge, just as he uses more or less of the contractions furnished by Webster's Dictionary, according to his need or knowledge. If the pupil has a very speedy hand, and a poor memory or an indisposition to tax it, he may get along with no more word-signs or contractions than are furnished in the Corresponding Style. But if the reporting student finds that, with all his urging, his hand will not go fast enough to keep up with the speaker, then he must either get the speaker to talk slower, or he must learn and *familiarize* more contractions—must lessen the labor of the hand. And when he finds—as the mass of writers do—that the mind must help the hand, by means of various devices, he will find them in the Standard Phonographic Works.

The course of study here recommended is such as will result in the attainment, in the shortest possible time, of

a *thorough* knowledge of phonography, and the ability to use it with freedom and accuracy. The chief benefits of phonography can be secured only by becoming entirely conversant with its principles and the established phonographic outlines for words. This requires considerable *study* and *practice*; yet, if the pupil will follow the directions of this work, he will find himself possessed of an art which he will deem almost invaluable, and that, too, with considerably less study than is required for the attainment of any one of the usual branches of education, which would be of inferior service.

The present work has been written with the view of placing a thorough knowledge of this very valuable art within the possession of every person who is willing to make an effort at all proportionate to the good he desires. While the Author has endeavored to remove every needless difficulty in the attainment of phonography, and labored to provide the student with every assistance which the extensive practice and teaching of phonography have suggested to him, he has had no hope of making it so simple and easy as to bring it within the comprehension of that pitiable class of minds, who are so averse to intellectual exertion that nothing is acquired by them which, so to speak, may not be comprehended at a glance; and who, even though they may be so fortunate as to possess considerable natural brilliancy of talent, prove entirely deficient when compared by a just standard, with those who have not perhaps been fortunately endowed by nature with any remarkable intellectual ability, but who have had the spirit to *work* perseveringly with the moderate talent which has fallen to their lot, for the accomplishment of whatever object may have seemed to them desirable; and whose mental acquisitions will eventually give them a power and intellectual position which genius, however brilliant, unaccompanied by mental application, can not hope to equal.

PART II.

THE COMPENDIUM.

LESSON I.

(§§ 1-25.)

NOTE.—For Method of Study, see PART I, page 19.

SIMPLE CONSONANTS.

SIMPLE-CONSONANT SIGNS AND THEIR POWERS.

























§ 1. The *Power*, or *Sound*, of each shorthand consonant-sign can readily be derived from its *Name*; as, *t* from Tee, the name of |; as, *m* from Em, the name of —; as, *ch* from Chay, the name of /. The power (or sound) is also shown by the sound of the italic letter or letters in the names, in the phonographic consonant-alphabet, in the following section.


REMARK 1. It is convenient, as well as usual, to employ the term *Consonant* to denote both a certain kind of *sound* and also its *sign*, though, strictly speaking, the sign of a consonant should be called a *consonant-sign*.

REM. 2. The consonantal diphthongs *CH* [= T-SH] and *J* [= D-ZH] are, for *stenographic* reasons, treated as simple consonants, and are, therefore, given the simple signs / [named CHAY], / [named JAY].

Questions on § 1.—Q. How is the Power (or Sound) of a shorthand consonant-sign derived? *Ans.* From its *name*, as “Gay” indicates the hard sound of *g*, as in *gay*, *go*, etc. Q. How is the term Consonant usually employed? How, strictly speaking, should we distinguish a consonant and its sign? What proximate elements, or consonantal-diphthongs are given simple (or single-stroke) signs? What are the elements of *CH* (or Chay)? *Ans.* T-SH. Q. Of *J* (or Jay)? *Ans.* D-ZH. Q. What are the simple (or single-stroke) signs for *Ch*, *J*? *Ans.* /, / . Q. What are their names? *Ans.* Chay, Jay.

§ 2. THE STANDARD-PHONOGRAPHIC SIMPLE-CONSONANT ALPHABET, IN ITS SETTLED ORDER.

Names :	<i>Pee,</i>	<i>Bee,</i>	<i>Tee,</i>	<i>Dee,</i>	<i>Chay,</i>	<i>Jay,</i>		
								
	<i>Kay,</i>	<i>Gay,</i>	<i>Ef,</i>	<i>Vee,</i>	<i>Ith,</i>	<i>Thee-Dhee,</i>		
								
	<i>Es,</i>	<i>Zee,</i>	<i>Iss,</i>	<i>Ish,</i>	<i>Zhay,</i>	<i>Lay,</i>	<i>Ar,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
								
	<i>Em,</i>	<i>En,</i>	<i>Ing,</i>	<i>Way,</i>	<i>Wëh,</i>	<i>Wüh,</i>	<i>Yay,</i>	
				<i>H-dot, or Hëh.</i>				
	<i>Yëh,</i>	<i>Yüh,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>H-dot, or Hëh.</i>				

 *Lay, Ray, and Hay* are always written upward.

REM. 1. The "Settled Order of the Phonographic Alphabet" is especially important in arranging shorthand *forms*, as, of word-signs and phrase-signs, as in the "lists" in this work, and in the Author's "Reporter's List."

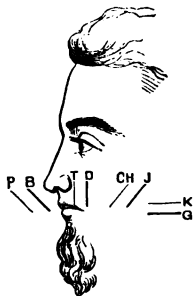
REM. 2. (a) The brief signs for *s* (*z*), *w*, *y*, and *h*, are called **BREVES**. (b) The circle for *s* or *z*, in order to distinguish it from the stroke (*Es*), is named *Iss*. (c) The brief sign for *w* is called Brief *Way*, or, in order to distinguish between the different openings of the sign, *Wëh*, when opening to the right, and *Wüh*, when opening to the left. (d) The brief sign for *y* is named Brief *Yay*, or, in order to distinguish between the different directions, *Yëh*, when the sign opens upward, and *Yüh*, when it opens downward. (e) The Consonant-Signs need to be given and learned *first*, and the Vowel-Signs are given later, as their value is according to place beside the consonant-strokes. (f) The old-time classification of the consonants is thoroughly explained in **PART I**, and hence is but barely adverted to here; as, 1. *Mutes* or *Abrupts*, sometimes called *Explodents* (*p*, *b*; *t*, *d*; *k*, *g*). 2. *Continuants* (*f*, *v*; *th*, *dh*; *s*, *z*; *sh*, *zh*). 3. *Liquids* (*l*, *r*). 4. *Nasals* (*m*, *n*, *ng*). 5. *Semi-vowels* (*w*, *y*). 6. *Aspirate* (*h*).

§ 2. Name and write the Phonographic Alphabet in its settled order.

Questions.—What are the brief signs for *s* (*z*), *w*, *y*, and *h*, called? Why is the brief sign for *s* or *z* named *Iss*? Which way does *Weh* open? *Wuh*? What name is given to both *Weh* and *Wuh*? *Ans.* Brief *Way*. What name is given to both *Yeh* and *Yuh*? Which way does *Yeh* open? *Yuh*? Why do the consonant-signs need to be given and learned first?

MNEMONIC ASSISTANCE IN LEARNING THE CONSONANT-SIGNS.

§ 3. The student will be assisted in committing the consonant-signs to memory by supposing, with reference to the following diagram :



Names : *Ef, Vee, Ith, Dhec, Es, Zee, Ish, Zhay.*

1. **PEE AND BEE.**—That the signs of PEE and BEE proceed from the lips, because their sounds are produced by a contact of the lips.
2. **TEE AND DEE** —That the signs of TEE and DEE are placed upright at the teeth, because these sounds are produced with a contact of the Tongue and Teeth.
3. **CHAY AND JAY.**—That the signs of CHAY and JAY are inclined midway between TEE and KAY, because in part formed with a contact midway between the TEE and KAY contacts.
4. **KAY AND GAY.**—That the signs for KAY and GAY are placed at the throat, because these sounds are produced with a contact at that point.

§ 3. Why do the signs of Pee and Bee proceed, in the Diagram, from the lips? Why are the signs of Tee and Dee placed upright at the teeth? Why are the signs of Chay and Jay inclined midway between the signs of Tee and Kay? Why are the signs for Kay, Gay, placed at the throat? Why are the signs of Ef and Vee written in the same direction as the sign for Pee? Why are the signs for *th* and

5. **EF AND VEE.**—That the signs of **EF** and **VEE** are written in the same direction as the signs for **PEE**, and **BEE**, because their sounds are produced in part with the lips.
6. **ITH, DHEE (=THEE), AND ES, ZEE.**—That the signs for **ITH**, **DHEE**, and **ES**, **ZEE**, are written in the direction of the sign for **TEE**, because the sounds of **ITH**, **DHEE**, and **ES**, **ZEE**, are produced by a partial contact at the teeth.
7. **ISH AND ZHAY.**—That the signs of **ISH** and **ZHAY** are written in the direction of the signs for **CHAY** and **JAY**, because these sounds are produced at the same point of contact.

§ 4. **LAY AND AR.**—The curve signs for **Lay** and **Ar** may be regarded respectively as the *L*-eft and *R*-ight portions of an arch :



§ 5. **WAY.**—The stroke (**WAY**) and the brief signs (**WEH** and **WUH**) of **W** may be regarded as portions of a script **W**, as in the following figures :



§ 6. **YAY.**—The stroke (**YAY**) and the brief signs (**YEH** and **YUH**) of **Y** may be regarded as portions of a script **Y**,

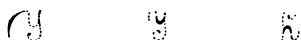
s written in the direction of the sign for *t*? Why are the signs for **Ish** and **Zhay** written in the direction of the signs of **Chay** and **Jay**?

§ 4. How may the signs for **Lay** and **Ar** be remembered?

§ 5. How may the signs for **W** be remembered? What is the name of the stroke? Of the brief signs?

§ 6. How may the signs for **Y** be recalled? Give the names of the stroke and brief signs?

in its natural and inverted positions, as in the following figures :



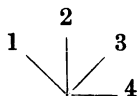
§ 7. TEE AND DEE.—The signs of TEE and DEE may be regarded as the upright straight line of

T, D.

§ 8. CHAY AND JAY.—The sign of JAY may be regarded as an abbreviated *J*. The sign of CHAY, the *kindred* sound, should, of course, be written by a *light* sign in the same direction.

MANNER OF WRITING THE CONSONANTS.

§ 9. Each stroke consonant-sign is to be written in the direction of one of the lines of the following diagram :



the lines in the first and third directions being inclined midway between a perpendicular and a horizontal line.

§ 10. *Left-Inclined* and *Perpendicular* letters are always written downward.

§ 11. *Horizontal* letters are written from left to right.

§ 7. Of what common letters may the signs for 'Tee and Dee be considered a portion ?

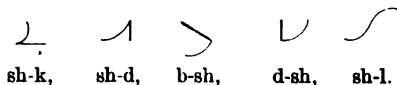
§ 9. In how many, and in what, directions are the consonant-signs written ? How much are those in the first and third directions inclined.

§ 10. How are perpendicular letters, and those inclined to the left, to be written ? How should you write Bee ? Way ? How should Ar be written ? Vee ? Dee ?

§ 11. How are the horizontals written ?

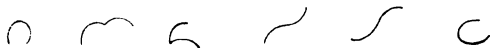
§ 12. Of *Right-Inclined* letters, some are written downward and some upward.

1. / Chay, / Jay, (Yay,) Zhay, are always written downward.
2. (a.) When standing alone, sh is always written downward.
(b.) When joined with other *stroke-signs*, it may be written upward or downward, as may be most convenient; thus:



When written downward, it is called *Ish*; when written upward, it is called *Shay*.

8. (a.) When standing alone, l is always written upward.
(b.) When joined with other *stroke-signs*, it may be written upward or downward, according to convenience; thus:



Lay-Es, Lay-Em, El-Em, Lay-Shay, Shay-Lay, El-Ing.

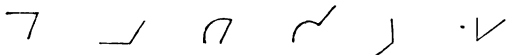
When written upward, it is called *Lay*; and *El* when written downward.

4. (a.) The straight sign for *r* is invariably written upward—and, when standing alone, at an inclination of about thirty degrees.
(b.) It is thus distinguished from Chay, which, standing alone, is

§ 12. How are the signs inclined to the right to be written? How is Chay to be written? Zhay? Jay? Is Ish written upward or downward? Write Ish. When the only consonant in a word is *sh*, do you write Ish or Shay? How is Shay always written? Write some outline with Shay. Write Ish and join it with Pee; with Kay. How is the sign for *l* to be written? Is it ever written downward? What is it called when written downward? What is its name when written upward? When joined with other strokes, may it be written downward? How is the straight sign for *r* written? What is its name? At what inclination is it to be written when standing alone? How is Ray distinguished from Chay when joined with other signs? How when

written at an inclination of about sixty degrees; that is, less slanting than Ray; thus: / Chay, / Ray.


- (c.) When Chay and Ray are joined to other *stroke*-signs, they are distinguished by their direction—Chay being always written downward, while Ray is invariably written upward; thus:



Kay-Chay, Kay-Ray, Lay-Chay, Lay-Ray, Tee-Chay, Tee-Ray.

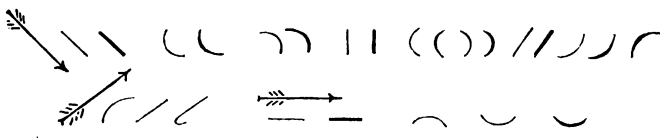
5. Hay is invariably written upward.

REM. 1. A sign is always to be regarded as standing alone, unless it is joined with some other sign by which its direction may be determined.

REM. 2. There is but one exception in Phonography to the rule that all heavy perpendicular and sloping strokes must be written downward, namely, Zhel (a sign which will be explained later), which is used in such a word as  ambrosial.

REM. 3. No difficulty is experienced in giving different inclinations to Chay and Ray, because the common writing has accustomed the hand to make the upward strokes more inclined than the downward ones.

§ 13. ILLUSTRATION OF THE DIRECTION OF STROKES.



standing alone? Write Ray-Chay. Write Chay-Ray. Show how Ray-Pee is distinguished from Chay-Pee. Show how Pee with Ray joined is distinguished from Pee-Chay. How is Hay written? Is it ever written downward? [Rem.] When is a sign to be regarded as standing alone? In what direction, as a general rule, are the heavy sloping strokes to be made? Why is it easy to make Ray more sloping than Chay?

§ 13. How many, and which, signs incline to the left? Which are perpendicular? Name those which incline to the right and are written downward. Which are always written upward? How many horizontals are there? In what direction are they written?

PHONOGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE.

§ 14. The phonographic nomenclature or name system invented by the Author proved to be one of the greatest improvements ever made for the shorthand art. It provided a definite system of naming the shorthand signs (convenient for both teacher and pupil), saving resorting to uncertain descriptions by voice or pen, air gyrations with the hand, and geographical descriptions: as "Cee-Aitch (*ch*)," for Chay; "Tee-Aitch (*th*), light," for Ith; "Es-Aitch (*sh*), downward," for Ish; "curved sign for *r*, downward, southwest," for Ar; "straight line for *r*, northeast, upward," for Ray; "En-Jee (*ng*)," for Ing; "stroke Double-You (*w*), southwest," for Way; "brief sign for Double-You (*w*), opening to the right," for Weh; "Aitch (*h*) stroke, northeast," for Hay; "small circle Es (*s*)," for Iss; and many other awkward descriptions.

As in this improved edition of the Hand-Book the nomenclature has been taught, as required, by giving the names with the signs, the elaborate presentation of the system formerly given in this section is deemed unnecessary. One of the inestimable values of the nomenclature was its rendering possible our Phonographic Dictionary, presenting cheaply and understandingly thousands of forms for words and phrases. No system of engraving the signs was adequate for the purpose even if as good as the nomenclature.

SIZE OF THE CONSONANT-STROKES.

§ 15. (*a*) The learner should make the consonant-strokes

§ 14. What has the invention of the phonographic nomenclature proved to be? What did it provide? What were some of the ways of describing shorthand characters orally before the invention of the nomenclature.

§ 15. What length should the learner make the consonant-strokes?

about one-sixth of an inch in length, as in these pages. (b) The practiced phonographer may advantageously make them a little smaller—it is not a matter of *absolute* size, but of PROPORTIONATE size of the letters. (c) To lay the foundation of good phonographic penmanship, it is necessary that the phonographs should, for a considerable time, be written with the utmost care. Do not attempt, at first, to write rapidly, but *well*. *Speed in phonographic writing is the result principally of familiarity with phonographic letters and principles.*

JOINING THE CONSONANT-STROKES.

§ 16. All the consonants in a word should be written without lifting the pen, the second sign commencing where the first ends, the third being continued from the end of the second, and so on ; thus :



Names : Pee-Kay, Tee-Chay, Ray-Kay, Ray Chay, Tee-En, Vee-En.

CONSONANT-SIGNS REPEATED.

§ 17. Two consonant-strokes of the same kind occurring together are written thus :



Names : Gay-Gay, Em-Em, En-En.

May the practiced writer reduce the size of the signs ? Is the value of the letters a matter of *absolute* or *proportionate* size ? What is the foundation of good phonographic penmanship ? Of what does *speed* in phonographic writing result from principally ?

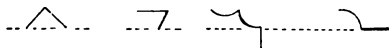
§ 16. Repeat the directions for writing the consonants of a word. Should the pen be lifted in making the consonants of a word ? Where should the second consonant of a word begin ?

§ 17. Write Em-Em, En-En, Kay-Kay, Jay-Jay, Pee-Pee, Tee-Tee, Ef-Ef, Bee-Bee, Gay-Gay.

POSITION OF WORDS.

I.—With Perpendicular or Sloping Strokes.

§ 18. The *first* perpendicular or inclined stroke of a consonant outline should rest upon the line of writing ; thus :




Names : Ray-Pee, Kay-Jay, En-Vee-Tee, Ar-Gay.

II.—Composed Entirely of Horizontal Strokes.

§ 19. Until otherwise instructed, the learner should write upon the line all words composed entirely of horizontal consonants.

CAUTION.—ORDER OF READING THE STROKES.

§ 20. (a) It will sometimes happen that a stroke which is further to the right than another in the line of writing must be read first ; thus:  is Tee-Chay and not Ray-Tee.

(b) Tee is known to be the first letter, because, according to Section 18, the *first* perpendicular or sloping stroke should rest upon the line ; and the second sign is known to be Chay and not *Ray*, because, as Tee must be made


§ 18. Where should the first perpendicular or inclined stroke of an outline rest ? Which stroke of Ray-Gay should rest upon the line ? of Em-Zee ? of Em-Chay ? Of Lay-Kay, where must Kay be written ? —on or above the line ? Where must Em be written, in writing Em-Ray, in order to have the sloping stroke rest upon the line ?

§ 19. Where, till further instruction are given, should words composed entirely of horizontal strokes be written ? Should Em-Kay be written on or above the line ? If on the line, why ? Where should En-Kay be written ? En-Em ?

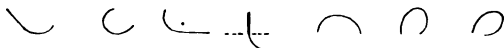
§ 20. Which stroke of a word should be read first ? Write Chay-Tee ? Which should be read first, Chay or the Tee ? How do you know that the Tee is not made first, and therefore to be read first ? How do you know the upper stroke is not Ray, instead of Chay ?

downward, and Ray upward, they could not be joined as above without violating the rule of Section 16.

MODE OF JOINING CERTAIN STROKES.

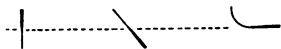
§ 21. There should always be an angle between Ef and En, Vee and En; and in similar combinations; thus:
 Vee-En.

§ 22. The beginner in phonography will generally make an angle between Pee and En, Ith and En, and in similar cases; but the advanced writer will unite these letters without an angle. In his writing Ef will flow, as it were, into Kay, Tee into Ef, Lay into Ar, and Lay into the downstrokes Es and Ish. The correct mode of making these combinations is exhibited in the following examples:



Names : Pee-En, Ith-En, Ef-Kay, Dec-Ef, Lay-Ar, Lay-Es, Lay-Ish.

§ 23. *Heavy and Light Lines Joined.*—A heavy line when joined, without a distinct angle, to a light line, should taper toward the point of union, and be so joined that no precise point of junction shall be discernible; thus :



Names : Dec-Tee, Pee-Bee, Ef-Gay.

§ 21. What is said in respect of the junction of Ef and En, of Pee and En, of Ith and En? How should the practiced writer unite Pee and En or Ith and En? with or without an angle?

§ 22. Write, according to directions, Ef Kay; Tee-Ef; Lay-Ar; Lay-Es; Lay-Ish.

§ 23. How is a heavy line to be made, when joined, without a distinct angle, to a light line? Write, according to directions, Dec-Tee; Tee-Dee; Kay-Gay; Bee-Pee; Gay-Ar; Ar-Dee; Ith-Gay; Em-Bee; Dee-Ef; Chay-Jay; Bee-En.

§ 24. *Heavy Curves joined to Heavy Straight Lines.*—A heavy curve joined, without a distinct angle, to a heavy straight line, should *not* taper toward the point of junction, but should be written as in the following examples :



Names : Bee-Ing, Vee-Gay, Dee-Vee.

§ 25. *Variation of Inclination and Curvature.*—(a) The inclination of the sloping consonants may be considerably varied in order to secure an easy junction with a preceding or following stroke. (b) The ease of junction between signs joined at an angle is in proportion to the acuteness of the angle. Hence, the junction becomes easier between Pee and Tee, or Tee and Pee, by giving more than ordinary inclination to Pee ; between Kay and Pee, or Pee and Kay, by inclining Pee less than usual. (c) The acuteness of the angles and consequent ease of junction in words containing curves, is considerably affected by variations in the curvature of the curve-signs ; thus : the junction between Em and Tee is rendered easier by making Em nearly straight ; while Em requires to be considerably curved for ease of junction with a preceding or following Kay.

§ 24. How is a heavy curve-sign to be written, when joined, without a distinct angle, to a heavy straight line ? Write, according to directions, Bee-Ing ; Vee-Gay ; Dee-Vee.

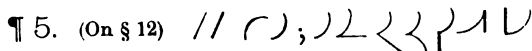
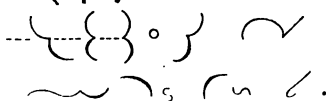
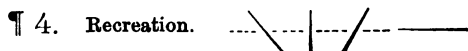
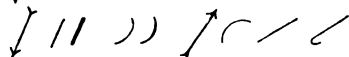
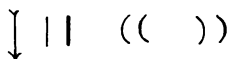
§ 25. Is it allowable to vary the inclination of a sloping stroke ? For what purpose is the inclination ever varied ? How else is the ease of junction increased ? How is the ease of junction between two consonants joined at an angle measured ? Is the curvature of the curve-signs ever varied ? If so, for what purpose ? In joining Em and Tee, should the Em be made straighter or more curved than usual, for convenience of junction ? In joining En and Kay, would you make the En straighter or more curved than usual, for convenience of junction ? Why would you make it more curved ?

EXERCISE I.—ON SECTIONS 1-25.

Each "Reading Exercise" should be copied and read carefully many times before proceeding with the next lesson.

The "Writing Exercises" (Part III of this book) are keys to the Reading Exercises, and contain a great amount of other matter, classified so as to present for writing practice, only such words as may be written in accordance with the principles taught in the Sections of the Compendium referred to at the head of each exercise. By writing each exercise in phonography several times, greater familiarity with the principles and, consequently, greater speed will be attained.

Writing-Exercise Blanks (Keys to the Reading Exercises, with lines for writing the signs upon) have been prepared and will be furnished cheaply—see Price-List at back of this volume.



∩; ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩; ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩; ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

¶ 6. a. [On §16-20] ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

b. ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

c. ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

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∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

d. ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩

¶ 7. Recreation. ∩ × ∩ × ∩ × ∩ ×

∩ × ∩ × ∩ × ∩ × ∩ × ∩ ×

∩ × ∩ × ∩ × ∩ × ∩ ×

LESSON II.

(§§ 26-40.)

BRIEF SIGNS FOR S AND Z.—LOOPS AND LARGE CIRCLE.



§ 26. On account of the frequent occurrence of the sounds of *s*, *z*, they are furnished with brief signs, *o o*, named *Iss*, which are particularly convenient for joining.

REM. 1. No inconvenience or confusion, except in rare cases, is found to result from the common practice among phonographers of employing the light circle for *z* as well as *s*; because we are already accustomed to this confusion of signs in the common print. When necessary, as in distinguishing "the *loss* of a kingdom" from "the *laws* of a kingdom," the circle may be made heavy on one side for *z*.

REM. 2. When the circle for *s* or *z* is joined to a stroke its *sound* should be spoken in one syllable with the name of the stroke, if it can be conveniently, otherwise the name *Iss* should be used.

ON JOINING THE CIRCLE.

§ 27. The circle is joined :

1. *To the Straight Lines*—by a motion contrary to that of the hands of a clock ; thus :



Names : *Spees*, *Steas*, *Iss-Chays*, *Skays*, *Iss-Rays*, *Hays*.

§ 26. Make the brief signs for *s* and *z*. Why are brief signs provided for the sounds of *s* and *z*? For what are these signs particularly convenient? [Rem.] Does any confusion result from employing a light circle for *s* and *z*? When a distinction is desired between *s* and *z*, how may it be made with the use of the circle?

§ 27. How is the circle joined to straight lines? to the hook of

2. *To the Hook of Hay*—by making the hook into a circle; thus :



s-h,

Name : Iss-Hay.

3. *To Curves*—by following the direction of the curve; thus :



sfs,



sls,



srs,



sms,

Names : Sefs, Slays, Sars, Sems.

4. *Between Two Strokes*—by turning the circle in the most convenient manner; thus :



Pees-Tee, Pees-Kay, Tees-Chay, Tees-Ray, Tees-Hay, Ems-Kay,



Ems-Vee, Ens-En, En-Sem, Efs-El, Efs-Lay-Tee, Ens-Lay-Dee.

REM. 1. To distinguish Iss-Ray from Iss-Hay, observe that in the former case the circle is on the left side of the stroke, and on the contrary side in the latter case.

REM. 2. Iss-Hay is distinguishable from Chays by the latter being less inclined than the former.

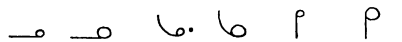
Hay? to curves? How is the circle written between two strokes? Join a circle at the beginning of Pee, Gay, Ray, Jay, Dee. Join a circle to the end of Hay. Write a circle at the beginning of Hay. Write a circle at the beginning and end of Vee, Ish, Lay, Way, Yay, Ing. Write a circle between Kay and Tee; Em and Chay; En and Tee; Ray and Kay; Em and Lay; En and El; En and Lay; Way and Kay; Tee and Pee. [Rem.] How is Iss-Ray distinguished from Iss-Hay? On which side of the stroke is the circle in Iss-Ray? on which side in Iss-Hay? How is Iss-Hay distinguished from Chays. Which is the more inclined, Iss-Hay or Chays? Is Iss-Hay ever employed to represent the sound of *sh*, as in *shade*? On which side of En is the circle to be made in the combination En-Sem? on which

REM. 3. Iss-Hay should never be employed instead of Ish for the sound of *sh*, as in *shade*.

REM. 4. *The Circle between Curves*.—In cases like En-Sem, Efs-Lay-Tee, Ens-Lay-Dee, the circle should be written on the *back* of the first curve; in cases like Ems-En, Ems-Ith, on the *concave* side of the first curve.

THE LARGE CIRCLE.

§ 28. The circle is enlarged to add *s* or *z*; thus:

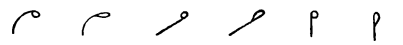

K-s, K-ss, F-s, F-ss, s-T, ss-T.

REM. 1. When great precision is required, one side of this circle may be made heavy when one or both of the *sounds* denoted by it is *z*, as in *races*, *causes*.

REM. 2. *Syllable-Name of the Large Circle*.—The large circle is named *Sez* or *Ses*.

THE ST AND STR LOOPS.


§ 29. To express *t* following *s* (as in *lost*, *most*) or *d* following *z* (as in *amazed*, *raised*), make the circle into a small loop; thus:


L-s, L-st, R-z, R-zd, s-T st-T.

side of Ef in Efs-Lay? on which side of En in Ens-Lay? on which side of Em in Ems-En? in Ems-Ith?


§ 28. Is the circle ever enlarged? for what purpose? [Rem.] How can it be denoted that one of the sounds represented by a large circle is *z*? What is the syllable-name of the large circle?

§ 29. Is the circle ever made into a loop? for what purpose? How may *t* following *s* be expressed? *d* following *z*? Give some word in which *t* follows the sound of *s*;—some words in which *d* follows the sound of *z*. [Rem.] How may *zd* be distinguished from *st*, with the use of the loop? What is the syllable-name of the small loop? Is this syllable-name always to be employed? How is Ef with the small loop at the end to be called? How is Ef with the small loop

REM. 1. When great accuracy of representation is required, the loop may be made heavy for *zd*; thus:  *zrd*.

REM. 2. *Name of the Small Loop*.—The small loop is named *Stëh* when its sound can not be conveniently spoken in one syllable with the name of the stroke to which it is attached. *Ef* with the small loop at the beginning is called *Stëh-Ef*; *Chay* with *Stëh* at the beginning is named *Stëh-Chay*'. *Kay* and *Bee*, with *Stëh* at the end are named respectively *Kayst*, *Beest*; but *Ef* with *Stëh* added must be called *Ef-Stëh*; or the name *Ef* may be changed to *Fee*, when the sound of *Stëh* can be added, forming *Fee-st*.

§ 30. *Large Loop*.—To express *tr* following *s* (as in *pastor*, *Chester*, *Lester*), make the circle into a large loop; thus:


P-s, P-st, P-str, L-s, L-st, L-str.

REM. 1. CAUTION.—The large loop is never employed for *str* at the commencement of a word—another sign (to be explained hereafter) is used instead.

REM. 2. *Name of the Large Loop*.—The large loop is named *Ster*. To distinguish it from the name of another letter, it should form, with the name of the preceding letter, a single word, which should

at the beginning to be named? *Ans.* *Stëh-Ef*. How is *Chay* with the small loop at the beginning to be named? *Ans.* *Stëh-Chay*. Write *Stëh-Pee*. Write *Stëh-Dee*, *Stëh-Chay*, *Stëh-Kay*, *Stëh-Ray*. Write *Stëh* at the beginning of all the curves. Write *Stëh* at the end of all the straight lines. What is the syllable-name for *Ef* with the *Stëh-loop* at the end?

§ 30. Is the circle ever made into a large loop? if so, for what purpose? How may *tr* following *s* be expressed? Give some words in which *tr* follows *s*. Write a large loop at the end of the curves; at the end of the straight lines. [Rem.] Is the large loop ever employed for *str* at the commencement of a word? What is the syllable-name of the large loop? How is its name to be pronounced in connection with the preceding syllable-name? *Ans.* Without accent, joined to the name of the preceding stroke. What is the name of *Bee* with the large loop joined at the end? What is the name of *Kay* with the large loop joined at the end? What is the name of *Lay* with the large loop joined at the end?

be accented on the first syllable. For example : En, Bee, Kay form with *Ster* the words En'ster, Bee'ster, Kay'ster.

LOOPS AND LARGE CIRCLE IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.

§ 31. The loops and large circle are used occasionally in the middle of a word, as in *testify*, *distinguish*, *mastership*, *necessary*, *necessity*.

S ADDED TO LOOPS AND THE LARGE CIRCLE.

§ 32. *S* or *Z* may be added to a loop or large circle ; thus :



P-sts, P-strs, Pss-s.

Names : Peests, Pee'sters, Peeses-Iss.

WORD-SIGNS.

§ 33. Certain words of frequent occurrence (called Sign-Words) are indicated in Phonography by one or more of their important letters, generally the consonants, as *Pee* for *UP*, *Tee* for *IT*, *Chay* for *WHICH*. These contractions are denominated Word-Signs.

REM. It is found, by careful calculation, that certain words of frequent occurrence (most of which are provided with word-signs requiring each but one movement of the pen) constitute nearly two-thirds of spoken and written English—that is, in every ten thousand words of a book, sermon, or lecture, about six thousand words will

§ 31. Are the loops ever employed in the middle of a word? Recite the words given as instances of such use. Is the large circle ever employed in the middle of a word?

§ 32. How can *s* and *z* be added to the loop or large circle? Write *Pee-Steh-Iss*, *Ray-Ses-Iss*, *Kay'ster-Iss*, *Ef'ster-Iss*, *Pee'ster-Iss*, *Pee-Ses-Iss*.

§ 33. What are those words called which are denoted by one or

be found to consist of the words which in Phonography are represented by word-signs. By one estimate it appeared that, in ten thousand words, taken from twenty books (five hundred from each), it occurred 119 times; *for*, 121; *is*, 136; *that*, 138; *a*, 150; *in*, 214; *to*, 228; *of*, 396; *and*, 413; and *the*, 675 times. A slight contraction then in words of such frequent recurrence results in a great saving of the time and labor of writing; and, when familiarized, they are more easily read than the uncontracted outlines.

§ 34. *Double Letters, etc.*—In the lists of word-signs, a word is occasionally printed with a hyphen, thus: *give-n*; or with a double letter, thus: *th^{ee}*; to intimate that the corresponding word-signs represent *give* and *given*; *thee* and *thy*. The context will readily show which word is intended. A colon between the names of two signs indicates that the signs are to be written separately but near each other.

§ 35. *Dot-Lines.*—The dot-lines which appear in this work in connection with certain words, indicate the line of writing, and show the position of the word with reference to the line. All word-signs whose position is not thus indicated, should rest upon the line of writing.

POSITION OF WORD-SIGNS.

§ 36. In the following list of word-signs it will appear

more of their important letters (generally the consonants)? What name is given to the contraction for sign-words? *Ans.* These contractions, or imperfect representations, are called "Word-Signs."

§ 34. What, in the list of *word-signs*, does a double letter indicate? What does the printing of a word with a hyphen denote? When a *word-sign* represents more than one word, how is it determined which word is intended in any case? What does a colon between the names of two strokes indicate?

§ 35. What is denoted by the dot-lines in connection with the word-signs? Where should all word-signs rest, whose position is not indicated by the dot-lines?

§ 36. In how many different positions are the word-signs written?

that the word-signs are written in three different positions :

THE FIRST POSITION—(*a*) for horizontals, and vowel-signs, is the height of a Tee stroke above the line of writing ; (*b*) and, for all other consonant-signs, *half* the height of a Tee stroke above the line.

THE SECOND POSITION—for any kind of sign, is on the line of writing.

THE THIRD POSITION—(*a*) for horizontals, is below the line ; (*b*) for half-length sloping and perpendicular signs, through the line or slightly below it ; (*c*) for all other signs, through the line.

REM. 1. With double-line or triple-line paper, for the **FIRST** position, *horizontals* are made to touch the lower edge of the upper line ; *perpendicular* and *sloping full-length letters* are written half above and half below it ; and half-length sloping and perpendicular letters (to be hereafter explained) commence upon it and descend half the distance to the lower line (that is, rest upon the middle line of triple-line paper). The **SECOND** position, for any kind of sign, is on the lower-line. The **THIRD** position, is as defined in paragraph three above. Full-length perpendicular signs in the second position extend from the upper to the lower line.

REM. 2. The following cut will help the student to understand the subject of position. The figures 1, 2, 3 (in connection with the names) indicate respectively the **FIRST**, **SECOND**, or **THIRD** position ;

What is the **FIRST** POSITION for horizontals? for all other consonant signs? what is the **SECOND** POSITION? What is the **THIRD** POSITION for horizontals? for half-length sloping and perpendicular signs? for all other signs? [Rem.] With double-line paper, where are the first-place horizontals written? How are first-place perpendicular and sloping full-length letters written with respect to the upper line? How are half-length sloping and perpendicular letters written with respect to the upper line? How, with respect to the middle line of triple-line paper? What is the **SECOND** position, for any kind of sign? What is the **THIRD** position, for horizontals? for *half-length* sloping and perpendicular signs? for all other signs? [Rem. 2.] What is indicated by the superior figures ¹, ², ³, in connection with

thus : Kay¹, Kay², En³, should be read " Kay one, Kay two, En three," as in the following

ILLUSTRATION OF POSITION.

First Position : Kay¹ Em¹ Ing¹ Bee¹ Chay¹ Dhee¹ Iss¹ Ses¹
common, my, thing, by, each, thy, is, is as.

Second Position : Kay² Em² Ing² Bee² Chay² Dhee² Iss² Ses²
come, may, language, be, which, them, as, as is.

Third Position : En³ Pee³ Bee³ Dee³ Chay³ Ef³ Ith³ Zee³ Lay³ Ar³
own, hope, to be, had, much, few, thank, use, whole, our.

METHOD OF LEARNING THE WORD-SIGNS.

§ 37. A knowledge of the word-signs and sign-words may be readily acquired according to the following plan :










1. Cover a line of the word-SIGNS with a slip of paper or card, and write the proper signs for sign-WORDS. After becoming familiar with one line, pursue the same course with all the succeeding ones. 2. Cover the sign-WORDS and speak the words for which the word-SIGNS stand.

§ 38. LIST OF THE SIMPLE-CONSONANT WORD-SIGNS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET :










Names: Pee³ Pee³ Bee¹ Bee² Bee³ Iss-Bee³ Iss-Bee²:Dee³
up, hope, by, be, to be, subject, subjected,

phonographic syllable-names? *Ans.* The *position* of the sign with reference to the line of writing. What is Kay¹? Kay²? En³? Write, according to the "Illustration of Position," several signs in the FIRST position ; several in the SECOND position ; several in the THIRD position. What is En³? Pee³? Bee³? Dee³? Chay³? Ef³? Ith³? Tee³? Lay³? Ar³? That is, THIRD position horizontals are *below* the line, and others *through*.









§ 38. Cover the word-signs and write the signs for the sign-words.








 Tee² Tee³ Tees² Tees³ Dee² Dee³ Chay¹ Chay² Chay³
 it, at or out, its, itself, do, had, each, which, much,








 Jay² Kay¹ Kay¹-Et Kay² Kays¹
 advantage, common, kingdom, [commonly] come, because,








 Gay¹ Gay² Ef¹ Ef² Ef³ Vee¹ Vee² Vee³
 give-n, together, if, for, few, ever, have, however,






 Iss-Vee² Ith² Ith³ Dhee¹ Dhee² Dhee³
 several, think, thank-ed, th², the^m, tho^{ugh}

 Dhees¹ Dhees² Dhees³ Dheeses² Es¹ Es²
 these, this, th^{ough}_{us} this ^{is}_{has} or themselves, see, so,



































 Es³ Zee² Zee³ Iss¹ Iss² Heh:Iss¹ Heh:Iss²
 us, use (noun), was, use (verb), is, as, [his, has,]








 Ses¹ Ses² Steh² Ish¹ Ish²
 is ^{is}_{his} his ^{is}_{has} as ^{is}_{has} has ^{is}_{as} first, wish, she, shall

Next cover the word-signs and speak the words denoted by the signs. [Rem.] How are *his* and *has* expressed? Does any confusion result from using the signs for *is* and *as*, for *his* and *has*? How are *are* represented when written separately? When may Ray be employed as a sign for *are*? When is Ray frequently used as a sign for

						
Zhay² usual-ly,	Lay² will,	Lay³ whole,	Ar¹ he ^{re} _{ar} or her,	Ar² or Ray² are,	Ar³ our,	Ars¹ her ^s _{self}
						
Ars³ our ^s _{self}	Arses³ ourselves,	Em¹ m ^s ,	Em² am, may or him,	Ems¹ myself,	Ems² himself,	
						
En¹ in or any,	En² no or know,	En³ own,	Ens¹ influence,	Ing¹ thing,	Ing² language,	
						
Way¹ why,	Way² way,	Way³ away,	Yay² your,	Yays² your ^s _{self}	Yayses² yourselves,	Hay² he.

REM. 1. HIS AND HAS.—*His* and *Has* may be expressed by placing the *h*-dot, or Hëh (the aspirate), before the signs for *is* and *as*. No confusion, however, results from the common practice of omitting it, the context enabling the reader to distinguish very readily between *is* and *his*, *as* and *has*.

REM. 2. (a) *Are*, when written separately, is represented by Ar. (b) *Ray* is occasionally the most convenient sign for *are* when joined, without lifting the pen, to other words; as: , *these are*.

REM. 3. When a word-sign represents two or more words, they are of different parts of speech, or have some other difference by which in connection with the context they may be readily distinguished.





PLURALS, POSSESSIVES, ETC.







§ 39. The small circle may be added to word-signs to indicate—

1. The plural number, or possessive case, of a noun;




the word *are*? When a sign represents more than one word, how are the words distinguished?

§§ 39, 40. For what purpose may the small circle be added to word-

thus:  thing,  things;  kingdom,  kingdoms or kingdom's.

2. The third person, singular, of a verb in the present tense; thus: — come,  comes.
3. The addition of *is* or *his*, *as* or *has*, principally to pronouns, conjunctions, and adverbs; thus:
| it, | it is or it has,  if his,) so as.
4. The addition of *his* to prepositions; thus:  for,
 for his.
5. The addition of *self* to pronouns; thus:  him,
 himself.

REM. 1. THYSELF may be indicated by adding a circle to the sign for *thy*.

REM. 2. THIRD PERSON SINGULAR AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE.—When a word-sign representing a verb ends in a circle, the third person, singular, of the present tense, is indicated by enlarging the circle; the perfect participle, by making the circle into a small loop; thus:  influence,  influences,  influenced.

REM. 3. SELVES.—The large circle is attached to signs of pronouns to indicate the addition of *selves*, as to the sign for *them*, for *themselves*; to the sign for *our*, for *ourselves*.

REM. 4. IS, HIS, AS, HAS ADDED.—(a) The circle for *is* or *his* and *as* or *has* may be enlarged to indicate the addition of *is* or *his*, *as* or *has*. (b) *Is* or *has* may be added to the sign for *this* or *thus* by enlarging the circle.

§ 40. ALPHABETICALLY-ARRANGED SIGN-WORDS REPRESENTED BY THE "SIMPLE-CONSONANT" SIGNS.

This List of sign-WORDS is arranged according to the common alphabet, and will be useful for reference (as in finding the sign for any one of the words, as *together*, *first*, *yourselves*), and also for *practice* while familiarizing the


signs? How may *is* or *has* be added to pronoun word-signs? How may *is* or *his*, *as* or *has*, be added to conjunctions, adverbs, etc.? How may *his* be added to the signs for prepositions? How may the

signs. The pupil should endeavor to learn the word-signs very *thoroughly*, remembering (according to Remark under Section 33) how greatly they reduce the labor of writing.

A.	F.	I.
advantage	few	if
am	first	in
any	for	influence
are		influences, § 39, R. 2
as	G.	influenced, § 39, R. 2
as has, § 39, R. 4	give	is
as h-is, § 39, R. 4	given	is as, § 39, R. 4
at		is his, § 39, R. 4
away		it
	H.	its
	had	itself
B.	has	
be	has as, § 39, R. 4	K.
because	has his, § 39, R. 4	kingdom
by	have	know
	he	
	hear	L.
C.	her	language
come	here	
common	hers	M.
[commonly]	herself	may
	him	me
D.	himself	much
do	his	my
	his has, § 39, R. 4	myself
E.	his is, § 39, R. 4	
each	hope	N.
ever	however	no

addition of *self*, to the sign of a pronoun, be indicated? Write *kingdom's*, *things*, *hopes*, *advantages*, *uses*, *influences*, *languages*, *ways*, *why's*. Write *gives*, *subjects*, *comes*, *wishes*, *thinks*, *thanks*, *uses* (*yuzez*). Write, in accordance with § 39, 3, *it is* or *has*; *each is* or *has*; *which is* or *has*; *he is* or *has*; *she is* or *has*; *if his*; *so as*; *much as*. Write, in accordance with § 39, 4, *by his*, *at his*, *if his*, *for his*, *in his*. Write, in accordance with § 39, 5, *myself*, *himself*, *thyself*, *yourself*, *ourselves*, *herself*. [Rem.] How may *thyself* be written? What change should

O.	thee	us
our	them	use (noun).
ours	themselves	use (verb)
myself	these	usual
ourselves	they	usually
out	thing	
own	think	W.
	this	was
S.	this has, § 39, R. 4	way
see	this is, § 39, R. 4	which
several	those	whole
she	thou	why
shall	though	will
shalt	thus	wilt
so	thy	wish
subject	thysself, § 39, R. 1	
[subjected]	to be	Y.
	together	your
T.		yours
thank	U.	yourself
thanked	up	yourselves

REM. 1. DERIVATIVES FROM SIGN-WORDS.—To represent a derivative from a sign-word, add to the sign of the primitive the additional consonant or consonants of the derivative, usually joining them if the last consonant of the primitive is represented in its sign; but generally *disjoining* the additional consonant, if the last consonant of the primitive is *not* represented in its sign. Hence, since the last consonant (sound) of *advantage* (j) is represented in its sign, write *advantageous* by JOINING Iss, the additional consonant, to Jay, the sign of the primitive. In like manner, write *advantageously*, by JOINING El, the additional consonant, to the last letter of *advantageous*. But, since the last consonant of *subject* (t) is *not* represented in its sign, write *subjected* by DISJOINING Dee, the additional consonant of the derivative; thus:  subjected.

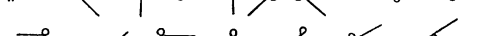

be made in a verb word-sign ending in a circle, in order to denote the third person, singular, of the present tense, or the perfect participle? Write *influence*, *influences*, and *influenced*. How may the addition of *selves* to the sign of a pronoun be indicated? For what purpose is the circle for *is* or *his*, *as* or *has*, enlarged? In accordance with this principle, write *is his*, *is as*, *as is*, *as has*, *as his*, *has his*. Write *this is*, *it is as*, *it has his*, *which is as*, *which has his*, *much as is*, *this has*, *thus is*, *he has his*, *he is as*.

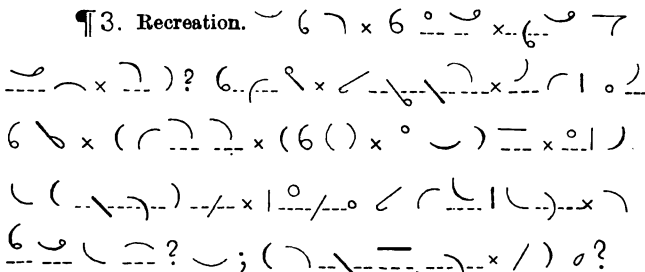
EXERCISE II.—ON SECTIONS 26–40.

JOINING THE CIRCLE.

The sentences in this and following Exercises are intended to illustrate only the principles and word-signs taught in preceding sections; they are unavoidably crude, but the student is recommended to construct such sentences, as the attempt will tend to fix the principles more firmly in his mind. A careful examination of them should be made to see that no principle has been violated.

¶ 1 a. b.

¶ 2.  **Tees-Hay.**
 **Rays-Hay.**

¶ 3. Recreation. 

LESSON III.

(§§ 41-55.)

VOCALIZATION—SIMPLE VOWELS.

VOCALIZATION.

§ 41. (a) In Phonography, to *vocalize* means to write, according to rule, the vowels of a word. (b) In Phonography, the vowels are written beside the consonants (that is, the *outline*) of a word.

SIMPLE VOWELS.

§ 42. By using for vowel-signs a Dot and a Dash, and making them HEAVY and LIGHT (to correspond to *Long* and *Short* vowels), and by writing them in THREE DIFFERENT PLACES beside the consonant-strokes, TWELVE DIFFERENT SIGNS are obtained, which, for *ordinary* purposes, are sufficient for the representation of the simple vowels—two related sounds, in some instances, being grouped under one sign (as shown in Section 46).

§ 41. What is vocalizing? Where are the vowels written?

§ 42. How are a dot and a dash used to represent twelve vowels? How are the long and short vowels distinguished?

I.—DOT VOWELS.

§ 43. ē (as in *eel*, *eve*, *ear*) is represented by a heavy dot opposite the *beginning* of a consonant ; ĭ (as in *it*), by a light dot in the same place ; â (as *ai* in *ail*) or æ (as *ai* in *air*), by a heavy dot opposite the *middle* ; ě (as in *ell*) or é (as in *her*) by a light dot in the same place ; â (as in *ah*) or à (as in *art*), by a heavy dot opposite the *end* ; ǣ (as in *at*) or á (as in *ask*), by a light dot in the same place.

II.—DASH VOWELS.

§ 44. ɔ = au (as *a* in *all*) or ò (as in *lost*) is represented by a heavy dash opposite the *beginning* of a consonant ; ȯ (as in *on*), by a light dash in the same place ; Ȯ (as in *old*) or ȱ (as in *whole*), by a heavy dash opposite the *middle* ; ŭ (as in *up*), by a light dash in the same place ; ȱ = ȮȮ (as in *cool*), by a heavy dash opposite the *end* ; u = ȯȯ (as *u* in *full* or *oo* in *cook*), by a light dash in the same place.

§ 45. This plan of representing these vowels is illustrated in the following Scheme (or Table), in which the vowels are placed by an upright stroke (or letter Tee), to show their respective places, namely, opposite the BEGINNING, MIDDLE, or END of a consonant.

§ 43. What vowels are represented by a Dot at the Beginning? at the Middle? at the End?

§ 44. What vowels are represented by a Dash at the Beginning? at the Middle? at the End?

§ 45. What is the use, in the vowel-table, of the upright stroke (or letter Tee)? How many different places are there for the vowel-signs?

§ 46. How many Dot-vowels are there? how many Dash-vowels? [Rem.] Give the mnemonic lines for remembering the vowel-signs.

§ 47. At what point beside the consonants are the first-place vowels always written? Before writing a first-place or third-place vowel

§ 46. STANDARD VOWEL SCHEME.

DOT VOWELS.				DASH VOWELS.		
Long—	·|	·|	·|	—|	—|	—|
	ē	ā, æ	ā, à	o, ò	ō, ȳ	uu=ōō
	eat	ale (air)	arm	awe	owe (whole)	food
Short—	|	|	|	|	|	|
	ĭ	ĕ, é	ă, à	ō	u=ū	ū=ōō
	it	ell (her)	(at) ask	on	up, cur	foot.

REM. 1. The Scheme given above is called the STANDARD Vowel-Scheme, because it is the one usually employed by phonographers. Another vowel-scheme (the use of which is optional) will be given in a subsequent section, in which distinct signs will be provided for *ai*, as in *air*, *e*, as in *her*, *a*, as in *at*, and *o*, as in *whole*.

REM. 2. MNEMONIC LINES.—The vowels may be readily memorized by aid of the following lines :

DOT VOWELS.				DASH VOWELS.			
<i>Long—</i>	<i>Near</i>	<i>eight</i>	<i>pālms</i>	<i>Saw</i>	<i>sō</i>	<i>blōōm(ing)</i>	
<i>Short—</i>	<i>Which</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>lād</i>	<i>Hōbb's</i>	<i>hūt</i>	<i>stōōd</i>	
	<i>Beginning.</i>	<i>Middle.</i>	<i>End.</i>	<i>Beginning.</i>	<i>Middle.</i>	<i>End.</i>	

In these lines *pālms* should be pronounced as if written *pahms*.

§ 47. CAUTION.—Observe that the first-place vowels—*ē*, *ī*, *au*, *ō*—are always written opposite the beginning of the consonant ; and that the third-place vowels—*ah*, *ă*, *ōō*, *ōō*—are always placed at the end. Hence, before writing a first-place or third-place vowel, the *direction* of the con-

beside a consonant, what is first to be considered? For vowels written beside *Ray*, what is the first place? what is the third place? For vowels written beside any upstroke consonant, what is the first place? what is the third place? What is the first place and third place for vowels in connection with horizontal consonants? Why, in the phonographic words given at the close of Section 47, is the vowel *au* written opposite the top of *El* in the word *long*, and opposite the bottom of *Lay* in the word *law*? Why is the vowel *au* placed at the top of *Jay* in the word *jaw*, and at the bottom of *Ray* in the word *raw*? Why is *au* placed at the top of *Ish* in the word *pshaw*, and at the bottom of *Shay* in the word *shawl*? Why is *ah* at the bottom of

sonant must be determined; and the student should, therefore, make himself familiar with Sections 10, 11, and 12 (as to direction of consonants). As Ray is always written upward (*see* § 12, 4 a), its *beginning* is, of course, at the bottom, and the *end*, at the top; but not so in respect to the phonograph for *l*, for that is not *always* written upward: it *may be*, and sometimes *is*, written *downward* when joined with other signs by which its direction may be determined. It should be observed that *sh* is usually, *but not always*, written downward. As Ray is *always* written upward, a first-place vowel in connection with it must *always* be placed at the bottom, and a third-place vowel, at the top. Horizontal consonants being written from left to right, first-place vowels must be placed opposite their left extremity; a third-place vowel, opposite their right extremity. Carefully read Sections 10, 11, and 12, and then observe the method of placing the vowels in the following phonographic words:

DOWNSTROKES.

Pea, baa, add, jaw, fee, thaw, pshaw, ash, long.

UPSTROKES.

Lea, la, law, raw, shawl.

HORIZONTALS.

Key, coo, gnaw.

OPTIONAL VOWEL-SCHEME.

§ 48. In the Standard Vowel-Scheme (Section 46), the signs of the vowels of “*ail*, *ell*, *ask*, *old*,” are used to represent also the vowels of “*air*, *her*, *at*, *whole*.” For a

Bee in the word *baa*, and at the top of *Lay* in the word *la*? Why is the vowel *ē* placed at the top of *Pea*, and at the bottom of *Lay* in the word *lea*?

§ 48. In the optional vowel-scheme, what is the sign provided for the vowel of *air*? for the vowel of *her*? for the vowel of *at*? for the vowel of *whole*? How, with this scheme, is the vowel of *ask* repre-

perfectly phonetic representation, however, the latter vowels require distinct signs, as in the following Scheme (or Table):

ē	ā	æ	ā, à	o, ò	ō	u=ōō
eel, ear	ail	air	ah, art	all, or	old	food
ī	ē	è	ä	ā	ō	q u=ū u=ōō.
it	ell	her	at	ask	on	whole up full.

REM. 1. The sign of the vowel of *whole* should be written at an oblique angle with the consonant. The signs of the vowels of *air*, *at*, *her*, should be written parallel with the consonant.

REM. 2. The distinct signs for the vowels of *her*, *air*, *at*, *whole*, are denominated Optional Vowel-Signs, because their use is optional.

NAMES OF THE VOWEL-SIGNS.

§ 49. The vowel-signs should be named by the *single sounds which they represent*, and not “*double-ē, long-ā, a-eye, a-aitch, a-you, long-ō, double-ō, short-i,*” etc.

ORDER OF WRITING AND READING VOWELS.

§ 50. (a) When a vowel is placed ABOVE a horizontal consonant, or to the left of any other, it is read BEFORE the consonant; thus:









ē	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
eke,	egg,	aim,	awn,	neck,	rook,
ī	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
aid,	oath,	eel,	ear,	bar,	pull,
					love.

sented? [Rem.] How should the vowel of *whole* be written with respect to the consonant? the vowels of *air*? *at*? *her*? What are the Optional Vowel-Signs? Why are they thus named?









§ 49. How are the vowel-signs named?

§ 50. On which side of horizontal consonant-signs is a vowel to be placed, when it is to be read *before* the consonant? on which

(b) When a vowel is placed **BELOW** a *horizontal* consonant, or to the *right* of any *other*, it is read **AFTER** the consonant; thus:

key, gay, may, gnaw, make, knave, king, kick

day, thaw, lee, sea, tame, ream, ring, talk.

MODE OF WRITING SINGLE VOWELS—NOMINAL CONSONANT.

§ 51. A consonant-sign which is not to be pronounced, but which is used merely to show the place of a vowel (as in writing initials of names, indicating single vowels, and in writing words composed entirely of vowels) should be canceled—

(a) Either by striking an oblique line through it at any convenient point; thus: \perp ě, \top ā, \ddagger Eah.

(b) Or by writing the vowel-sign, if a dash, through it at a right angle; thus: \top awe, \top ō, \perp ū, \perp ōō.



REM. 1. As a canceled consonant has no value as the sign of a sound—that is, has the form, but not the power, of a consonant—it is denominated a Nominal Consonant.

REM. 2. Single vowels are usually written to a letter Tee; but any other consonant may be employed which may be more convenient, provided, of course, that it should be canceled.

side, when it is to be read *after* the consonant? On which side of all other consonants should a vowel be placed, when it is to be read *after* the consonants? on which side is it to be placed, when it is to be read *before* the consonant?

§ 51. How may it be indicated that a consonant-sign is not to be pronounced? For what purpose may a consonant-sign be canceled? How may a consonant-sign be canceled? How, when a dot-vowel is to be written beside it? How, when it serves to denote the place of a dash-vowel? [Rem.] What is a canceled consonant called? What is a Nominal Consonant? How are single vowels usually written? What consonant-sign is sometimes used

REM. 3. The letter Tee may be employed as a nominal consonant, even without cancellation, in all cases, as in the preceding vowel-schemes, when no confusion would be likely to result from such use.





REM. 4. The words *ah!* and *eh!* may be written thus:  *ah*,  *eh*. When these words are forcibly spoken, the aspirate is actually heard, and is therefore properly indicated. However, the sign may be regarded as simply serving to show the place of the vowel, and not requiring cancellation.

REM. 5. The optional vowel-signs, when written singly, should be placed beside a canceled Tee.

POSITION OF WORDS.

I.—WORDS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF HORIZONTAL CONSONANTS.


§ 52. Words composed entirely of horizontal consonants should be written above the line, when the only vowel, or the vowel of the accented syllable, is first-place; otherwise, on the line. Hence:

 *gnaw*,  *key*,  *inn*,  *maw*,

are written above the line; while

for a nominal consonant, even without cancellation? How may the words *ah* and *eh* be written? When is the sound of *h* heard in these words? If not heard, how is the stroke-sign for *h* to be regarded?

§ 52. Where, that is, in what position, should words composed entirely of horizontal consonants be written? When should such words be written above the line? when on the line? Where should you write *gnaw*? *key*? *scheme*? *sick*? *sake*? *sum*? *sane*? *awn*? Why should *me*, *awn*, *key*, *gnaw*, *sing*, *song*, *scene* be written above the line? Why should *neigh*, *snow*, *son*, *some*, *same*, *coo*, *sang* be written on the line?


 go, ago', gay, aim, Ann, an'no, coo,

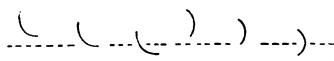
are written on the line.

II.—WORDS HAVING PERPENDICULAR OR INCLINED STROKES.

§ 53. Words having perpendicular or inclined strokes should be written in the second position ; that is, so that the first perpendicular or inclined stroke shall rest upon the line of writing.

THE REPORTER'S RULE OF POSITION.

§ 54. As a great saving in the writing, the reporter *generally omits the vowels*, and to imply or suggest the vowel (the only or accented one) of a word, three positions are used ; as :


 Ef¹ Ef² Ef³ Es¹ Es² Es³
 if, foe, few, see, so, use.

These three positions are partially recognized or anticipated in the *word-signs*, as stated and illustrated in

§ 53. Where, that is, in what position, should words containing perpendicular or sloping strokes be written? What is the second position for such words?

§ 54. Why does the reporter generally omit the vowels when writing? How many positions does he use to imply or suggest the vowel (the only or accented one) of a word? Are these positions partially recognized or anticipated in the word-signs as illustrated in Section 38. What advantage is derived from a general knowledge of these positions and of the exceptions?

Section 38, and, by a general knowledge of these positions, and of the exceptions (stated in the following section) the word-signs may be UNDERSTOOD instead of being learned as *arbitraries*.

§ 55. EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF POSITION FOR WORD-SIGNS.

Position Changed to Avoid Confusion.—It is necessary to write the signs of a few sign-words out of the position denoted by their only (or their accented) vowel, to prevent their being confounded with other words (of the same consonants) which, according to the rule, would occupy the same position. *Any*, for example, is written above the line, En¹, to prevent its being mistaken for *no*, En², while *him* is written on the line, Em², so that it may not be mistaken for *me*, Em¹. For the same reason, *own* is written by En² to distinguish it from *no* or *know*, En².

Position Changed for the Convenience of the Writer.—Some word-signs which properly, belong to the first or third position, are put in the second position (that is, on the line), because *that* is the MOST CONVENIENT for the writer. *Do* and *be*, for this reason, occupy the second position, though *do* properly belongs to the third position, and *be* to the first.

§ 55. Are word-signs ever written out of the position denoted by their accented vowel? and, if so, why? Why is the sign for *any* written in the first position? Why is the sign for *him* written on the line? Why is the sign for *own* written below the line? What is the most convenient position for writing words? Are word-signs which strictly belong to the first or third position ever put in the second position? Give some examples.

¶ 5. Recreation. $\backslash - | \cdot | \sim \times \text{A} \cdot | \cdot \cdot \cdot \{ \cdot \cdot \cdot \times$
 $\angle \cap \angle \cup \cdot \cdot \cdot \times () \times \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \times \cdot \cdot \cdot ()$
 $\backslash \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \times \cdot \cdot \cdot \angle \cdot \cdot \cdot \times \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \cdot \cdot \cdot | \cdot | \cdot \cdot \cdot \times$

LESSON IV.

(§§ 56-77.)

VOCALIZATION OF CONSONANT-STROKES WITH CIRCLES OR LOOPS ATTACHED.

RULE FOR READING A CIRCLE OR LOOP AT THE BEGINNING OF A STROKE.

§ 56. A circle or loop at the beginning of a consonant-stroke is read before the consonant-stroke or any vowels placed beside it ; thus :

o, ope, s-oap, st-cep; e, cel, s-cal, st-eal; toe, s-tow, l-ow,

6. 7. 8.
s-low ; no, snow.

§ 57. In other words—in reading a consonant-stroke with a circle or loop at the beginning, read the circle first; and then read the consonant-stroke and the vowels










§ 56. How is a circle or loop at the beginning of a consonant-stroke read?










§ 57. How should a consonant-stroke with a vowel or vowels beside it be read, when a circle is joined at the beginning of the stroke?









beside it (if any) precisely as though no circle or loop were attached; thus: "s-oap, st-cep, s-cal, st-eal, s-tow, s-low, s-now."

RULES FOR REPRESENTING S AND Z AT THE BEGINNING OF A WORD.





§ 58. Use Es or Zee stroke when the only consonant sound is *s* or *z*; but, when there are two or more consonants, the small circle should usually be employed to represent *s* (but not *z*) at the beginning of a word; as in the following examples:

        
s-oap, s-aid, s-et, s-uch, s-ick, s-ake, s-afe, s-ave, s-aith,

        
s-eize, s-eizes, s-ash, s-ale, s-low, s-ore, s-eeem, s-ame,

       
s-eeen, s-own, s-ing, s-ang, s-way, S-oho.

EXCEPT—

1. When two vowels follow, as in  séance.
2. When another *s* follows, as in  cease,  ceases,
 system.

REM. The object of the first exception is to provide two strokes,

§ 58. Repeat the rule for representing initial *s*. How is initial *s* represented when two vowels follow it? when another *s* follows it, as in *cease*, *system*? [Rem.] What is the object of using Ess for initial *s* followed by two vowels?

§ 59. How is initial *z* represented? [Rem.] What is the object of this rule?

§ 60. How should you represent *s* or *z* following an initial vowel, as in *ask*, *easy*, *Ezra*? [Rem.] Why is it necessary in such cases to

between which the vowel-signs may be conveniently divided, instead of being written in a confused manner beside one stroke, as would be necessary if the *s* in such cases were represented by a circle.

§ 59. The sound of *z* at the beginning of a word is always represented by a *z*-stroke, as in *z*-zeal.

REM. This rule secures a clear distinction between words commencing with *s* and those commencing with *z*, as *seal*, *zeal*.

§ 60. CAUTION.—The sound of *s* or *z* following an initial vowel should be denoted by a stroke, as in *ask*, *Ezra*, *ace*, *owes*.

REM. This is necessary, because, according to Section 56, a vowel can not be written so as to read before a circle, at the commencement of a word. Hence, *ask* is not *ask*, but *sack*; *Ezra* is not *Ezra*, but *Sürä*.

RULE FOR READING A CIRCLE OR LOOP AT THE END OF A STROKE.

§ 61. A circle or loop at the end of a consonant-stroke is read after the consonant or any vowels placed beside it; thus:

pă-ss, *pă*-sses, *pă*-st, *pă*-stor, *ope*-s, *arrē*-st, *ămă*-ss-ed.

§ 62. In other words—in reading a consonant-stroke with a circle or loop at the end, read the consonant-

write the stroke-sign for *s* or *z*? Why may not the *s* in *ask* be represented by *Iss*?

§ 61. When is a circle or loop at the end of a consonant to be read? Should it be read *before* or *after* a vowel following the consonant-stroke?

§ 62. How should a stroke with a vowel or vowels beside it be read, when a circle or loop is joined at the end of the stroke?

stroke with the vowel or vowels beside it, as though no circle or loop were attached, and then add the circle or loop; thus: pǎ-s, pǎ-sez, pǎ-st, pǎ-str, ǒp-s, ǎř-st, ǎmǎ-st.

RULES FOR REPRESENTING ES AND ZEE AT THE END OF A WORD.


§ 63. Use Es or Zee when the only consonant in the word is *s* or *z*; but when there are two or more consonants, the small circle should usually be employed to represent the sound of *s* or *z* at the end of a word; as in the following examples:






 pǎ-ss, ope-s, bee-s, bǎ-se, chǎ-se.

EXCEPT—

1. When two vowels precede it, as in ǎ chaos.
2. When another *s*-sound precedes it, as in ǎ de cease,
 disease, ǎ amaurosis.

§ 64. CAUTION.—The sound of *s* or *z* preceding a final vowel should be denoted by a stroke; thus: ǎ say, ǎ also, ǎ rosy.


REM. This is necessary, because, according to Section 61, a vowel can not be written so as to be read after a circle at the end of a word. Hence ǎ is not *also*, but *aulos*.

§ 63. Repeat the rule for representing final *s*. How should final *s* be represented when two vowels precede it? when another *s*-sound precedes it, as in *de cease*, *amaurosis*? Why is *de cease* written Dees-Es instead of Dee-Ses? *Ans.* To distinguish it by outline from *disease*.

§ 64. How should you write *s* followed by a final vowel? Why may not *s* in such cases be represented by Iss? Write *see*, *essay*, *rosy*, *massy*, *lessee*, *Vesey*, *Asǎ*, *racy*, *also*.













§ 65. What kind of a syllable is the large circle employed to repre-

VOCALIZATION OF THE LARGE CIRCLE.

§ 65. (a) The large circle is used to represent a syllable containing the vowel *ě*. (b) It may be vocalized for other vowels by writing their signs within the circle; as in  exist.

USES OF THE LARGE CIRCLE.

§ 66. The large circle is used in the following cases :

1. Frequently to express two *s*-sounds at the end of a word—principally in the representation of such words as  passes,  causes,  faces: rarely in writing such words as  amaurosis,  synopsis,  analysis,  synthesis.
2. Occasionally in the middle of a word; as in  necessary,  exhaust.
3. Occasionally at the beginning of words, for such syllables as *sus*, *sis*, in such words as  Sussex,  Sicily,  saucer.

Rem. Caution.—A third-place vowel preceding the syllable denoted by the large circle, should not be placed within the circle, because a vowel thus written should be read *between* the two *s*-sounds denoted by the circle, and not *before* them.

sent? How may it be vocalized for other syllables, as in *exist*, *exhaust*, *insist*, *Sussex*?

§ 66. Repeat the rule for the use of the large circle. Is it ever used in the middle of a word? ever at the beginning of a word? Give some examples of its use at the end, beginning, or middle of words. Write *passes*, *causes*, *noses*, *insist*, *necessity*, *accessory*, *necessary*, *exist*. [Rem.] Should third-place vowels preceding a large circle be written within it? If not, why not?

RULE FOR VOCALIZING A STROKE WITH A CIRCLE OR LOOP ATTACHED.

§ 67. In vocalizing a consonant-stroke which has a circle or loop attached, place the vowel-sign before or after the stroke, according as the vowel precedes or follows the consonant, precisely as though no circle or loop were attached.

REM. For example, in vocalizing Iss-Jay for *siege*, determine, in the first place, whether the vowel *ē* precedes or follows the sound of *j* heard in the word. If it precedes, write it before the Jay; if it follows that consonant, write it after the sign Jay; and do not give yourself *any* trouble as to whether or not the circle will be read before or after the vowel. Place the vowel correctly with reference to the strokes, and the correct reading of the circle will be found to be governed by rules given in Sections 56, 57, 61, 62.

VOWEL WORD-SIGNS.

§ 68. The vowel dots and dashes are employed in different positions as signs for certain words of which they constitute a portion, as *au* for *all*.

REM. 1. *Names of the Vowel Word-Signs.*—(a) The dot vowels *ě*, *ā*, *ä*, are used as word-signs, and are named by the words they represent, as, *the-dot*, *a-*, *an-*, or *and-dot*, or they are named by the *sounds* they represent, and their positions are indicated by superior figures in accordance with Section 36, Rem. 2. (b) Some of the vowel-dashes are written in different directions and positions to distinguish be-

§ 67. Repeat the rule for vocalizing a consonant-stroke to which a circle or loop has been attached. Write *siege*, *sage*, *mass*, *ax*, *sick*, *sake*, *sack*. In writing the last three words, should the vowels be written above or below the Kay? If above, why? In *sick*, how is it known that the vowel should not be read before the circle? See Sections 56, 57.

§ 68. Are the vowel-signs employed as word-signs? [Rem.] How can you distinguish the different uses of the vowel-dashes when they are employed as word-signs? In how many different directions is *au*

tween their different uses, and are named like the half-length or shortend signs (to be explained hereafter) with the word *oid* (signifying *like* or *resembling*) added. For example, Pee, when shortened, as it may be, to take the sound of *t* or *d*, is called Pet or Ped, according as a *t*- or *d*-sound is added to the name of the full-length sign; thus: Pee, Pet, Pet'*oid*; Bee, Bed, Bed'*oid*; and so on with all the *straight* consonant-signs except Hay and Gay (there may be Get or Ged, but not Getoid, because the heavy dash-vowel sign is not used as a word-sign in the direction of Gay).

REM. 2. Position of the Dashes and Dots.—As but two positions (above and on the line) can be conveniently recognized for the dots and dashes when not written beside a consonant-stroke, the second-place dots and dashes, when used as word-signs, have to be carried up to the first position, or put in the second position. For example, the dashes for *ō* and *ū* are put in the second position and used as signs for *oh*! and *but*; while the dot for *ě* is carried up to the first place, and employed as a sign for *the*. *The* is usually pronounced *thě*, especially before consonants; thus: *thě man*, *thě book* (or *th' man*, *th' book*)

§ 69. LIST OF VOWEL WORD-SIGNS.

Names: $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ě}}$, ě', the,		$\overset{\cdot}{\text{a}}$, ā', a,		$\overset{\cdot}{\text{ä}}$, ä', an-d,	
\backslash au, Bedoid', all,	$\overset{\cdot}{\text{au}}$, Dedoid', already,	\backslash au, Jedoid', awe,	\backslash ō, Petoid', ought,	$\overset{\cdot}{\text{ō}}$, Tetoid', of,	\backslash ō, Chetoid', or,
\backslash ōō, Bedoid', two, too,	$\overset{\cdot}{\text{ō}}$, Dedoid', oh,	\backslash ōō, Jedoid', owe,	\backslash ōō, Petoid', who-m,	$\overset{\cdot}{\text{ū}}$, Tetoid', to,	\backslash ōō, Chetoid', but,
					should.

written when employed as a word-sign? How are the dash-vowel signs named? What does the word *oid* mean? Why is it added to the name of the dash-vowel signs? *Ans.* To distinguish them from half-length signs. How many positions can be conveniently recognized for the vowel dots and dashes when written alone? Where must the second-place vowel-signs be written? Where is *ě* written when used as a sign for *the*?

§ 69. Cover the word-signs and write the proper signs for the words in the List of Vowel Word-Signs. What is the name of the

REM. 1. THE, when emphasized, may be denoted by the dot for *ē* written above the line.

REM. 2. In rapid writing, *a* is rarely distinguished from *an-d*; and yet no difficulty is experienced on this account in reading phonographic notes, the correct word being very readily determined by means of the context.

REM. 3. WHOSE may be written by adding a circle to the sign for *who* (Jed'oid²); thus: *ē*, *whose* (Jeds'oid²). No confusion results from writing Jedsoid² for *who is* or *who has*.

REM. 4. ZEE may be vocalized for *-*), *owes*; Dee, for *-|*, *owed*; and *owing* may be represented by the word-sign for *owe*, with a small dot below it: (that is, Dedoid²:ing).

"THE" JOINED BY A TICK.

§ 70. *The* may be joined to a preceding or a following word by a tick written downward in the direction of Pee \ or Chay /, or upward in the direction of Ray /; thus:

↘	↗	↗	↘
Names: Ef ² -Chetoid,	En ¹ -Chetoid,	Iss ¹ -Chetoid,	Chay ² -Retoid,
for the,	in the,	is the,	which the,
↗	↗	↗	↘
Petoid ¹ -Chetoid,	Petoid ² -Chetoid,	Retoid ¹ -Chetoid,	Tetoid ¹ -Retoid,
of the,	to the,	on the,	or the,
↘	↗	↗	↘
Tetoid ² -Retoid,	Retoid ² -Chetoid,	Retoid ² -Steh,	Chetoid ² -Way,
but the,	should the,	the first,	the way,
Retoid ² -Dee.	the day.		


word-sign for *all*? for *two*? for *already*? for *oh*!? for *ought*? for *who*? Write the word-sign and name the word represented by Petoid¹; by Petoid²; by Chetoid¹; by Chetoid²; by Tetoid¹; by Tetoid².


§ 70. What are the directions for the tick for *the*? May it be written upward or downward? What is it called when written in the direction of Pee? in the direction of Chay? What is its name when written upward? To which word, the preceding or the following, is it usual to join the tick for *the*? When it is not convenient to join

REM. 1. (a) The tick for *the* is usually joined to a *preceding* word. (b) When it cannot be so joined, conveniently, it should either be written by the *the-dot* or by the *the-tick* resting on the line and joined to the *following* word, as illustrated in Section 70 in “the way,” “the day.” (c) The tick for *the* when COMMENCING a phrase, being *on* the line, is distinguished readily from other slanting ticks, as for *I*, *on*, which are always written *above* the line when commencing a phrase.





“A-N-D” JOINED BY A TICK.

§ 71. *A*, *an*, or *and* may be joined to a preceding or following word, by a horizontal or perpendicular tick; thus :


 Names : En¹-Tetoid, Iss¹-Ketoid, Tetoid¹-Ketoid, Tetoid²-Ketoid,
 In a-n, is a-n, or a-n, but a-n,


 Tetoid²-Tetoid, Tetoid¹-Tetoid, Ketoid-Ef²-Tetoid, Ketoid-En¹-Tetoid.
 to a-n, of a-n, and for a-n, and in a-n.

REM. 1. A-n-d is more usually joined to a *following* word; while *the* is more generally joined to a *preceding* word.

REM. 2. (a) Observe that *and* but is written , Ketoid-Tetoid², while *and* a-n is , Ketoid²-Tetoid. (b) *And* should be , Ketoid-Chetoid²; while *and* *the* is , Ketoid²-Chetoid.

the *the-tick* to the preceding word, in what two ways may it be written? Write for *the*, *if the*, *on the*, *of the*, *all the*, *in the*, *is the*, *the way*, *the day*.

§ 71. What are the directions of the tick for *a-n-d*? What are they named? [Rem.] What is said of joining *a-n-d* by a tick to a following word? How is *and* but distinguished from *and* a-n? Write “and a, is an, as a, it is a, it has a, or a, but an, of a, on a, and in a, and for a, should a, by a, if a, give a, and may a, and may the, and the, and it, and should, and because a, and give, a common.”

DIRECTION OF "ON" AND "SHOULD."

§ 72. (a) *On* and *should* are generally written downward, when standing alone; (b) when joined with other words, the upward direction is usually the most convenient.

POSITION OF THE DASH-VOWEL WORD-SIGNS OF THE FIRST PLACE.

§ 73. The dash-vowels, when used as word-signs of the first place, should be commenced the height of a Tee above the line of writing. With double-line or triple-line paper, they commence just below the upper line.

§ 74. LIST OF WORDS REPRESENTED BY SIMPLE-VOWEL SIGNS.

a—§ 69, R. 2; § 71	ought
all	owe—§ 69, R. 4
already	should—§ 72
an—§ 71	the—§ 69, R. 1; § 70; § 71, R. 2, b
and—§ 71	to
awe	too
but—§ 68, R. 2; § 71, R. 2, a.	two
of	who
oh !—§ 68, R. 2	whom
on—§ 72	whose—§ 69, R. 3.
or	

QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF UNACCENTED VOWELS.

§ 75. Without guidance of rules, it is sometimes difficult for the phonographic writer to determine satisfactorily the

§ 72. How are *on* and *should* generally written when standing alone? when joined with other words?

§ 73. Where should the first-place dash-vowel word-signs be commenced? where, with double-line or triple-line paper?

§ 74. Write the proper signs for the words in this list.

quality and quantity of vowels without a primary or secondary accent; as the vowels denoted by *italic* letters in the following words: “among’, define’, retain’, prefer’, met’al, tail’or.” Good phonographers are now quite generally agreed, as shown by their practice, that a correct, distinct pronunciation supports the following rules:

I.—To Determine the Quality of an Unaccented Vowel.

§ 76. Generally, when the precise quality of a vowel in an unaccented syllable can not be readily determined, regard it as the SHORT sound of the letter used to represent it in the common spelling, unless another sound is indicated by the analogy of some related word. Hence, write “dēfine’, rēfer’, prēfer’, met’al, sail’or,” but “dispōsition” instead of “dispōsition,” because of “dispose.”

REM. 1. “I did not say précède, but *pr*écceed; not déclaim, but *r*éclaim; not dēfer, but *r*ēfer.” In such cases write the *distinguishing*, instead of the *ordinary*, pronunciation—writing “*pr*écceed, *d*éclaim, *r*éclaim, *d*ēfer, *r*ēfer,” instead of the common pronunciation “*pr*éccede’, *d*éclaim’, *r*éclaim’, *d*ēfer’, *r*ēfer’.”

REM. 2. Some writers regard *ē* as the vowel of the unaccented prefixes, *de*, *re*, *pre*, and usually write them with this vowel in primitive words, though a change to *ë* in the derivatives is almost invariably necessary; thus: “dēfine, dēfinition; rēfer, rēference; prēfer, prēference.” The correct rule is to write these prefixes with *ē*, whenever the sound is clearly heard in a proper, deliberate pronunciation, as in *rē*-seat, *rē*-bound, *rē*-form; and when a vowel immediately follows the prefix, as in *re*-enter, *pre*-emption; but write *ë* whenever the vowel is obscurely pronounced, as in *reform*, *dēfer*, *prēfer*. The observance of this rule secures a distinction in *writing*, corresponding to the difference in *SPEECH*, between such words as *re*-seat, receipt; *re*-dress (to dress again), redress (to amend); *re*-form (to form anew), reform (to correct); *re*-bound (to bound again), rebound (to spring back); and also secures in the primitive the vowel which generally appears distinctly in the derivative; thus: dēfine, dēfinition; rēfer’, rēference; rēlate’, rēl’ative; prēfer’, prēference.

II.—To Determine the Quantity of an Unaccented Vowel.

§ 77. Generally, when the quality of a vowel is clear, but the writer doubts whether to employ the long or

e.)) ; 2 = , 2 2 , 2 2 , 2 2 , 2 2
 2 , 2 2 , 2 2 , 2 2 , 2 2

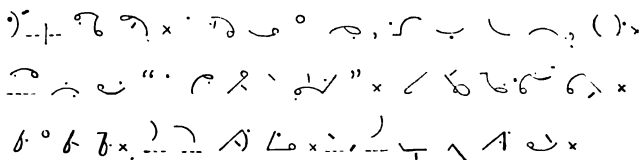
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¶ 4. [bb3.] a.) = Iss,) = Es,) = ace;))) ;
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

b. 2 2 = chaos. 2 2 = Aeneas.

c. 2 2 2 = Mrs. : 2 2 = ab-

cess 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2



LESSON V.

(§§ 78-86.)

PUNCTUATION—ACCENT—NUMBERS, ETC.

PUNCTUATION.

§ 78. The marks of punctuation employed in Phonography are the following :

PERIOD	x or /	DOUBT	(?)
COLON	:	PLEASANTRY	~
SEMICOLON	;	HYPHEN	=
COMMA	,	PARENTHESIS	()
EXCLAMATION	!	BRACKETS	[]
WONDER OR IRONY	(!)	OBSOLESCEMENT	()
GRIEF	!	DASH	---
INTERROGATION	§ or ?		

PERIOD.

REM. 1. (a) The first mark of a period should be made quite small. It is employed, in preference to any other sign, in the Corresponding Style. It has a neat appearance when properly made, and is readily distinguished from phonographic words. (b) The second sign of a period (like a freely-written Chay-Chay or Ray-Ray)

§ 78. What marks of punctuation are employed in Phonography? How many are the same as in common print? [Rem.] What sign is most generally employed, in Phonography, as the sign of a period?

is employed chiefly by reporters. It may be occasionally used instead of a colon or semicolon.

REM. 2. *Period after Common Letters.*—When a period is required immediately after common letters, as in writing titles, etc., write very near to them the common sign (.); thus :

A. B., M. D., LL. D.

INTERROGATION.

REM. 3. The first mark of interrogation given in Section 78 should be employed only when the writer prefers to place the sign of a question at the beginning, instead of at the end, of the interrogation. There is not sufficient advantage, however, to justify the change from the usual practice of placing the Interrogation at the end of a question. In most cases the form of an interrogative sentence or clause is of itself sufficient to indicate its character.

DOUBT.

REM. 4. Doubt is indicated, as in common writing and printing, by an Interrogation inclosed in curves; thus: (?). Doubt of the accuracy or propriety of remarks quoted from the writings of another, is denoted by introducing, at the required place, an Interrogation inclosed in brackets; thus: [?].

IRONY—WONDER.

REM. 5. An Exclamation within parenthetical curves is employed in Phonography, as in common writing, to denote wonder, irony, contempt; as: "This accurate scholar (!), who went to Eton and graduated at Cambridge, has actually made a dozen grammatical mistakes within the compass of one short paragraph." Wonder at, or contempt of, the remarks quoted from the writings of another, is indicated by introducing, at the proper place, an Exclamation inclosed in brackets; thus: [!].

How should it be made? For what is the long sign employed? How do reporters occasionally indicate a colon or semicolon? How is a period immediately after common letters to be written? When should the first mark of interrogation be employed? What is said as to the advantage of a change from the usual mode of indicating a question? How is doubt indicated? How is it indicated in a quotation? How is pleasantry denoted? How may it be indicated in common printing? What is the Obsolescent? and for what

PLEASANTRY.

REM. 6. In writing, pleasantry may be denoted by the sign given in Section 78. In printing, an appropriate sign is secured by inverting the common mark of interrogation ; thus : ¿.



OBSOLESSENT.

REM. 7. The obsolescent is used to inclose words in the common spelling.

DASH.

REM. 8. In Phonography, the dash must be made wave-like, to prevent its being mistaken for a phonographic Kay.

ACCENT—EMPHASIS—CAPITALS.

§ 79. (a) The ACCENT of a word may be shown by writing a small cross near the accented vowel ; thus :  árrrows,  aróse. (b) It is best, however, in marking accents, to use longhand.


§ 80. EMPHASIS is indicated, as in longhand, by one, two, or more lines drawn beneath the word or words to be emphasized. A single line under a single word should be made wave-like, to prevent its being mistaken for Kay.

REM. In longhand “copy” for the printer, a single subscript line denotes *italics* ; two lines, SMALL CAPITALS ; three lines, CAPITALS. [Minute directions for preparing copy for the printer, and for correcting “proofs,” are given in the Author’s work entitled “Brief Longhand.”]

purpose is it employed? How is the dash distinguished from Kay?



§ 79. How is accent indicated? Write *éssay*, *essay'* ; *áffix*, *affix* ; *Au'gust*, *augúst* ; *árrrows*, *aróse*.

§ 80. How is emphasis indicated? When must a single subscript, or underwritten line, be made wave-like? and for what purpose? [Rem.] In longhand, what is denoted respectively by one, two, and three subscript lines?

§ 81. A capital letter is denoted in Phonography by two short lines under the letter; thus:  Rome. This is generally unnecessary.

NUMBERS.

§ 82. Numbers may be expressed phonographically, or by the common figures.

REM. *One, Two, and Six.*—The numbers *one* and *two* are most easily written in Phonography; thus:  *one*,  *two*. (The sign for *one*, as will be subsequently learned, is *wn*.) The figures 1 and 6, when written singly, will not be liable to be mistaken for phonographic characters, if formed thus: 1 6.

INITIALS—TITLES—PROPER NAMES.

§ 83. The initials of names should be written in the common hand, or such phonographs employed as will surely indicate the correct longhand initials.

REM. 1. If Philip — should employ a phonographic Ef for the initial of his name, his correspondent will infer therefrom that the initial of his name is F. rather than P.; and, if Philip should fail to get a response to his communication, it will, in all probability, be due to his not having written the initial of his name in the common hand, or with such a phonograph (namely Pee) as would surely indicate the initial letter of his name in the common spelling. George should not employ Jay for the initial of his name, for this would indicate “J” instead of “G.” Gay, however, would surely indicate “G.” The Chaunceys and Charleses may employ Chay for their initials, for this unmistakably indicates “C.,” the common-hand initial of their names. The Theodores may employ Ith for the initial of their name, because Ith surely indicates a name commencing with the sound of Th. The Cyruses must be careful not to write Es for

§ 81. How is a capital letter denoted in Phonography? Is it generally necessary, in Phonography, to indicate capitals?

§ 82. How, in Phonography, may numbers be expressed? [Rem.] How is it best to write *one*, *two*, and *six*? What is the form in Phonography, for the common figures 1 and 6 when written separately? Why is it necessary to give them this particular form?

their initial, for that indicates "S.," and the Calebs must be equally cautious not to employ Kay for the initial of their name, for that would suggest "K." as the longhand initial.

REM. 2. The vowel-letter initials are best written in the common hand; they may, however, be indicated phonographically according to the method explained in Section 51. When the phonographs are employed, it is better to denote by them the *names* rather than the various *sounds* of the common vowel-letters used as initials; that is, phonographically write *ā* for "A." whether this letter should be the initial of Alfred, Augustus, Arthur, or Aaron. In like manner, phonographically write *ē* for "E.," whether this letter should be the initial of Edith, Ebenezer, Ernest, or Eurydice. "U." must be written in longhand, or have its name (*Yoo*) phonographically expressed.

§ 84. The initials of titles should usually be written in the common longhand; thus:

M.D., LL.D., A.B.

PROPER NAMES.

§ 85. When the pronunciation of a proper name is doubtful, it should be written in the common hand.

OTHER MARKS USED IN PHONOGRAPHY.

§ 86. The following signs may be used in Phonography as in the common hand:

QUOTATION POINTS . . . " "	The ASTERISK . . . ✖
The CARET . . . ^	The OBELISK, or DAGGER . . †
The INDEX, or HAND . <i>h</i>	The DOUBLE DAGGER . . ‡
The PARAGRAPH . . . ¶	The PARALLELS . . . ||
The SECTION . . . §	

§ 83. How should the initials of names be written? [Rem.] Carefully read Remarks 1 and 2.

§ 84. How should the initials of titles be written?

§ 85. How should a proper name be written when its pronunciation is doubtful? [Rem.] When should longhand words be inclosed in an Obsolescent?

§ 86. Make the Quotation Points, the Caret, the Index, the Section,

LESSON VI.

(§§ 87-104.)

VOCALIZATION—DIPHTHONGS.

DEFINITION, ENUMERATION, AND CLASSIFICATION.

§ 87. A DIPHTHONG is a coalition or union of two simple vowel-sounds, pronounced in one syllable; as in *oil*, *out*, *due*=dīōō.

REM. 1. The vowels composing a diphthong are called its *elements*.

REM. 2. *Diphthong* is derived from the Greek διφθογγος (diphthonggos), a word composed of δις (double) and φθόγγος (fthonggos) a sound. The etymology of the word, therefore, indicates *dif'thong* as its correct pronunciation.

§ 88. The diphthongs may be divided, with reference to the closeness of the union of their elements, into *Close*, and *Open*, diphthongs.

I.—OF THE CLOSE DIPHTHONGS.

§ 89. The close diphthongs are those denoted by *italics* in *ire*, *oil*, *out*, *new*.

§ 90. I.—The diphthong denoted by *i* in *isle* and *ice*, and *ai* in *aisle*, is composed of the vowel of *art* (not *at*) and *it*, the voice accenting the first and *gliding* to the second.

§ 87. What is a diphthong? Give some examples of diphthongs. What are the sounds composing a diphthong called? From what Greek words is the word Diphthong derived? What is its correct pronunciation?

§ 88. How may the diphthongs be divided with reference to the closeness of the union of their elements?

§ 89. What are the close diphthongs?

§ 90. What are the elements of *i*? Which element is accented? Contrast the correct pronunciation of *i* with the diphthong formed

REM. Various peculiar pronunciations of *i* are heard, namely, *ěi*, *ăi*, *ũi*, very rarely *õi*, and *òĩ* (*ò* denoting the vowel of *whole*).

§ 91. OI.—The diphthong represented by *oi* in *oil*, and *oy* in *boy*, is composed of the vowel of *or* (*o*) and *it* (*i*), the voice accenting the first and *gliding* to the second.

§ 92. OU.—The diphthong represented by *ou* in *out* consists of the vowels of *on* (*õ*) and *foot* (*u*), the voice accenting the first and *gliding* to the second.

§ 93. EW.—The diphthong represented by *ew* in *few*, and *u* in *duty*, is composed of the vowels of *it* (*i*) and *foot* (*u*), the voice accenting the first and *gliding* to the second.

REM. In the old Phonography this pure diphthong was represented by a sign equivalent to *yöö*. Hence *duty*, *tube*, were spelled *dyooty*, *tyoob*, instead of *düty*, *tübe*. This was pronouncing *u* by its name (*Yoo*) instead of its proper sound.

§ 94. From the preceding remarks we arrive at the following

Table of Close Diphthongs.

	I	oi	ou	ũ
Elements,	ăĩ	õi	õũ	ĩũ
As in	ire, eye;	oil, toy;	out, owl;	due, dew.

§ 95. The four close diphthongs are represented by

by a union of the vowels of *at* and *it*. [Rem.] Give the various incorrect pronunciations of *i*.

§ 91. What are the elements of *oi*? Which element is accented?

§ 92. What are the elements of *ou*?

§ 93. What are the elements of *ew*? Which is accented? [Rem.] In English Phonography, what sounds are written instead of this pure diphthong?

§ 94. Separately pronounce the close diphthongs. Name some words in which they occur.

§ 95. How are the four close diphthongs represented? What, as shown by the illustration, is the direction of *i*? of *oi*? of *ou*? of *ew*? What, as shown by the illustration is the place of *i*? of *oi*? of *ou*?

small angular marks, whose direction and place are shown by the following

Table of Close-Diphthong Signs :

v |	^ |	^ |	< |
ī	oi	ou	ū
ire,	oil,	out,	due.

REM. 1. The diphthong-signs should be written in an invariable direction, whatever may be the direction of the consonant to which they are placed ; that is, the sign for *ī* should always open upward ; that for *oi* and *ou*, downward ; and that of *ew*, to the right.

REM. 2. Both of the strokes of the close-diphthong signs are made *light*, to correspond to the *short* elements composing the diphthongs which they denote.

REM. 3. Each of the close diphthongs is written in the place of its last element, hence, *ai* (*ī*) and *oi* are written in the first place, because this is the place of *ī*, while *ou* and *ū* (*ew*) are written in the third place, because this is the place of *u* (*ō*).

REM. 4. The sound of *ew* in *new* never begins a syllable.

II.—OPEN-DIPHTHONG SIGNS.

§ 96. The principal open diphthongs are those represented by *italics* in the following words: *deity*, *clayey*, *aye*, *drawing*, *snowy*, *Owen*, *Noah*, *Louis*.

REM. 1. The *open* diphthongs differ from the *close* diphthongs in having a *long*, instead of a *short*, initial element, and, as a consequence, greater quantity, and a less close union of their elements.

of *ew*? Write *ī*, *oi*, *ou*, *ew*. [Rem.] What is said with reference to the direction of the diphthong-signs when written beside consonants of different directions? How should the sign for *ī* invariably open—upward or downward? the sign for *oi*? for *ou*? How should the sign for *ew* invariably open? Why are both of the strokes of the close-diphthong signs made light? How is the fact that both of the elements of the close diphthongs are short indicated by their signs? How is the place of each of the close diphthongs determined? Why are *ī* and *oi* written in the first place? Why are *ou* and *ew* written in the third place? Does *ew* ever begin a syllable?

§ 96. What are the principal open diphthongs? Give some words in which they occur. [Rem.] Are the open diphthongs perfect or im-

REM. 2. The open diphthongs are imperfect diphthongs. Compared with the *close* diphthongs, they appear dissyllabic; but when contrasted with undoubted vowel dissyllables, they appear diphthongal. On the one hand, compare *ahī*=*āī* with *i*; *aye* with *eye*; *auī* with the close diphthong *ōī*. On the other hand, contrast *ēī* as in *deīst* with *ī-ī* in *deīst'ic*; *ōē* in *po'et* with *ō-ē* in *poet'ic*.

§ 97. The elements of the open diphthongs are indicated by the marked letters in the following

Table of Open Diphthongs:

ēī	āī	ahī=āī	auī=ōī	ōī	ōē	ōā	ōōī
deity,	clayey,	aye,	drawing,	snowy,	Owen,	Noah,	Louis,

§ 98. The open diphthongs are represented by angular marks, whose form, place, and direction are shown by the following illustrations, and whose sounds are indicated by the marked letters below them, and also by the simple-vowels placed beside nominal consonants:

<	>	∨	^	>	∨	<	^
ēī	āī	āī	auī	ōī	ōē	ōā	ōōī
└	└	└	└	└	└	└	└

Examples: |< >| ∨| ^| >| ∨| <| ^|
Deity, Laity, aye=āī, ayes, Haughey, snowy,

|> ∨ < ^ >
doughy, Owen, Noah, Alloa, Louis.

perfect diphthongs? How do they appear when compared with dissyllabic unions of vowels? when compared with perfect diphthongs?

§ 97. Pronounce separately the open diphthongs. Give their elements separately.

§ 98. How are the open diphthongs represented? What, as shown by the illustration, is the place and direction of ēī? āī? ahī? auī? ōī? ōē? ōā? ōōī? What is the place of ahī? auī? ēī? āī? ōī? ōē? ōā? ōōī? Write "aye, ayes, being, Deity, Caughey, Owen, Noah, Go'a, Geno'a, Louis, la'ity, snowy." [Rem.] Does this list of open

REM. 1. The student may fix the signs in the memory by many copyings of the examples, and by observing that the *first* elements of the diphthongs are arranged in the order of the simple-vowels; thus: ē, â, ä, au, ô, ö, and that the second element is i, except in two instances, namely, öë and öä.

REM. 2. The preceding list of open diphthongs does not include all the open diphthongs of even the English language; but the additional ones—such as ēā, auā, öōā, ööë—are *so easily represented by the signs of their elements*, that distinct signs for them are not required in the representation of English.

REM. 3. The open-diphthong signs *are made heavy on one side* or the other, according to the convenience of the writer, to indicate that one of the elements (the first) of the diphthong represented, is *long*. As the chief difference between *ahi* and *ai* (i), or *auī* and *oi*, is in respect to the quantity of their elements, this fact is indicated by a corresponding difference between their signs in respect of the heaviness of their strokes. Compare the signs for *ahi* and *ai*; *auī* and *oi*; as:

∨ | ahi, ∨ | ai = i, ^ | auī. ^ | oi,

CONCURRENT VOWELS WRITTEN WITH SEPARATE SIGNS.





§ 99. When two vowels occurring together, before or after a single consonant, are represented by separate signs, that which is heard next before or after the consonant should be written nearest to the consonant-sign; thus: ∨ | .iota, ∨ | .idea, | < dewey.

REM. 1. The open diphthongs presented in the preceding section *may* sometimes be represented in accordance with this principle, by the signs of their elements; thus:

∨ | | < ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |
payee, doughy, Noah, Owen, Louis.





diphthongs include all the open diphthongs in the English language? If not, give some words containing other open diphthongs. How may the additional open diphthongs be represented? Why is one stroke of the signs for the open diphthongs made heavy? Which stroke should be made heavy? How does the sign for *ahi* differ from that for *i*? How does the sign for *auī* differ from that for *oi*?

§ 99. When two vowels occurring together, before or after a consonant, are to be represented by separate signs, how are they written, with reference to the consonant-stroke, so as to determine which is

REM. 2. When two vowels occur between two consonants, one should be written to each consonant-stroke, if that can be done conveniently; thus:  vowel,  poem; otherwise, both should be written to the same consonant-stroke; thus:  duel,  towel.

§ 100. *Names of the Diphthong-Signs.*—The diphthong-signs should be named by the *sounds* they represent, and not “long ī, owe-eye, owe-you, ē-double-you, ā-aitch-eye, ā-you-eye,” etc.

CERTAIN DIPHTHONG-SIGNS JOINED.

§ 101. (a) When the junction would be easy, initial *i* or *oi* may be joined to a following stroke, (b) and *ou* or *iu* (*ew*) to a preceding one; thus:  eyed,  oil,  bōw,  cue.

WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

I.—DIPHTHONG WORD-SIGNS.

§ 102. The signs for *ahī*, *i*, and *ou* are employed as signs for the following words:

			
ay, aye,	I, eye,	[high,]	how.

to be read first? [Rem.] May the open diphthongs be represented by the signs of their elements, in accordance with this principle? Write, in accordance with this principle, the words “No’ah, Go’a, Owen, payee, doughy, Louis.” When two vowels occur between two consonants, how should they be written? When they cannot be conveniently divided between the two consonants, how should they be written? Write “vowel, poem, duel, towel.”

§ 100. How should the diphthong-signs be named?

§ 101. When may *i* or *oi* be joined to a following stroke? When may *ou* or *iu* (*ew*) be joined to a preceding stroke? Join the diph-

REM. 1. The sign for *eye* may be joined to Zee for *eyes*; to Dee for *eyed*; and to Ing for *eying*; thus: ʏ eyes, ʝ eyed, ʞ eying.

REM. 2. (a) No confusion results from writing *high* the same as *eye*, that is, without the h-dot. (b) The ȳ may be joined to En-Iss for *highness*; to Tee for *height*; to Ar for *higher*; thus: ʞ highness, ʝ height, ʞ higher. (c) The first stroke of the ȳ may be joined to Lay for *highly*; thus: ʞ highly.

REM. 3. (a) The word *ay*, or *aye*, when signifying *yes*, *yea*, *certainly*, is pronounced *ahĩ*. (b) The word *aye*, signifying *always*, *ever*, is pronounced *ā*. This may be written thus, ʞ aye. (c) Ahĩ may be joined to Zee for *ayes*; thus: ʞ

REM. 4. *Position for Aye and I.*—The signs for these words, as indicated above, should be written in the first position (See § 36); that is, with double- or triple-line paper, so that they will barely touch the lower side of the upper line; with single-line paper, so that their tops will seem to touch an imaginary line running, at the height of Tee, above the line of writing.

Abbreviated ȳ Joined.




§ 103. The pronoun *I* is sometimes joined to a following word, by one stroke of the sign, written, according to convenience, in the direction of Pee, Tee, or Ray; thus:

ʞ	ʝ	ʞ	ʞ
Names: Petoid-Em ¹ ,	Retoid-Dee ² ,	Tetoid ¹ -Retoid,	Retoid-Ith ² .
I am,	I do,	I should,	I think.

thongs in writing “eyed, eyes, eying, height, highness (§ 102, R. 1, 2), oily, ire, ivy, vow, Dow, bough, cue.”




§ 102. For what word is *ahĩ* employed as a sign? What words are represented by ȳ? How is *high* represented? What word is represented by the sign for *ou*? [Rem.] Write “eyes, eyed, eying.” How may *high* be written? Write “highness, higher, height, highly.” How should you write *ay*, or *aye*, signifying *yes*, *certainly*? How should you write *aye* when it signifies *always*, *ever*? Write “ayes” (the plural of *aye*). What is the position of the signs for *ay* and *eye*?

§ 103. How is the pronoun *I* sometimes expressed in connection

REM. (a) The reporter does, and the practiced writer of the Corresponding Style may, join *I* to a *preceding* word, or between two words, by one stroke of the sign, written, according to convenience, in the direction of Tee or Kay; thus:  if I,  may I. (b) And the reporter writes *I*, when alone, by  Tetoid'.

II.—CONTRACTIONS WITH DIPHTHONGS.

§ 104. A single stroke of the signs for *i*, *ou*, and *ew* may be joined to the strokes Lay and En for the following words:

 Names: Petoid¹-Lay, En²-Petoid, En²-Chetoid,
 highly, I will, now, new, knew.

REM. 1. *Highly* should be written in the first position, as shown above; *now*, *new*, and *knew*, in the second position (that is, on the line).

REM. 2. *Contraction and Word-Sign*.—For the sake of distinction, the term *Contraction* is employed to denote an imperfect representation consisting of two or more strokes (whether consonant- or vowel-strokes); while the term *Word-Sign* is applied to an *imperfect* representation containing but one single stroke, with or without a hook, loop, or circle. Hence the imperfect representations for *highly*, *now*, and *new* are *contractions*; while those of *it*, *had*, *subject*, *this is*, etc., are *word-signs*.

with a following word? In such cases, in what direction is the single stroke written? [Rem.] In what direction is the abbreviated *I* written, when *I* is joined to a preceding word? Write and name, in accordance with the principles of this section, "I do, I shall, I wish, I am, if I, had I, shall I, may I."

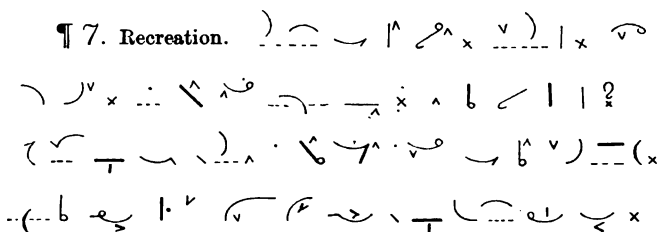
§ 104. What is the contraction for *highly*? for *now*? for *new* or *knew*? [Rem.] In what position should *highly* be written? In what position should *now* and *new* be written? What is denoted by the term *Contraction*? What is denoted by the term *Word-Sign*? Is the sign for *now* a contraction or a word-sign? If it is a contraction, how is it determined to be such? Are the signs for *it* and *had* word-signs or contractions? If word-signs, how are they known to be such?

EXERCISE VI.—ON SECTIONS 87-104.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

¶ 4. \< \> \o< \o> <P P |< |> <b b >=>=>
 \< \> \< \> (<) <> ^< ^> ^| ^> ^> ^> ^>
 <=>yew /< /> /> />

[illegible][illegible]



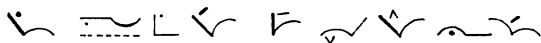
LESSON VII.

(§§ 105-114.)

METHOD OF PLACING VOWELS BETWEEN CONSONANT STROKES.

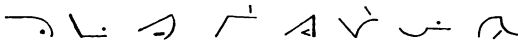
§ 105. Vowels, whether simple or compound, occurring between two consonant-STROKES, are written thus :

1. ALL *first-place*, and LONG *second-place*, vowels are written AFTER the first stroke.



Examples : beam, king, tick, ball, doll, mire, boil, make, roam.

2. ALL *third-place*, and SHORT *second-place*, vowels are written BEFORE the second stroke.






Examples : car, back, rouge, rook, rude, pull, neck, love.

§§ 105, 106. Repeat the rule for placing vowels between two consonant-strokes. Where, in such case, should you write the first-place vowels? the long second-place vowels? the short second-place vowels? all third-place vowels? When occurring between two consonant-strokes, to which stroke should *e* be written? If written after the first stroke, why? To which should *au* or *o* be written? Why? Should *ah* be written after the first or before the second? and why? Should *ē* or *ū* be written after the first stroke or before the second?

§ 106. In other words—


1. *First-place Vowels* are written after the first consonant-stroke.
2. *Second-place Vowels*, when *long*, are written after the first stroke; when *short*, before the second stroke. The length of a second-place vowel is thus determined by *position*, if it should not be indicated by *size* or *heaviness*.
3. *Third-place Vowels* are written before the second consonant-stroke.




REM. The object of this rule is to insure uniformity of writing, and to avoid the ambiguity which is likely to result frequently from its non-observance. The effect of the rule is to take the vowel from the angles, where it would be doubtful with which of the two strokes it should be read. If, in writing *rack*, for example, the vowel were to be placed after the Ray (thus,  *rack*), instead of before Kay, as the rule would require, it would be doubtful whether the vowel, unless written with great care, should be read as *ä* after Ray, or as *ī* after Kay. But, on the other hand, the strict observance of the rule would, in some cases, bring the vowel into an angle, and thus result in the very ambiguity which the rule generally avoids. In such cases observe the instruction in the following section.

§ 107. Occasionally, in writing words of more than one syllable, greater clearness will result from a non-observance of the rules relating to the first-place and third-place vowels; as in  *arsenic*,  *calmly*.

If before the second, why? Should *ā* or *ō* be written after the first stroke or before the second? If after the first, why? [Rem.] What is the object of this rule? What is the effect of the rule? If, in writing *rack*, the vowel were placed after Ray instead of before Kay, how would the vowel be liable to be read, unless written with great care? Would not the observance of the rule in some cases result in ambiguity?



§ 107. Does any advantage ever result from the non-observance of

REM. The parts of compound words should be vocalized the same, if possible, as when separate, even though this should require the violation of the rule of Section 105. For instance, in vocalizing En-Zee for *uneasy*, it seems better to place ē before Zee rather than after En, because, by so doing, we secure (instead of u-neasy) the natural syllabication of the word; thus:  un-casy.




§ 108. CAUTION.—In such words as  task,  desk,  dusk, it should be observed that the vowels do not occur between two consonant-STROKES, but between two consonants, the second of which is represented by a circle; hence the rule of Section 105 does not apply, and the vowels of *whatever* place must be written *by the stroke next which they are heard*. If, in these cases, the vowels were placed before the Kay the words would have to be read *tsāk*, *dsēk*, *dsūk*. (See Sections 56, 61.)

DIVIDING CONCURRENT VOWELS BETWEEN TWO STROKES.

§ 109. (a) When two vowels occur between two consonant-strokes, one vowel is written to each stroke, if that can be conveniently done; thus:

 poem,  vowel;

(b) but, otherwise, both vowels are written to the same stroke; thus:


















 duel,  towel,  power.

the rules for placing the first-place and third-place vowels? [Rem.] How should the parts of compound words be vocalized? Why, in vocalizing En-Zee for *uneasy*, does it seem best to place the ē before the Zee?

§ 108. When only one of the consonants between which a vowel occurs is represented by a stroke, how must the vowels be written? Where must the vowel of *dusk* be written? of *task*? of *desk*?

§ 109. How are two vowels occurring between two consonant-

METHOD OF READING WORDS OF SEVERAL CONSONANTS.

§ 110. In reading words composed of more than one consonant-stroke, read the first stroke (with the vowel or vowels beside it, if any) as though it were a single word ; then read the next in the same manner ; and so on till the word is completed. Thus :   = *ăm*,    = *kă* = America.   = *băz*,     = *năss* = business.   = *pă*,   = *ă*,   = *să* = policy.



REM. 1. It will be of very great advantage to the student to adhere strictly to this method of reading, for by it the longest words may be read as easily as words having but a single consonant.

REM. 2. CAUTION.—Do not acquire the pernicious habit of reading a portion of a word and “guessing” the remainder. Do nothing by guess-work. Shirk no labor requisite for advancement in knowledge ; determine to enjoy the pleasure of overcoming the obstacles to your progress.

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

PREFIXES “CON” OR “COM” AND “ACCOM.”

§ 111. (a) A *light* dot placed at the commencement of a word signifies *con* or *com* ; (b) a *HEAVY* dot, *accom* ; thus :

conscience, commit, accommodate, accompany.

strokes to be written? In case they cannot be conveniently divided between the two strokes, how should they be written?

§ 110. What method of reading is recommended in reading words composed of more than one consonant-stroke? [Rem.] What is the advantage of the method recommended?

§ 111. How is the prefix *com* and *con* denoted? What is indicated by a heavy dot at the commencement of a word? by a light dot?

REM. The practiced reporter usually omits the signs for *con*, *com*, or *accom*, and experiences no difficulty therefrom in reading his notes.

AFFIXES "ING," "INGS."

§ 112. (a) The affix *ing* may be expressed by a *light* dot at the end of a word, or, by the Ing-stroke joined, if more convenient; (b) the affix *ings*, by a *HEAVY* dot; thus:

! doing, ! doings, ∪ being, ∪ beings;

(c) Instead of the heavy dot, Ing-Iss, ∪, is generally employed, when it can be conveniently joined; thus: ∪ sayings.

REM. (a) The dot should not be employed for *ing* or *ings* when it is not an affix; that is, when a complete word does not remain when *ing* or *ings* is omitted. Hence, the dot must not be employed for *ing-s* in *ring*, *sing*, *kings*, *wings*. (b) As a general rule, the affix *ing*, when it forms part of a noun or an adjective, is best written with the stroke Ing, when it can be conveniently joined: as in *a casing*, *the rising*, *an etching*, etc.

-ING THE.

§ 113. The affix *ing* with a following *the* may be expressed by writing the tick for *the*—namely, \ Petoid, or / Chetoid (See Section 68, R. 1, b), according to convenience, in the place of the dot for *ing*; thus:

∪ showing the, ∪ passing the.

§ 112. How may the affix *ing* be expressed? What is denoted by a heavy dot at the end of a word? by a light dot? When is *ings* represented by Ing-Iss? Write "sayings." [Rem.] When should not the dot be employed for *ing* or *ings*? Should the dot be employed for *ing* in *sing*, *ring*, *king*? How can *ing* be determined to be an affix? What is said with regard to writing *ing* when it forms a portion of a noun or an adjective? Give some nouns ending in the affix *ing*.

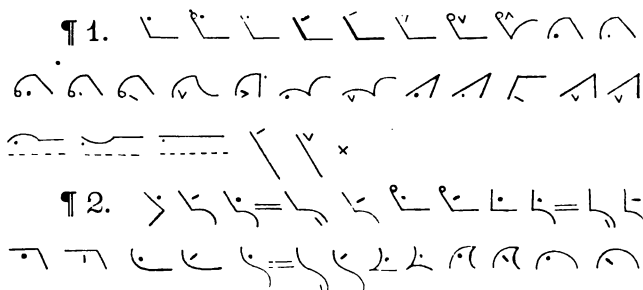
REM. Of the two directions of the tick for *the*, that one should be chosen which varies most from the direction of the preceding stroke.

-ING A-N-D.

§ 114. The affix *ing* with a following *a*, *an*, or *and*, may be expressed by writing the tick for *a-n-d*—namely, — Ketoid, or | Tetoid, according to convenience, in the place of the dot for *ing*; thus: | eating a-n-d. ----- giving a-n-d.

REM. Of the two directions of the tick for *a-n-d*, that one should be chosen which varies most from the direction of the preceding stroke.

EXERCISE VII.—ON SECTIONS 105–114.



§ 113. How may the tick *the* be written to express a preceding *ing*? How, for this purpose, should the tick for *the* be written? Write “showing the, passing the, doing the, giving the.” [Rem.] What direction of the tick is best for *ing the*?

§ 114. How may the tick for *a-n-d* be written to express a preceding *ing*? Write “calling a-n-d, giving a-n-d.” [Rem.] What direction of the tick is best for *ing a-n-d*?

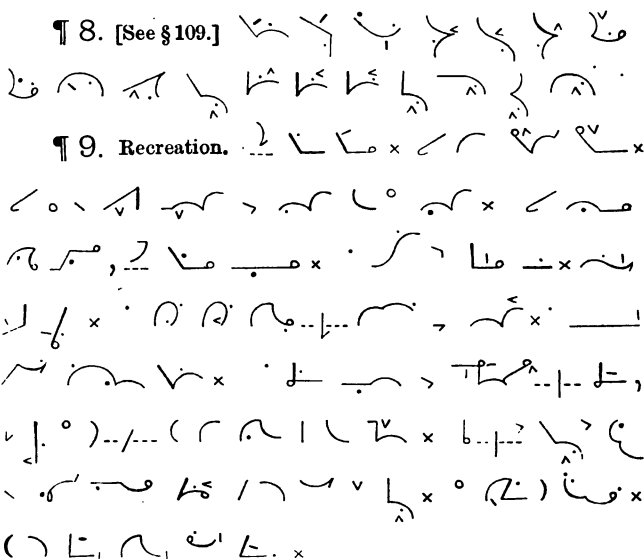
¶ 3.

¶ 4.

¶ 5.

¶ 6.

¶ 7. [See § 108.]



LESSON VIII.

(§§ 115-125.)

DIFFERENT SIGNS AND DIRECTIONS.



§ 115. By providing two or more signs for several sounds, and by allowing certain signs to be written in different directions, Phonography not only avoids many difficult forms and junctions which would otherwise be required, but affords opportunity, in many cases, for distinguishing, by *difference of OUTLINE merely*, between words

§ 115. What advantages does Phonography secure by providing several signs for certain sounds, and by writing several signs in different directions.

of the same consonants, which must OTHERWISE be written alike.

I.—DIFFERENT MODES OF EXPRESSING W AND Y.




1. W AND Y EXPRESSED BY STROKES.

§ 116. The strokes for *w* and *y*,  ,  , are named Way and Yay. (See Sections 5, 6.)




USES OF THE WAY-STROKE.

§ 117. The Way-stroke is usually employed in the following cases :





1. In all words except *we*, in which *w* is the only consonant ; as in

 weigh,  woe,  woo.

2. When initial *w* is followed by *s* ; as in

 weighs,  waste,  wasp.

3. When initial *sw* are the only consonants, or when they are followed by any other consonant (except *r*) which can be conveniently joined to the Way-stroke ; as in

sway, sways, sweep, swallow, swim, swing.

4. When *w* follows an initial vowel ; as in  awoke.

§ 116. Write the stroke-signs for *w* and *y*. What is the name of the stroke for *w* ? for *y* ?

§ 117. In what cases is Way employed ? Write “weigh, woe, weighs, waist, wasp ; sway, sways, sweep, swallow, swim, swing ; awoke, awake.”

§ 118. Repeat the rule for the use of Yay. Are *ye* and *you* written with Yay ? Write “yea, yew, yes, yeast, yews, yeas, öyer.”

§ 119. Make the brief signs for *w* and *y*. For what purpose are

USES OF THE YAY-STROKE.

§ 118. The Yay-stroke is employed principally in the following cases :

1. In all words, except *ye* and *you*, in which *y* is the only consonant ; as in *yea*, *yew*.
2. In the words *yes*, *yeas*, *yeast*, *yews*, and a few others in which initial *y* is followed by *s*.
3. When *y* follows an initial vowel ; as in *oyer*.

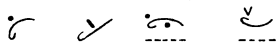
2. W AND Y EXPRESSED BY BRIEF SIGNS JOINED.

§ 119. For convenience and speed of writing, brief signs have been provided for the sounds of *w* and *y*, namely, *c* or *o* for *w*, called Brief Way, and *u* or *a* for *y*, called Brief Yay (See Section 2, Rem. 2, *c*, *d*.)

JOINING THE BRIEF WAY.


§ 120. The brief Way may be joined at the beginning of consonant-strokes—

1. *As a Hook*—to *Lay*, *El*, *Ray*, *Em*, or *En* ; thus :


wail, wore, we may, wine ;

in which case it is called the *Way-hook*.

2. *At an Angle*—to all other letters ; thus :


wet, weighed, wedge, week, woke, wave.

these signs provided? What are the brief signs for *w* and *y* called? What are the syllable-names of Brief Way and Brief Yay?


§ 120. How may brief Way be joined at the beginning of *Lay*? *El*? *Ray*? *Em*? *En*? How may it be joined to all other letters? Join it to *Tee*, *Jay*, *Ef*, *Kay*, *Dhee*, *Ing*. Write “wail, wine, wore, wear, wire,” Write “weave, wedge, weighed, wake, watch, web.” [Rem.] When brief Way is joined at an angle, with reference to what is the choice of *Wëh* or *Wüh* made? When brief Way is joined as a hook,

REM. 1. (a) When brief Way is joined at an angle with a stroke, either Wëh or Wüh may be used, according to convenience of joining. (b) Brief Way joined as a hook takes the direction of the stroke.

REM. 2. Em, En, Lay, and Ray in connection with the Way-hook are named Wem, Wen, Wel, Wer.

JOINING THE BRIEF YAY.

§ 121. The brief Yay must always be joined at an angle; thus :


yawn, Yale, Yates, yore, yoke, yellow, yarrow.

REM. When brief Yay is joined, either Yëh or Yüh may be chosen, according to convenience of joining.

METHOD OF READING BRIEF WAY OR YAY JOINED TO A CONSONANT-STROKE.

§ 122. In reading a consonant-stroke with a brief Way or Yay joined at the beginning, read the Way or Yay first, and next, the consonant-stroke with the vowel or vowels beside it, precisely as though no Way or Yay were joined; thus: $\cdot\bar{f}$ = w-ät = weight; $\cdot\bar{a}$ = y-aul = jawl; $\cdot\bar{c}r\bar{i}$ = w-cri = weary.

USES OF THE WAY-HOOK.

§ 123. The Way-hook should usually be employed in the following cases :

what direction is given to it? Which is most convenient for joining with Bee—Wëh or Wüh? Which is most convenient for joining, at an angle, with Kay? with Ish? with Chay?

§ 121. How must the brief Yay be joined? Join it to En, Ar, Lay, Ray, Tee, Kay, Em. Write “yawn, yellow, Yates, yore, yoke, yarrow, yam.” [Rem.] With reference to what is the choice made between Yëh and Yüh, when brief Yay is joined?

§ 122. Repeat the directions for reading brief Way or Yay joined

DIFFERENT SIGNS AND DIRECTIONS. 101

1. For *w* at the commencement of a word, when *l*, *r*, *m*, or *n* is the second consonant—as in Section 120, 1.
2. When initial *sw* is followed by *r*; thus: *swore*.
3. Whenever the hook can be conveniently used for *w* between two consonant-strokes, the second of which is *Lay*, *Ray*, *Em*, or *En*; thus:

USES OF THE BRIEF WAY JOINED AT AN ANGLE.

§ 124. The brief Way joined at an angle is employed—

1. Usually for an initial *w* followed by any consonant except *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, or final *s* or *z*—as in Section 120, 2.
2. Occasionally in the middle of a word; as in *unweighed*.

REM. In order to secure the complete consonant-expression of such words as *sweet*, *switch*, without lifting the pen, the reporter may prefix a circle to the brief Way, using, for instance, Iss-Weh-Tee as an outline for *sweet*, *sweat*, etc.

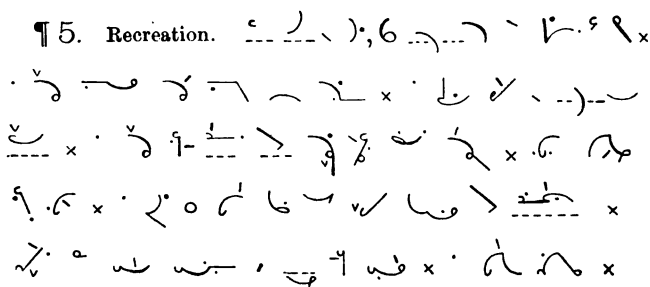
USES OF THE BRIEF YAY JOINED.

§ 125. The brief Yay joined to a consonant-stroke is employed to a limited extent for an initial *y* followed by any consonant except final *s* or *z*—as in Section 121.

at the beginning of a consonant-stroke. After the brief Way or Yay has been read, how should the following consonant-stroke and the vowels beside it be read? Write “weight, yawl, weary.”

§§ 123, 124. Specify the cases for the use of the Way-hook. Specify the cases for the use of brief Way joined at an angle. [Rem.] How may the reporter, without lifting the pen, express the consonants of *sweet*, *switch*, etc.

§ 125. What is said of the use of brief Yay joined?



LESSON IX.

(§§ 126-143.)

I.—DIFFERENT MODES OF EXPRESSING W AND Y.—*Continued.*

3. W AND Y EXPRESSED BY BRIEF SIGNS IN THE VOWEL PLACES.

§ 126. It is occasionally desirable to write the brief Way and Yay, the same as the vowel-signs, beside the consonant-strokes, the following vowel being indicated (or suggested) *without writing it*, according to the method explained in the following sections :

BRIEF WAY WRITTEN IN THE VOWEL-PLACES.

§ 127. *W followed by a DOT-Vowel.*—The particular *Dot-vowel* following the *w* may be indicated (or suggested) by

§ 126. Is brief Way or Yay ever written in the vowel-places? If so written, how is the following vowel indicated?

§ 127. When brief Way is written in the vowel-places, how is it indicated that a dot-vowel follows the *w*? What kind of vowel is

writing ϵ (Wěh) in the vowel's *place*, making this sign *heavy*, if the vowel is LONG; *light*, if the vowel is SHORT; thus:

ϵp ϵp ϵp ϵp ϵ
 s-wě-t, s-wĩ-ch, s-wă-d, s-wě-t, th-wă-k,
 sweet, switch, swayed, sweat, thwack.

§ 128. *W followed by a DASH-Vowel.*—The particular *Dash-vowel* following the *w* may be indicated (or suggested) by writing \circ (Wũh) in the vowel's *place*, making the sign *heavy*, if the vowel is LONG; *light*, if the vowel is SHORT; thus:

$\overset{\circ}{w}$ $\overset{\circ}{w}$ $\overset{\circ}{w}$ $\overset{\circ}{w}$ $\overset{\circ}{w}$
 w \circ -k, w \circ -ch, k-w \circ -ta, w \circ -d, w \circ -d,
 walk, watch, quota, wooed, wood.

BRIEF YAY WRITTEN IN THE VOWEL-PLACES.


§ 129. *Y followed by a DOT-Vowel.*—The particular *Dot-vowel* following the *y* may be indicated by writing \cup (Yěh)

denoted by Weh written in the vowel-places? If a Weh so written indicates a dot-vowel, how is the particular vowel, as \bar{e} , \bar{a} , or \bar{u} , indicated? How is it indicated that a long or short vowel follows? In what place must Weh be written to indicate that the following vowel is \bar{e} or \bar{i} ? if \bar{e} , should it be made heavy or light? How should it be made if the following vowel is \bar{i} ? Write "sweet, switch, swayed, sweat."


§ 128. When brief Way is written in a vowel-place, how is the particular dash-vowel following the *w* denoted? Which of Weh or Wuh written in the vowel-places denotes that a dash-vowel follows? In what vowel-place must Wuh be written to indicate a following *au* or *o*? How should it be made when a long dash-vowel follows? when a short dash-vowel follows? Write "walk, watch, wooed, wood."

§ 129. How must brief Yay be written to indicate, without writing

in the vowel's *place*, making this sign *heavy*, if the vowel is LONG ; *light*, if the vowel is SHORT ; thus :


 yē-r, yā-l, yě-l, yǎ-m,
 year, Yale, yell, yam.

§ 130. *Y followed by a DASH-Vowel.*—The particular *Dash-vowel* following the *y* may be indicated by writing ˆ (Yŭh) in the vowel's *place*, making this sign *heavy*, if the vowel is LONG ; *light*, if the vowel is SHORT ; thus :


 yǎ-n, yǒ-n, yō-r, yŭ-ng, yōō-th, yōō-ni-t,
 yawn, yon, yore, young, youth, unite.

§ 131. *Table showing Weh and Yeh in the Dot-Vowel Places :*

ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
wē,	wī,	wā,	wě,	wā,	wǎ,
ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
yē,	yī,	yā,	yě,	yā,	yǎ.

it, the particular dot-vowel following the *y*? How must it be written to indicate the particular dash-vowel following the *y*? Which of Yeh or Yuh is used in the vowel-places to indicate dot-vowels? Write “year, yell, Yale, yam.”

§ 130. Which of Yeh or Yuh written in the vowel-places is employed to indicate a following dash-vowel? How is the particular dash-vowel following Yuh indicated? In what place must Yuh be written to indicate a following *au* or *ō*? *ō* or *ū*? *ōō* or *ōō*? How should it be made when a long vowel follows? when a short vowel follows? Write “yore, yon, young, youth, unite.”

§§ 131, 132. Observe how wē, wā, wǎ, yē, yā, yǎ, correspond, in respect of their position, with ē, ā, ä. In this respect, compare wī, wě, wā, yī, yē, yā, with ī, ē, ä. Observe also that Weh and Yeh, which are written in the vowel-places to denote a following dot-

§ 132. *Table showing Wüh and Yüh in the Dash-Vowel Places :*

ʷ|	ʷ|	ʷ|	ʷ|	ʷ|	ʷ|
wɔ,	wǔ,	wō,	wū,	wōō,	wǔǔ,
ʸ|	ʸ|	ʸ|	ʸ|	ʸ|	ʸ|
yɔ,	yǔ,	yō,	yū,	yōō,	yǔǔ.

BRIEF WAY AND YAY JOINED TO THE OPTIONAL VOWEL-SIGNS.

§ 133. The brief Way and Yay are joined to the optional vowel-signs at an angle ; thus :

ɤ|	ɤ|	ɤ|	ɤ|
wæ,	wǣ,	wē,	wɔ,
ɥ|	ɥ|	ɥ|	ɥ|
yæ,	yǣ,	yē,	yɔ.

REM. When brief Way or Yay is joined to a vowel-sign, either Weh or Wuh, Yeh or Yuh, may be employed, according to convenience of joining.

BRIEF YAY JOINED TO THE ANGLES FOR I, OI, OU.

§ 134. The brief Yay may be joined to the signs for *i*, *oi*, *ou* ; thus :

ɥ|	ɥ|	ɥ|
yī,	yoi,	yōw.


vowel, have in their names the vowel *ě*, which is *one* of the dot-vowels ; while *ū*, one of the dash-vowels, is contained in the names of Wuh and Yuh, which are written in the vowel-places to denote following dash-vowels. Compare, in respect of their position, wɔ, wō, wōō, yɔ, yō, yōō, with ɔ, ō, ōō ; also, wō, wū, wōō, yō, yū, yōō, with ō, ū, ōō.

§ 133. How are brief Way and Yay joined to the optional vowel-signs ? Join brief Way to the signs of the vowels of *air*, *at*, *earth*, *whole*. Join brief Yay to the same. [Rem.] Which of Weh or Wuh,

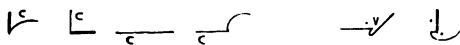
USE OF THE BRIEF WAY AND YAY DETACHED.

§ 135. (a) The brief Way or Yay is usually employed where previous rules (Sections 117, 118, 123-125) would not authorize the use of a stroke, or a brief sign joined. (b) Brief Way, detached, is usually employed in the following cases :

1. For the sound of *w* between an initial *s* and a following *t*, *d*, *ch*, *j*, *f*, or *v*; as :


 sweet, switch, swayed.

2. For the sound of *w* between two consonant-strokes, if in such case it would not be allowable or convenient to represent it by the Way-hook; thus :


 dwell, twig, quake, quill; but acquire, Edwin.

“YA” USED FOR “IA.”

§ 136. The sound of *y* in connection with a vowel so nearly resembles *ē* or *ī* in a similar situation, that no confusion, but considerable convenience, is found to result from employing

	yā,	yō,	yō,	yū,	etc.,
for	ēā,	ēō,	ēō,	ēū,	
or	īā,	īō,	īō,	īū,	etc.

Yeh or Yuh, is chosen when brief Way or Yay requires to be joined to a vowel-sign?

§ 134. Join brief Yay with the signs for *ī*, *oi*, *ou*.

§ 135. Specify the cases for the employment of brief Way and Yay detached. Write “sweet, switch, swayed, dwell, twig, quake, quill, acquire, Edwin.”

§ 136. For what may *yā*, *yō*, etc., be employed? What may be written for *Arabia*? *inferior*? *theology*? *odious*? *opiate*?

Hence we may write :

Arabya for Arabîa, inferyör for inferiör, thyölogy for thêölogy,

 ödyūs for odiūs, öpyate for öpiate.

“YOO” DISTINGUISHED FROM “EW.”

§ 137. The student should carefully distinguish between the different uses, in the common spelling, of *u*, *eu*, *ew*, *ue*, etc. They sometimes represent $\bar{u} = \text{ïu}$ (*ew*), a pure diphthong (Section 93), and sometimes represent a combination of a consonant, *y*, with a vowel, *ö* or *ö*—usually *ö* in accented syllables, and *ö* in unaccented syllables. To avoid error in these cases, the writer has only to observe a correct pronunciation carefully, and then accurately represent it. Observe and compare the following words :

<i>Ew</i> = \bar{u} .	<i>Yö</i> .	<i>Yö</i> .
mute=mewt	union=yöön'ion	unite=yöönite'
dew=dew	Ewing=Yöö'ing	nephew=neph'yöö
feud=fewd	euphony=yöö'phony	euphonic=yööphon'ic

REM. 1. The pure diphthong *ew* = \bar{u} never begins a syllable.

REM. 2. *Euphonic Changes from Ew to Yoo, or from Yoo to Ew.*—(a)

§ 137. What is the difference between *ew* and *yoo*? In what kind of syllables does *yöö* occur? *yöö*? What sound is denoted by *u* in *mute*? in *union*? in *unite*? What sound is represented by *ew* in *dew*? in *Ewing*? in *nephew*? What sound is denoted by *eu* in *feud*? in *euphony*? in *euphonic*? [Rem.] Does the diphthong *ew* ever begin a syllable? What change does *ew* undergo when it loses the primary

The pure diphthong *ew* = *ū* seems to require the primary accent to sustain it; and having lost that in the course of derivation, and having been brought at the beginning of a syllable, it falls into *yoo*; that is, its first element is changed into the closely-related consonant *y*. Hence the *ū* of *refuse'*, *repute'* = *refüz'*, *repüt'*, becomes *yoo* (*yu*) when it loses the accent in *ref'use*, *rep'utable* = *ref'yöös*, *rep'yöötabel*. (b) On the other hand, *yoo* seemingly will not admit, except at the beginning of a word, of a primary accent, though it sometimes takes a secondary accent; hence, when, in the course of derivation, it falls under the primary accent, *yoo* becomes *ew* (*iu*), that is, the consonant *y* is changed to the closely-related vowel *i*. Hence the *yoo* (*yu*) of *fut'ure*, *distrib'ute* = *fiut'ynr*, *distrib'yut*, becomes *ew* (*ū*) when it comes under the accent in *futu'rity*, *distribu'tion* = *fiutiu'riti*, *distribiū'shon*.

4. W SOMETIMES EXPRESSED BY A RIGHT ANGLE.

§ 138. It is sometimes convenient to indicate that *w* is prefixed to

∨	^	^
I,	oi,	ou,

by opening their signs to right angles; thus:

└	┐	┐
wi,	woi,	wou,

as in *twice*, *buoy* = *bwoi*.

accent and comes at the beginning of a syllable? Give some examples of such change. What change does *yoo* suffer when it takes a primary accent? Give some examples of such changes. Does *yoo* ever take the secondary accent?

§ 138. How is it convenient at times to indicate that *w* is prefixed to *i*, *oi*, *ou*? Write “*twi*, *twoi*, *twou*.” Write “*twice*, *buoy*.”

WĪ, YĀ, AND YOO JOINED.

§ 139. Whenever the junction would be convenient, it is allowable to join

1. *Initial Wī*—to a following stroke; thus: 𐀀 wide,
𐀁 wife.
2. *Final Yā or Yoo*—to a preceding stroke; thus:
𐀂 ammonia, 𐀃 nephew.

REM. Instead of employing the angular sign for initial *wī*, as in *wife*, *wide*, etc., the reporter will find it more convenient to omit the expression of *ī*, and to represent the *w* by a brief *Way* joined to the following consonant.

WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

§ 140. *List of Way and Yay Word-Signs:*

𐀄 𐀅 𐀆 𐀇 𐀈 𐀉 𐀊
why, way, away, your, your^{self} yourselves, we, with,
𐀋 𐀌 𐀍 𐀎 𐀏 𐀐 𐀑
were, what, would, ye, yet, beyond, you, while, we will,
𐀒 𐀓 𐀔 𐀕 𐀖 𐀗 𐀘
well, we are, where, aware, we may, when, one.

REM. 1. No difficulty will be experienced in distinguishing between *while* and *we will*, notwithstanding both are represented by the same sign.

REM. 2. (a) In the word-signs, or phrase-signs, 𐀑 we will, 𐀑 we may, 𐀓 we are, the 𐀑 *we* (wē¹)—here prefixed by the *Way-hook*—keeps its position, as usually does the first word of a phrase-sign. (b)

§ 139. Specify the cases for joining *wī*, *yā*, and *yoo*. [Rem.] What, for the reporter, is the best mode of representing initial *w* followed by *ī*?

§ 140. Cover the word-signs with a card, and write the signs for the words below. Cover the sign-words and speak the words denoted by the signs above. [Rem.] Are *while* and *we will* con-

DIFFERENT SIGNS AND DIRECTIONS. 111






The reporter employs Wem above the line for *with me* or *with my* as well as for *we may*; on the line for *with him*. (c) He also writes Wen above the line for *we know* as well as for *when*.

Rem. 3. (a) *You* is generally pronounced yöö, and is therefore properly represented by the sign of that sound. (b) This sign made heavy (in other words, the sign for yöö,) may be employed as a correct representation of this word when emphasized.






§ 141. *Alphabetically Arranged List of the Sign-Words of Section 140:*

aware, Wer ² .	where, Wer ² .
away, Way ³ .	while, Wel ¹ .
beyond, Yuh ¹ .	why, Way ¹ .
one, Wen ² .	with, Weh ¹ .
way, Way ² .	would, Wuh ² .
we, Wē ¹ .	ye, Yē ¹ .
we may, Wem ¹ .	yet, Yeh ² .
we will, Wel ¹ .	you, Yuh ² —§ 140, R. 3.
we are, Wer ¹ .	your, Yay ² .
well, Wel ² .	yours, Yays ² .
were, Weh ² .	yourself, Yays ² .
what, Wuh ¹ .	yourselves, Yayses ² .
when, Wen ¹ .	







§ 142. *List of Contractions:*

Acknowledge, anything, become, disadvantage, familiar-ity

forever, highly, irregular-ity, knowledge, never,






















nevertheless, new, now, notwithstanding, object, objected,

fusable if written by the same sign? Which word of the phrases *we will*, *we may*, *we are*, determines 'the position of the phrase-sign?

§ 141. Write the signs for the words in this section, till the words instantly suggest the correct word-signs.

§ 142. Cover the phonographic characters, and write the con-






 objector, peculiar-ity, refer-red-ence, refer^{ences} regular-ity,





 represent, represented, something, whenever, wherever,




 whatsoever, whensoever, whencesoever, wheresoever.

REM. 1. *Object*.—The sign given above for *object* is “öb.” The reporter always omits the vowel; and it may be safely omitted even in the Corresponding Style.

REM. 2. No confusion arises from having a contracted outline stand for two words, as *regular* and *regularity*, for the context at once indicates whether the outline should be read as an adjective or as a noun.

REM. 3. *Derivatives*.—(a) Signs for *regularly*, *irregularly*, *peculiarly*, and *familiarly* may be formed by writing Lay near the end of the last stroke of the signs for *regular*, etc. Derivatives from other contracted words may be written in accordance with Section 40, Rem. (b) Ray²-Ef being refer-ence, the circle added makes *refers* or *references*.

§ 143. List of Words represented by Contracted Outlines:

acknowledge, Kay-Jay ² .	objected, Bee ² :Dee.
anything, En ¹ -Ing.	objéctor, Bee ² :Ar.
become, Bee ² -Kay.	peculiar-ity, Pee ² -Kay.
disadvantage, Dees ² -Jay.	refer-red-ence, Ray ² -Ef.
familiar-ity, Ef ² -Em.	refers, Ray ² -Efs.
forever, Ef ² -Vee.	references, Ray ² -Efs.
highly, Petoid ¹ -Lay—§ 104.	regular-ity, Ray ² -Gay.
irregular-ity, Ar ² -Gay.	represent Ray ² -Pee.
knowledge, En-Jay ² .	something, Sem ² -Ing.
never, En-Vee ² .	whenever, Wen-Vee ² .
nevertheless, En†Vee ² .	wherever, Wer ² -Vee.
new, En ² -Chetoid—§ 104.	whatsoever, Tees ² -Vee.
now, En ² -Petoid—§ 104.	whensoever, Wens-Vee ² .
notwithstanding, En†Tee ² .	whencesoever, Wenses-Vee ² .
object, Retoid-Bee ² —§ 142, R. 1.	wheresoever, Wers ² -Vee.

tractions for the words below. Next cover the words, and read the phonographic contractions. [Rem.] What is the contraction for *object*? What is said of the omission of the vowel of this sign? Does any con-

LESSON X.

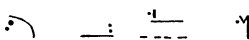
(§§ 144-149.)

II.—DIFFERENT MODES OF EXPRESSING H—
ASPIRATION.

§ 144. The word *Aspiration* (derived from the Latin *Aspiro*, to blow) signifies the forcible expulsion of the breath denoted by the letter *h* in *heat*, *hope*. *Secondarily*, it denotes the marking of such action by means of determined signs. To *aspire a vowel* is to sound *h* before it, or to write the sign of aspiration before a vowel-sign. In Phonography, four different methods of denoting aspiration are employed: 1. By a stroke. 2. By a light dot. 3. By a tick. 4. By making the Way-hook heavy. The different modes of aspiration are treated under three heads: 1. Aspiration of the Simple Vowels and Diphthongs. 2. Aspiration of the Way-Stroke. 3. Aspiration of the Brief Way.

1. ASPIRATION OF SIMPLE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.






§ 145. The simple vowels and diphthongs are aspirated by writing the *h*-dot (*Hëh*) before them; thus:


 hear, hack, hawk, hide.

§ 144. What is signified by the word *Aspiration*? From what is it derived? What does it signify secondarily? What is meant by the *aspiration of a vowel*? How many different methods of aspiration are employed in Phonography?

§ 145. How are the simple vowels and the diphthongs aspirated? Write "hide, hack, hawk, hear."





MANNER OF PLACING THE H-DOT.







§ 146. (a) The *h*-dot should be written beside the dash-vowels; thus:  hope,  hall. (b) It should be written beside the dot-vowels so that a line drawn through the two dots will be at right angles with the consonant: thus:  (not ) for head;  heap.

REM. 1. When reading phonography the *h*-dot should always be read in connection with the following vowel: thus, *hē, hā, hah*, etc.

REM. 2. The *h*-dot is never mistaken for a short dot-vowel sign, for a short vowel never occurs in English before another vowel in the same place.

REM. 3. The reporter almost invariably omits the *h*-dot, even when he deems it necessary to write the vowel following it. The writer of the Corresponding Style may, without endangering legibility, omit the dot in writing the words *his, has, high, highly, height*, and a few other similar words.

REM. 4. *H-Tick*.—(a) It is sometimes convenient, especially in the Reporting Style, to represent *h* by a joined tick (named Hetch), written, according to convenience, in the direction of Ray or Chay; thus:  hedge,  horse,  hem. (b) This mode of writing *h*, as will appear from a subsequent section, is sometimes employed for the aspiration of the Way-stroke; thus:  *hwā* = whey.

REM. 5. *The H-Tick used for He in the Reporting Style*.—(a) In the Reporting Style, *he* is represented by a tick, ON THE LINE, written downward in the direction of Pee, but usually upward or downward in the direction of Chay; thus:  he,  he may,  he will. (b) When joined to a preceding word, it assumes the position required for the junction; thus:  for he,  and he,  but he,

§ 146. How should the *h*-dot be written by the dot-vowels? by the dash-vowels? Write “hall, hop, head, heap, heat, hitch, hat.” [Rem.] How should the *h*-dot be read? How is it distinguished from a short dot-vowel? What is said of the omission of the *h*-dot by the reporter? From what words may it be omitted by the writer of the Corresponding Style?

§ 147. How is the Way-stroke aspirated? Write “whey,” aspirating Way with the tick. Write “whey,” aspirating Way with the

... is he, ... or he. (c) Practice shows that the different uses of this tick for *he* and *the* can be readily distinguished.

2. ASPIRATION OF THE WAY-STROKE.

§ 147. There are two modes of aspirating the Way-stroke :

1. By the *h*-tick joined at the beginning; thus :

↖ whey, ↖ awhile.

2. By an *h*-dot placed before the following vowel; thus: ·↖ whey.

REM. 1. This last method of indicating whispered *w* corresponds precisely with the method of the common orthography, in which the aspiration of *w* is denoted by placing *h* after it; as in *when*, *where*.

REM. 2. The second mode of aspirating *w* is to be preferred by those intending to acquire the Reporting Style.

3. ASPIRATION OF THE BRIEF WAY.





§ 148. The brief Way is aspirated—

1. *When written in the Vowel's Place*—by placing an *h*-dot before it; thus: ·↖ whip, ·↖ wheat, ·↖ white.

2. *When Joined at an Angle*—(a) either by prefixing the *h*-tick, (b) or by placing an *h*-dot before the following vowel; thus: ↖↖ or ·↖ wheat.

***h*-dot.** Where is the *h*-dot written when employed to aspirate Way? [Rem.] Which mode of aspirating *w* is to be preferred by those intending to acquire the Reporting Style? To what in the common orthography does the second mode of aspiration correspond?

§ 148. How is the brief Way aspirated when written in the vowel-places? Write, with brief Way detached, the following words: “ whip, wheat, white, Whig, whitlow.” How is the brief Way aspirated

3. *When Joined as a Hook*—(a) either by placing an *h*-dot before the following vowel, (b) or by making the hook heavy; thus:  or  for *wheel*, (c) or by prefixing the *h*-tick; thus:  *whine*,  *whim*.

REM. 1. (a) When initial brief *Way* is to be aspirated, and it can not be joined as a hook, it is best, in the Corresponding Style, to write it in the vowel's place. (b) But since in the Reporting Style the aspiration of the *w* may be omitted, the reporter may conveniently, in almost all cases, join an initial brief *Way* to the following stroke. He will, for instance, write *Weh-Tee* for *wheat* or *while*; *Weh-Tee-Lay* for *Whateley* or *whitlow*; *Wuh-Gay* for *Whig*.

REM. 2. (a) The *Way*-hook on *Lay* and *Ray* is aspirated conveniently by making the hook heavy. (b) But the *Way*-hook on *Em* and *En* is aspirated most conveniently by writing a dot before the following vowel, or by prefixing the *h*-tick. (c) In either case, however, the reporter makes no attempt to indicate aspiration; (d) and reporting habits and forms, in this respect, will be most easily attained by those writers of the Corresponding Style who either adopt the plan of aspirating the *Way*-hook by writing a dot before the following vowel, or who accustom themselves to dispensing with every mode of expressing aspiration in these cases.

REM. 3. *Wi, Woi, Wou*.—The angular signs for *wi, woi, wou* may be aspirated by writing the *h*-dot before them, as in Section 148, 1.

USES OF HAY.

§ 149. *HAY* is used principally in the following cases:

when joined at an angle? Write "*whip, wheat, Whig*," with the brief *Way* joined and aspirated by the *h*-tick. Write the same words again, aspirating the brief *Way* by the *h*-dot before the vowel. How is the brief *Way* aspirated when joined as a hook? Apply these different modes in writing "*whine, whim, wheel, whale, wherry, whence*." [Rem.] How is it best, in the Corresponding Style, to write an aspirated brief *Way* when it is initial and cannot be joined as a hook. How is it written, in such cases, in the Reporting Style? How does the reporter write *wheat, Whig, Whateley*? What is the best mode of aspirating the *Way*-hook on *Ray* and *Lay*? on *Em* and

1. In all words except *who*, *high*, *how*, in which *h* is the only consonant, or the only one that can be conveniently represented by a stroke; as in

Ohio, hay, ah, eh, Yahoo, Soho.

2. Next following an initial vowel; as in *ahead*.
3. For initial *h* preceding a consonant which is followed by a vowel; as in *haughty*.
4. When *s* follows an initial *h*; thus: *house*, *hasten*.
5. When *p*, *t*, *ch*, or *k* follows *h* in the past tense of monosyllabic verbs; as in *hoped*, *heated*, *heeded*, *hedged*, *hooked*.

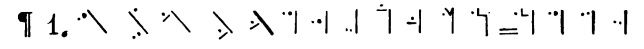
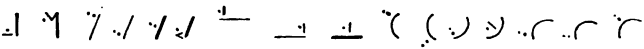
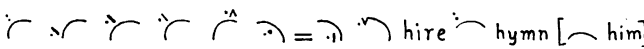
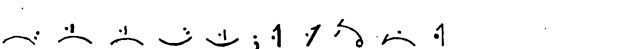
REM. 1. *Ah! Eh!*—As previously remarked, when *ah!* *eh!* are forcibly uttered, the aspirate is *heard* following the vowels, and is therefore properly indicated; otherwise *Hay* serves merely as a nominal consonant.

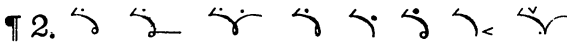
REM. 2. *H* followed by *p*, *t*, *ch*, or *k* in the *present* tense of such monosyllabic verbs as *hope*, *heap*, *heat*, *heed*, is represented by an *h-dot*. *Hay* is employed in the cases mentioned in Subsection 5 for the purpose of availing, without vocalization, of the advantage of the halving principle (to be subsequently explained).

En? Is it the practice of the *reporter* to indicate the aspiration of the brief *Way*? How may the angular sign for *wi*, *woi*, *wou* be aspirated?

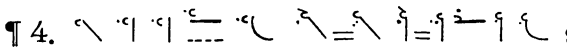
§ 149. How is the aspirate expressed in words containing no other consonant? Specify the other cases for the use of *Hay*. Write "*Ohio*, *ah!* *hay*, *eh!* *Yahoo*, *ahead*, *haughty*, *house*, *hasten*." [Rem.] When the aspirate is not pronounced in *ah!* and *eh!* what purpose does *Hay* serve? How is *h* represented in the present tense of such verbs as *heap*, *heat*? Why is it represented by *Hay* in the past tense of such verbs?

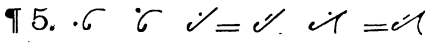
EXERCISE X.—ON SECTIONS 144-149

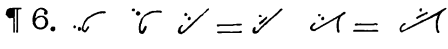
¶ 1.    hire hymn [him]


¶ 2. 

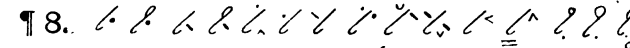
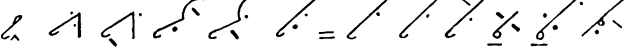

¶ 3.  147, R. 2

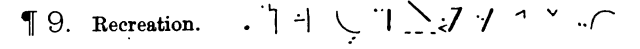
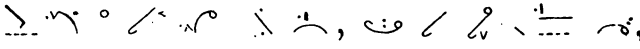
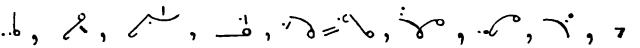

¶ 4.  § 148, 1.

¶ 5. 

¶ 6.  [§ 148, R. 2.]

¶ 7.  [§ 148, R. 2.]

¶ 8.   

¶ 9. Recreation.    

LESSON XI.

(§§ 150-153.)

III.—DIFFERENT MODES OF EXPRESSING
S AND Z.



§ 150. Directions for the use of several different modes of representing S and Z have been given in preceding sections of the Compendium :

For Rules for representing S and Z at the beginning of a word, see Sections 58-60.

For Rules for representing S and Z at the end of a word, see Sections 63, 64.



For the uses of the large circle, see Sections 65, 66.

IV.—DIFFERENT MODES OF REPRESENTING R.

§ 151. The sound of *r*, as previously explained, is represented by two different signs, namely,  Ar,  Ray. The means of distinguishing Ray from Chay were pointed out in Section 12, 4. It now only remains to specify the cases for the use of Ar and Ray.

USES OF AR—THE DOWNWARD SIGN FOR R.

§ 152. AR is usually employed in the following cases :

1. For *r* following an initial vowel ; as in  ear,  ark ; except when the



§ 150. Answer the questions on Sections 58-60 ; 63, 64 ; 65, 66.



§ 151. What are the two strokes for *r* ? How is Ray distinguished from Chay ?


§ 152. Specify the cases for the use of Ar. What are the excep-

junction of Ar with a following consonant would be comparatively difficult, in such words, for instance, as *arsenic*, *arch*, *arrayed*, *earth*, *erroneous*.

2. At the end of words; except where Ray would be more convenient; as:







(a) After Em or Ith; as in  *mar*,
 *Thayer*.





(b) Sometimes when the derivative would require Ray, as in  *future*,
from which  *futurity* is derived.

(c) When Ar would run too far below the line; as in  *Shakespeare*.

USES OF RAY—THE UPWARD SIGN FOR R.

§ 153. RAY is usually employed in the following cases:

1. For *r* next preceding a final-vowel; as in
 *ray*,  *fury*.
2. For *r* at the beginning of a word; as in
 *race*,  *reap*; except when Ar would be more convenient, as before Em or Iss-Em; as in  *roam*,  *resume*.
3. For *r* next following an initial vowel when Ar could not be so conveniently employed; as in












 *arch*,  *urge*,  *arrayed*,  *earth*.

tions to the use of Ar at the end of words? Write "ark, arsenic, arch, urge, arrayed, earth, erroneous, mar, Thayer, future, futurity, Shakespeare, bear, fear, dare, lore, oyer."

is called Lay; El, when written downward. The best direction in any particular instance may usually be determined by the following specifications:

USES OF LAY.

§ 155. LAY should be employed in the following cases:

1. Always for *l* when it is the only stroke-consonant in the word; thus:  ale,  less.
2. For *l* at the commencement of a word; as in  like,  lime; unless El would secure an easier junction with a following consonant; as in the words *lion*, *long*, *lessen*.
3. Usually for *l* next preceding a final vowel; as in  folly,  rely; unless, it is preceded by some letter after which El is more conveniently written than Lay; as in  only.
4. Usually for final *l*; as in  pull,  ball,  doll,  quill; unless preceded by some letter or letters (as Iss-Kay, Ef, En, or Ing), after which El is written more conveniently than Lay.









REM. En requires El after it in order to prevent the change of the circular movement of the pen; En and El being arcs of circles

§ 155. Specify the cases for the use of Lay. "Write "ale, less, lime, like, lion, long, lessen, folly, rely, only, pull, ball, doll, quill."
[Rem.] Why does En require El rather than Lay after it? Why does

struck in the same direction. For a similar reason, Iss-Kay requires El after it. On the other hand, Em requires Lay after it; for El after Em would demand a change of the circular movement of the pen; Em and El being arcs of circles written in *different* directions.

USES OF EL.

§ 156. EL is usually employed in the following cases :

1. For *l* next following an initial vowel, and followed by *k* or *m*; thus:  alike,  alum.
2. For *l* initial, when followed by some letter before which El is more conveniently written than Lay; thus:  lion,  long,  lessen.
3. For final *l*; as in  vowel,  scale,  nail; unless preceded by some letter (as Pee, Tee, Chay, Kay, Ar), to which Lay is joined more conveniently than El.

REM. The preceding rules for the use of El and Lay, when preceded by another consonant-stroke, may, for purposes of reference, be presented thus :

- (a) After Ef, Vee, Ray, Yay, write El or Lay, according as *l* is not, or is followed by a vowel.
- (b) After Skay, En, Ing, write El, whether a vowel follows or not.

Iss-Kay take El instead of Lay after it? Why does Em demand a following Lay rather than El?





§ 156. Specify the cases for the use of El. "Write "alike, alum, lion, long, lessen, vowel, scale, nail." [Rem.] After what strokes is the sign for *l* to be written upward or downward according as a vowel does, or does not, follow? After what strokes is it to be written downward whether a vowel does, or does not, follow? In

- (c) In all other cases write Lay, whether a vowel follows or not.

VI.—DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS OF THE STROKE FOR SH.

§ 157. As previously explained, the stroke for *sh* may be written downward or upward. In the former case it is called *Ish*; and *Shay* in the latter case. Whether this sign is best written upward or downward in any particular instance, may usually be determined by the rules of the following section :

§ 158. USES OF *ISH* AND *SHAY*.


1. Use *Ish* for the sound of *sh* when it is the only stroke-consonant in the word.
2. Usually write *Shay* for *sh* preceding *l*; thus :
 shawl,  shallow.
3. Usually write *Shay* for *sh* when final and preceded by *l*; thus :  polish.
4. Usually write *Shay* for *sh* after *Tee* and *Dee*; thus :
 dash.
5. *Ish* is almost invariably used in all other cases.

what other cases should it be written upward whether a vowel does, or does not, follow ?

§ 157. In what direction may the stroke for *sh* be written ? What is it named when written upward ? when written downward ?

§ 158. Specify the cases for the use of *Ish* and *Shay*. Write "show, ash, pshaw, shawl, shallow, polish, relish, dash, tissue, push, cash, gnash, mush."

¶ 1. (§155, 1) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 103



¶ 2. (§155, 2) 

¶ 3. (§ 155, 3, 4)

¶ 4. (§156, 1) $\mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} ; \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$
 $\mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

¶ 5. (§156, 2) $\subset \subset \subset \subset \subset \subset \subset$

¶ 6. (§156, 3) **Final-l.** $\text{ᳵ} \text{ᳶ} \text{᳷} \text{᳸} \text{᳹} \text{ᳺ} \text{᳻} \text{᳼} \text{᳽} \text{᳾} \text{᳿}$
 $\text{᳽} \text{᳾} \text{᳿} \text{ᳺ}$

¶ 7. (§156, 3) a.  b.  c.

LESSON XIII.

(§§ 159-169.)

GROUP-CONSONANT SIGNS.

§ 159. Standard Phonography obtains over most other systems of shorthand a decided and very important advantage, in respect of brevity, facility, and legibility, by providing signs for the expression of certain GROUPS of consonants, such as "pl, fr, pn, fshn, ktv, pt, pnt, pln, prf," etc. With the use of these signs it is possible and easy, in very many instances, to express with a single stroke of the pen what would require from two to five strokes in the old systems of stenography and phonography.

§ 160. If, to express groups of consonants, letters were to be devised which would bear no obvious relation to the consonant-signs previously explained, the labor of learning such new signs would be much more than that required to become acquainted with the simple-consonant alphabet. But let the new signs be formed by regular modifications of the simple-consonant letters, and the student can readily familiarize a large number of virtually distinct signs, merely *by learning the PRINCIPLE* of the modification. There are five modes of modifying the primary letters to form GROUP-consonant signs :

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. By an initial hook. | 4. By lengthening. |
| 2. By a final hook. | 5. By halving. |
| 3. By widening. | |

§ 159. What is the advantage of signs for groups of consonants?

§ 160. What modes of modifying the simple signs, to form group-consonant signs, are employed in Phonography?

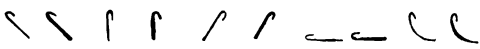
REM. As a Chart, or programme, of these modifications (which are now to be particularly explained), consider the following table :


	┆	┆	┆	┆	┆	┆	┆	┆	┆	┆
t,	tl,	tr,	tlr,	trl,	n-str,	tf,	tn,	t-shn,	t-tive,	ts-eshon,
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	|	┆	┆ etc.
m,	mb, mp,	ng,	nkr, ngr,	n,	ntr, ndr, nthr,	tt,	tlt,	trt.		

I.—INITIAL HOOKS.

1. THE EL-HOOKS.

§ 161. (a) A SMALL hook on the circle-side (see Section 27, 1 and 3), at the BEGINNING of Pec, Bec, Tee, Dee, Chay, Jay, Kay, Gay, Ef, Vee, Ith, Dhee, Ish, Zhay, Yay, indicates that an *l* FOLLOWS it ; thus :


 pl, bl, tl, dl, chl, jl, kl, gl, fl, vl,
 Names : Pel, Bel, Tel, Del, Chel, Jel, Kel, Gel, Fel, Vel,








 thl, dhl, shl, zhl, yl.
 Thel, Dhel, Shel, Zhel, Yel.



(b) Shel and Zhel have their hooks at the bottom, and are always written upward—they never stand alone.

REM. 1. Mnemonic Aid.—The sentence “Nō MēRī SoNgZ WēL HēR” (No merry songs we’ll hear), contains all the consonants

§ 161. What consonant-strokes take the small El-hook? Write Pel, Tel, Chel, Kel, Fel, Vel, Thel, Shel, Yel. Do Shel and Zhel ever stand alone? In what direction are they always written? [Rem.] What sentence contains the consonants whose signs do

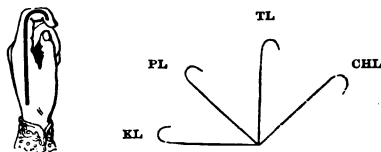
which do *not* take the SMALL El-hook; namely: Es, Zee, Lay, El, Ar, Ray, Em, En, Ing, Way, Hay.

REM. 2. *El-hook on Em, En, Ray.*—In the Reporting Style, a LARGE initial hook on Em, En, Ray, adds *l*; thus:  ml,  nl,  rl (named Mel, Nel, Rel), and distinguishes them from  Wem,  Wen,  Wer. (See Section 120, Rem. 2.)

REM. 3. The object of the rule to write Shel and Zhel upward, and not to use them alone, is to distinguish them from Shen  and Zhen , yet to be explained. (b) The heaviness of Zhel is made at the turning from the hook, by slightly rolling the pen inward with the thumb.

REM. 4. As a further help in remembering what consonant strokes do *not* take the SMALL El-hook, it may be observed: (1) That Lay, El, Ray, Em, En, take (as previously arranged) an initial hook to prefix *w*; (2) That Es, Zee, Ing, Way, with an initial hook for *l*, would conflict with more important uses of the signs (provided further on); (3) That Hay already has a hook at the beginning.

















REM. 5. The student will be assisted in remembering the side for the El-hook on the *straight* lines, by observing that if the *L*-eft hand, with the first finger bent, be held up in the directions of Kay, Pee, Tee, Chay, the outlines for *kl*, *pl*, *tl*, *chl*, will appear, thus:



not take the small El-hook? On what consonant-strokes does the reporter write a large hook for *l*? Why must the hook for Mel, Nel, Rel, be made large? How is the El-hook on Em, En, Ray distinguished from the Way-hook? Why must Shel and Zhel be written upward and joined to some other stroke? Why do not Lay, El, Ray, Em and En take a small hook to prefix *l*? Why is the El-hook not prefixed to Es, Zee, Ing and Way? Why not to Hay? What will assist the student in remembering the side for the El-hook on straight lines?



2. THE AR-HOOKS.

§ 162. (a) Signs to indicate the combination of *r* with a preceding Pee, Bee, Tee, Dee, Chay, Jay, Kay, Gay, Ef, Vee, Ith, Dhee, Ish, Zhay are obtained by *turning over* SIDEWISE, the corresponding El-hook signs, except Shel, Zhel, which are turned over ENDWISE; thus:

							
pl,	tl,	chl,	kl,	fl,	thl,	shl,	zhl.
							
pr,	tr,	chr,	kr,	fr,	thr,	shr,	zhr.
Names: Per,	Ter,	Cher,	Ker,	Fer,	Ther,	Sher,	Zher.

(b) Sher and Zher have their hooks at the top, and are always written downward.

R ADDED TO EM AND EN.

§ 163. R may be added to Em and En by a small initial hook, provided they are widened; thus:  mr,  nr; named Mer, Ner.

REM. 1. The widening of Em and En when they take the Ar-hook, serves to distinguish Mer and Ner from Wem and Wen. (See Section 120, 1).

REM. 2. As Ar, Es, Ing, Way *do not* take the Ar-hook, Fer, Ther, Ner, Ver cannot be read as *rr*, *sr*, *ngr*, *vr*.

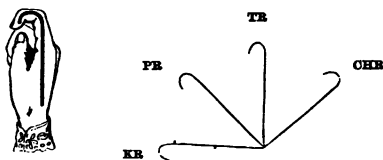
§ 162. What characters take the Ar-hook? How are they obtained? What consonant-signs do not take an Ar-hook? How are Sher and Zher formed, and in what direction are they written?

§ 163. What signs are widened when they take the Ar-hook? With hook-signs, write Mer, Ner. [Rem.] Why must Em and En be widened when they take the Ar-hook? Why cannot Fer, be mistaken for *rr*? Ther for *sr*? Ner for *ngr*? Ver for *vr*? How are Sher and Zher distinguished from Shel and Zhel? What sentence contains all the consonants whose signs do not take the Ar-hook?

REM. 3. Sher and Zher, having their hooks at the *top*, and being always written *downward*, are readily distinguished from Shel and Zhel, which have their hooks at the *bottom* and are always written *UPWARD*.

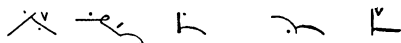
REM. 4. The sentence, "HiZ ěRiNG WiL Yöö Sē" (His erring will you see), contains all the consonants whose signs *do not* take the Ar-hook, namely: Es, Zee, Lay, El, Ar, Ray, Ing, Way, Yay, Hay.

REM. 5. The student will be assisted in remembering the side for the Ar-hook on the *straight* lines, by observing that if the *R*-ight hand, with the first finger bent, be held up in the direction of Kay, Pee, Tee, Chay, the outlines for *kr*, *pr*, *tr*, *chr* will appear thus:



IMPERFECT EL OR AR HOOKS.

§ 164. In some cases when an El-hook or Ar-hook sign is joined to a preceding letter, the hook cannot be perfectly formed; as in



reply, explore, dimmer, armor, tiger.

REM. 1. (a) In such cases, a slight offset of the pen answers for the hook. (b) In slow writing, the hook may be added, in some cases after lifting the pen.

How will the student be assisted in remembering the side for the Ar-hook on *straight* lines?

§ 164. Is an El- or Ar-hook ever imperfectly formed? Write "reply, explore, dimmer, armor, tiger." [Rem.] In these cases, what serves instead of the hook?

§ 165. How are the El- and Ar-hook signs named?

§ 166. What is the principal use of the El- and Ar-hook signs?

§ 165. The El- and Ar-hook signs, being named Pel, Per, etc., instead of Pee-El, Pee-Ar (which would indicate two strokes joined) are spoken of as the "Pel and Per Series of Signs," or, more briefly, as the "Pel and Per Signs."

USE AND VOCALIZATION OF THE PEL AND PER SIGNS.

§ 166. *General Use.*—(a) The El-hook and Ar-hook signs are used principally for such close combinations of *l* and *r* with a preceding consonant as occur at the commencement of *clay, fly, pray, fry*, etc.; (b) and in cases where *l* or *r* is separated, by a slight, unaccented vowel, from the consonant preceding in the same syllable, as in "*Abel, able, evil, novel, awful, fever, fibre, labor.*" (c) In these cases the expression of the obscure vowel is unnecessary.

REM. In the cases specified above, it is occasionally better, when an El- or Ar-hook sign would seem to be required, but cannot be conveniently joined to a preceding sign, to write in its stead other equivalent signs: as Tee-Lay instead of Tel for the last syllable of "unsettle;" Tee-Ray or equivalent sign instead of Ter.

§ 167. *General Rule of Vocalization.*—A vowel written beside an El-hook or Ar-hook sign should not be read *between* the two consonants, but BEFORE or AFTER both, according as it is written *before* or AFTER such sign; thus:



apple, plea, eagle, glow, awful, flow, offer, free, eater, tree.

[Rem.] When, in the cases specified, should the equivalent simple signs be written instead of the group-sign? How is it best to write the last syllable of *unsettle*.

§ 167. In what order is a vowel read when written beside an El- or Ar-hook signs? On which side of a Pel or Per sign should a vowel be written when it is to be read before both of the consonants? On which side, when it is to be read *after* both the consonants?

§ 168. *Special Use*.—Long and inconvenient outlines are occasionally avoided by the employment of El-hook and Ar-hook signs, even when there occurs between the consonants indicated by them a clear, accented vowel, as in “term, charm, corner.” In these cases, if the word is not sufficiently legible *without* vocalization, the vowel may be written so as to read between the two consonants, by the following rule :

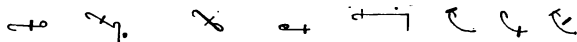
§ 169. *Special Rule of Vocalization*.—Vowels to be read between the consonants denoted by an El-hook or Ar-hook sign are written thus :

1. *Dots* are changed to minute circles and written
 - (a) *Before* the group-sign, if the vowel is long ;
thus : ɹ̣ dark.
 - (b) *After* the group-sign, if the vowel is short ;
thus : ɹ̣ term.
 - (c) *Either side* of the group sign, when the preceding rules (a and b) cannot be conveniently applied ; thus : ɹ̣ engineer, ɹ̣ paralyze.
2. *Dashes Written Parallel with the Consonant* (Optional Vowels, see Section 48) are changed to small ellipses and written beside the group-sign in the same manner as the small circles ; thus : ɹ̣ germ, ɹ̣ calcine.

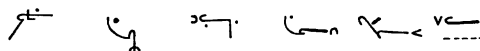
§ 168. Is it ever allowable to employ an El- or Ar-hook sign to represent two consonants with a clear accented vowel between them ?

§ 169. Can a vowel be written so as to be read between the consonants denoted by an El- or Ar-hook sign ? For this purpose, how should you write a long dot-vowel ? a short dot-vowel ? When is the vowel-circle written before the group-sign ? when is it written after ? May it, in any case, be written on either side, without regard to the length of the vowel ? Give some words in which it is not convenient to place the vowel-circle before the group-sign, for a long vowel ; or after the group-sign, for a short vowel. Write

3. *Dashes Written at an Oblique or Right Angle with the Consonant*, are written through the group-sign; thus :



course, portray, burst, school, correct, fall, fool, follow.

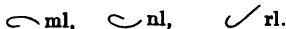
4. *Angles or Semicircles* are written through the group-sign; or, if more convenient, for the first place, at the commencement—for the third place, at the end of the group-sign; thus :


require, feature, quality, figure, procure, guile.

EXERCISE XIII.—ON SECTIONS 159–169.

THE EL-HOOK.

¶ 1. (§ 161) 

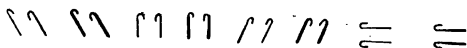


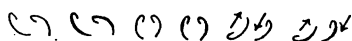




“dark, term, engineer, paralyze.” How should a parallel-dash vowel be written so as to read between the consonants denoted by an El- or Ar-hook sign? Write “germ, calcine.” How should a vowel-dash standing at an oblique or right angle with the consonant-stroke be written so as to read between the consonants denoted by an El- or Ar-hook sign? How, for this purpose, should an angle or semicircle be written? When an angle or semicircle of the first or third place cannot be conveniently written through the group-sign, how else may it be written? Write “portray, burst, school, correct, fool, fall, follow, require, feature, quality, figure, procure, guile.”

THE AR-HOOK.

¶ 2. (§ 162) 

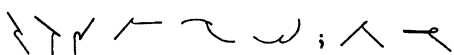


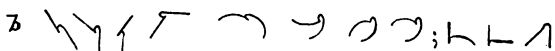
¶ 3.

wm, wn, wr.

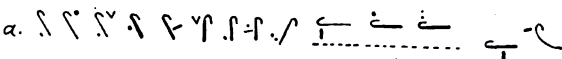
ml, nl, rl.

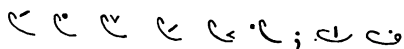
mr, nr,

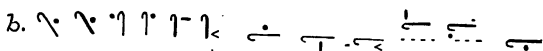
¶ 4. a. 

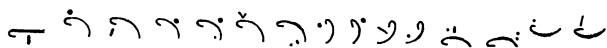
b. 


VOCALIZATION OF INITIAL-HOOK SIGNS.

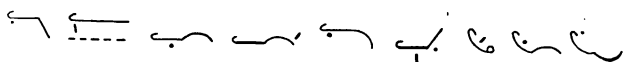
¶ 5. a. 



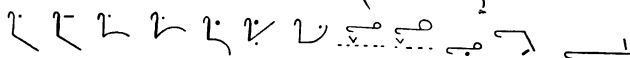
b. 

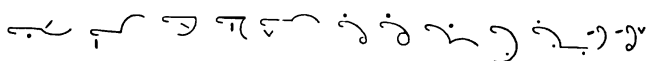


¶ 6. a. 



b. 







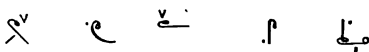
LESSON XIV.


(§§ 170-173.)

I.—INITIAL HOOKS.—*Continued.*

ISS, PREFIXED TO AN EL-HOOK SIGN.

§ 170. The small circle (Iss) may be prefixed to an El hook sign ; thus :

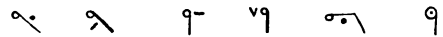

supply, civil, cycle, saddle, disclose.

REM. Caution.—(a) It should be particularly observed that a *loop* or a *large* circle is never prefixed to a *small* El-hook ; (b) but a *large* circle may occur in a large El-hook, as in the advanced-corresponding style form, Enses-Rel,  necessarily.

ISS, SES, AND STEH PREFIXED TO AN AR-HOOK SIGN.

§ 171. (a) A small circle in place of an Ar-hook, prefixes *s*—a large circle, prefixes *ss*—

1. To any of the straight-line Ar-hook signs when preceded by no stroke ; thus :


spray, sober, straw, cider, scrape, sister.

2. To any of the straight-line Ar-hook signs when pre-

§ 170. Can Iss be prefixed to an El-hook sign? Write “supply, civil, cycle, saddle, disclose.” [Rem.] It is allowable to prefix a loop or a large circle to a small El-hook sign? May a large circle be prefixed to a large El-hook sign in the advanced-corresponding style?

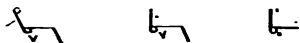
§ 171. To what signs may *s* or *ss* be prefixed by making a small or large circle in place of an Ar-hook? How must the circle be written in other cases? How and when may Iss or Ses be

ceded by a straight stroke in the *same* direction ;
thus :




prosper, destroy, execrable, disaster.

3. To Ker or Ger preceded by a straight stroke in the direction of Pee, Tee, or Chay ; thus :



subscribe, describe, disagree.

4. To Per or Ber preceded by a straight stroke in the direction of Chay or Jay ; thus :  Jasper.

(b) IN ALL OTHER CASES, (when the hook cannot be easily implied), the circle is prefixed *by writing it distinctly within the hook* ; thus :



express, extreme, massacre, hemisphere, sinner, soother.

REM. 1. *Syllable-Names of the Per-Signs Preceded by the Circles and Loop.*—(a) Per, Ber, etc., in connection with a preceding Iss, are named by prefixing to their names the syllable *Iss*, or, if convenient and certain, the sound of *s* ; thus : Iss-Per or Sper, Iss-Ber, Iss-Ger, etc. (b) In connection with a preceding Ses, by prefixing the syllable *Ses* ; thus : Ses-Per, Ses-Ter, Ses-Cher, etc. (c) In connection with a preceding Steh, by prefixing the syllable *Steh* ; thus : Steh-Per, Steh-Ger, Steh-Ter, etc. (d) The Ar-hook signs preceded by Iss, Ses, or Steh, when spoken of as a class, are denominated respectively the Sper, Ses-Per, and Steh-Per signs.


REM. 2. The junction of Sker and Sper with the strokes to which it is allowable to attach them, is effected by joining the circle

prefixed to any of the straight-line Ar-hook signs? Write “spray, sober, straw, cider, scrape, sister, prosper, destroy, execrable, disaster, subscribe, describe, disagree, Jasper, express, extreme, massacre, hemisphere, soother, sinner.” [Rem.] How are the Per-signs named when Iss is prefixed? when Ses is prefixed? when Steh is prefixed? How are the signs named, when spoken of as a class? How is Sker joined to a preceding straight stroke in the direction of Pee, Tee, or Chay? How is Sper joined to a preceding straight

on the right-hand side of the preceding stroke, and then writing, from the point at which the circle is completed, the stroke of the Ker or Per.

REM. 3. It is safe to omit *r* from *-scribe* in "describe, subscribe, prescribe, proscribe, superscribe," and from *scrip-* in their derivatives, "descriptive, subscription," etc.

§ 172. CAUTION.—(a) The Ster-loop is *never* prefixed to an Ar-hook sign; (b) and the Steh-loop is prefixed only to the straight-line Ar-hook signs when preceded by no stroke, by making a small loop in place of the hook; thus:


 stupor, stouter, stager, stagger.

SPER DISTINGUISHED FROM SPEE.

§ 173. The use of the loops and circles to *imply an Ar-hook* may be readily distinguished from their ORDINARY use, by observing that in the former case, they are required on the side of the stroke contrary to that for the SIMPLE circles and loops; thus:


 Spee, Sper, Pee-Spee, Pee-Sper, Kay-Skay, Kay-Sker, Steh-Pee, Steh-Per


 Ses-Pee, Ses-Per, Pee-Skay, Pee-Sker, Tee-Skay, Tee-Sker, Jays-Pee,


 Jays-Per. See Sections 27–29.

stroke in the direction of Chay or Jay? How is it safe to contract *describe*, etc.?

§ 172. Is it allowable to prefix a Ster-loop to an Ar-hook sign? To what Ar-hook signs may the Steh-loop be prefixed? Write "stupor, stager."







§ 173. How may a Sper sign be distinguished from the Spee signs? Make and compare Sper, Spee; Pee-Sper, Pee-Spee; Steh-Per, Steh-Pee; Ses-Per, Ses-Pee; Pee-Sker, Pee-Skay; Tee-Sker, Tee-Skay; Jay-Sper, Jay-Spee.


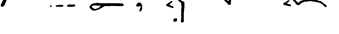
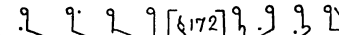
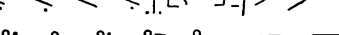

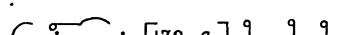
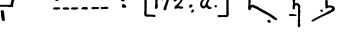
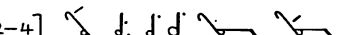
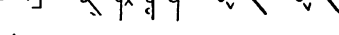




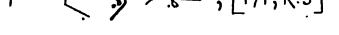





EXERCISE XIV.—ON SECTIONS 170–173.

ISS PREFIXED TO EL-HOOK SIGNS.

¶ 1. $\varphi \rho \mu = \ell(\mathcal{J})$; $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$...
...;
[170, R.]

INITIAL MODIFICATIONS OF AR-HOOK SIGNS.

¶ 2. [§ 171] a.   11 77 — —
  99 99 — —
  11 77 — —

[§ 171, 1]  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ; ;

2. At the beginning of any other stroke, (a) to avoid turning a circle on the convex side of En ; thus :



insoluble, unseemly, unsurmised, enslave, in his house.

- (b) or to avoid change of form ; as



civil, uncivil, settle, unsettle.

REM. 1. *Name*.—This hook is called the In-hook, or simply In.

REM. 2. The In-hook may be used for the syllable *on* in *onslaught*.

4. REPORTING LER AND REL HOOKS.

§ 175. In the Reporting Style the small El-hook or Ar-hook is occasionally enlarged to add to an El-hook sign, the sound of *r*—to an Ar-hook sign the sound of *l*; thus :



Names : Pler, Tler, Chler, Kler, Fler, Thler, Shler,



Prel, Trel, Chrel, Krel, Frel, Threl, Shrel, Merl, Nerl.

REM 1. (a) This principle is not used in the simple Corresponding Style, but it is thought best to present it in connection with the Pel and Per series. (b) It cannot be employed to add *r* to Mel, Nel, Rel, for the hooks of these signs are already large, and it would not be allowable to make them still larger.

REM. 2. (a) The enlarged Ar-hook is called the Rel-hook, and the

seemly, enslave?" What is avoided by the use of the back hook in writing insoluble, unseemly, enslave? [Rem.] What is this hook named? In what way may it be used for the syllable *on*?

§ 175. What is added to an El-hook sign by enlarging the hook?

enlarged El-hook is called the Ler-hook. (b) When spoken of as a series they are named the Pler and Prel signs.

VOCALIZATION OF THE PLER AND PREL SIGNS.

§ 176. (a) A vowel is read before ALL the consonants indicated by a Pler or Prel sign, if written *before* it; thus: .f Adler, \ April; (b) but if written AFTER such sign it is read *before* the *l* or *r* added by the enlargement. In other words the *l* or *r* sound is read *last*; thus:

\ \ f f+ f^l
 blare, floor, clear, color, ocular.

PLER AND PREL SIGNS PRECEDED BY ISS.

§ 177. S may be prefixed to a Pler or Prel sign by writing a circle within the hook; thus:

f scholar, f^s secular, \ sideral.

WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

§ 178. The following is a








List of Initial-Hook Word-Signs:





\ f f---f--- f---f--- f f^s







able, till or it will, until, at all, which will, call or equal-ly,






to an Ar-hook sign? Write "bl, blr, pr, prl, secular, sideral." [Rem.] Why cannot this principle be employed to add *r* to Mel, Nel, Rel? What is the name of the enlarged Ar-hook? of the enlarged El-hook? What are the names of the Rel-hook and Ler-hook signs when spoken of as a series?

§ 176. Repeat the rule for vocalizing a Prel or Pler sign? Where does a vowel read when placed after a Prel or Pler sign? when placed before? Write "ocular, color."

      
 difficult-y, full, [fully,] value, they will, princip^{le} surprise,

   
 member, remember-ed, number-ed, truth, dear,

     
 during, care, from, over, every or very, through,

    
 either, the^{re} they are, other, sure-ly, pleasure,

   
 Mr., mere, remark-ed, more, near, nor, manner.

REM. 1. *Derivatives*.—Derivatives from the words of this list may be written according to the principle of Section 40, Rem. 1. For example, join Lays to *Care* for *careless*; Bel to *Remark* and *Pleasure* for *remarkabl-e-y*, *pleasurabl-e-y*; Ens or Ar to *Full* for *fullness*, *fuller*; Lay to *Mere* for *merely*; El to *Near* for *nearly* (Section 156, 3); Ens to *Near* for *nearness*; Ar to *Near* for *nearer*; Steh to *Near* for *nearest*.









REM. 2. *Distinctions*.—(a) If it ever seems necessary, *equal-ly* may be distinguished from *call* by writing ē in *equal* and ȳ in *equally*; (b) *very* from *every* by writing ȳ in the former; *surely* from *sure* by writing Lay near *sure* for *surely*. (c) With very little practice in reading phonography, these distinctions become entirely unnecessary.










REM. 3. *Miss, Misses, Mrs., Messrs.*—(a) Miss is written with Ems^l;

§ 177. How can Iss be prefixed to a Pler or Prel sign? Write “scholar, sideral.”







§ 178. Cover the word-signs given in Section 178, and write the proper signs for the words below them. Cover the sign-words and read the word-signs. [Rem.] Write “careless, remarkable, remarkably, pleasurable, pleasurably, fullness, fuller, merely, nearly, nearness.” How may *equal-ly* be distinguished from *call*? *very* from *every*? *surely* from *sure*? To what signs may *will* be added by an El-

Misses with Emses¹. (b) Mrs., pronounced mī's'sis, is written with Ems¹-Es, in order to distinguish it from Misses, the plural of Miss. (c) Messrs. is written with Ems²-Rays.

REM. 4. *All, Will Added.*—(a) On the principle of adding *will* to the sign for *they*, and *all* to the sign for *at*, the reporter prefixes an El-hook to the simple-consonant and dash-vowel word-signs, and to the horizontal *and*-tick, to add *all* or *will*; thus:  by all,  for all,  of all,  to all,  who will,  and all, *or* and will. (b) The reporter occasionally adds *all* or *will* to a full-length Ar-hook sign, by enlarging the hook; thus:  there will *or* they are all.  during all.

REM. 5. *Are, Our Added.*—(a) In the reporting style, *are* or *our* may be added to the simple-consonant and the dash-vowel word-signs, and to the horizontal *and*-tick, by prefixing an Ar-hook; thus:  by our,  of our,  to our,  and are *or* and our. (b) The reporter occasionally adds *are* or *our* to a full-length, small El-hook sign, by enlarging the hook; thus:  for all are *or* for all our. (c) To these signs *self*, may be added by a small circle; *selves*, by a large circle; thus:  to ours *or* to ourself,  to ourselves,  by ourself,  by ourselves.—See Section 39, 5. (d) The circles added to the dashes should, of course, be properly proportioned to the size of those signs.

§ 179. It is found convenient to contract six words containing Pel or Per signs; namely:

			
capable,	capability,	influential,	probable ^{ly}
			
remarkable,	transgress.		

hook? What words may the reporter add to a full-length Ar-hook sign by enlargement of the hook? To what signs may *are*, *our*, be added by an Ar-hook? by enlarging a hook? How may *self* or *selves* be added to signs thus formed?

§ 180. (a) The following is a

List of Words Represented by Initial-Hook Signs:

A.	I.	remember-ed, Ber ² .
able, Bel ² .	it will, Tel ² .	
at all, Tel ³ .		S.
	M.	sure, Sher ² .
C.	manner, Ner ² .	surely, Sher ² :(Lay).
call, Kel ¹ .	member, Ber ² .	surprise, Spers ² .
care, Ker ² .	mere, Mer ¹ .	
	more, Mer ² .	T.
D.	Mr., Mer ¹ .	tell, Tel ² .
dear, Der ² .		their, Dher ² .
difficult, Kel ² .	N.	there, Dher ² .
difficulty, Kel ² .	near, Ner ¹ .	they are, Dher ² .
during, Der ² .	nor, Ner ¹ .	they will, Dhel ² .
	number-ed, Ber ³ .	through, Ther ² .
		till, Tel ² .
E.	O.	truth, Ter ² .
either, Dher ¹ .	other, Dher ³ .	
equal, Kel ¹ -§178,R.2.	over, Ver ¹ .	U.
equally, Kel ¹ — do.		until, Tel ³ .
every, Ver ² — do.	P.	
	pleasure, Zher ² .	V.
	principal, Per ² .	value, Vel ³ .
F.	principle, Per ² .	very, Ver ² .
from, Fer ² .		
full, Fel ² .	R.	W.
[fully,] Fel ² .	remark-ed, Mer ¹ .	which will, Chel ² .

(b) *Words mentioned in Remarks under Section 178.*

and all, Kletoid ² .	for all, Fel ² .
and will, Kletoid ² .	for all are, Fler ² .
by all, Bel ¹ .	for all our, Fler ² .
by our, Ber ¹ .	fullness, Fel ² -Ens.
by ourself, Bers ¹ .	fuller, Fel ² -Ar.
by ourselves, Berses ¹ .	merely, Mer ¹ -Lay.
careless, Ker ² -Lays.	Messrs., Ems ² -Rays.

§ 179. Repeatedly write the contractions containing Pel or Per signs, pronouncing their *names* and positions at the same time.

§ 180. Repeatedly write the proper signs for the words of this list, pronouncing, at the same time, the proper names and positions.


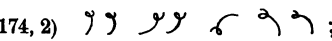
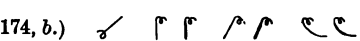
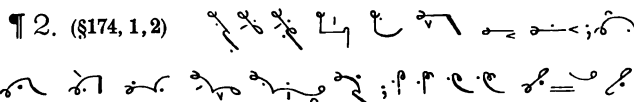
Miss, Ems ¹ .	remarkable, Mer ¹ -Bel.
Misses, Emses ¹ .	remarkably, Mer ¹ -Bel.
Mrs., Ems-Es ² .	there will, Dhrel ² .
nearer, Ner ¹ -Ar.	they are all, Dhrel ² .
nearest, Nerst ¹ .	to all, Pletoid ² .
nearly, Ner ¹ -El.	to our, Pretoid ² .
nearness, Ner ¹ -Ens.	to ours, Pretsoid ² .
of all, Pletoid ¹ .	to ourself, Pretsoid ² .
of our, Pretoid ¹ .	to ourselves, Pret'sesoid ² .
pleasurable, Zher ² -Bel.	who will, Jeltoid ² .
pleasurably, Zher ² -Bel.	

(c) *Contractions under Section 179.*



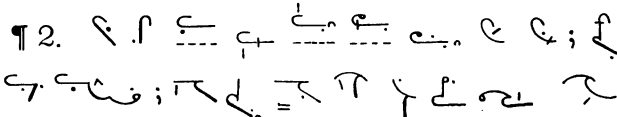
capable, Kay-Bel ² .	probability, Per ² -Bee.
capability, Kay:Bee ² .	remarkable, Mer ¹ -Bel.
influential, En ¹ -Shel.	transgress, Ters ² -Gays.
probable, Per ² -Bee.	

EXERCISE XV.—ON SECTIONS 174–180.

EN INITIAL.

- ¶ 1. (§174, 1) a. 
 b. (§174, 2) 
 (§174, b.) 
 ¶ 2. (§174, 1, 2) 






















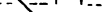


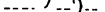


REPORTING LER AND REL HOOKS.

- ¶ 1. 

 ¶ 2. 

$$A \cup B = A \cup C$$

¶ 3. $\nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{r}} = \oint_V dV \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{r}} = 4\pi$

٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

¶ 4. (§178-180)    
     
 ;    [§178, R. 4.] 
     
     

¶ 5. (§174) ۱ ۲ ۳ ۴ ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹ ۱۰ ۱۱ ۱۲ ۱۳ ۱۴ ۱۵ ۱۶ ۱۷ ۱۸ ۱۹ ۲۰ ۲۱ ۲۲ ۲۳ ۲۴ ۲۵ ۲۶ ۲۷ ۲۸ ۲۹ ۳۰ ۳۱ ۳۲ ۳۳ ۳۴ ۳۵ ۳۶ ۳۷ ۳۸ ۳۹ ۴۰ ۴۱ ۴۲ ۴۳ ۴۴ ۴۵ ۴۶ ۴۷ ۴۸ ۴۹ ۵۰ ۵۱ ۵۲ ۵۳ ۵۴ ۵۵ ۵۶ ۵۷ ۵۸ ۵۹ ۶۰ ۶۱ ۶۲ ۶۳ ۶۴ ۶۵ ۶۶ ۶۷ ۶۸ ۶۹ ۷۰ ۷۱ ۷۲ ۷۳ ۷۴ ۷۵ ۷۶ ۷۷ ۷۸ ۷۹ ۸۰ ۸۱ ۸۲ ۸۳ ۸۴ ۸۵ ۸۶ ۸۷ ۸۸ ۸۹ ۹۰ ۹۱ ۹۲ ۹۳ ۹۴ ۹۵ ۹۶ ۹۷ ۹۸ ۹۹ ۱۰۰























LESSON XVI.



(§§ 181-189.)

II.—FINAL HOOKS.

1. HOOKS FOR F, V, AND N.

§ 181. *On the Straight Lines.*—*F*, *v*, or *n* may be added to any straight-line consonant (with, or without, an initial hook, loop, or circle), by a small final hook ; written for *f* or *v*, on the circle side (Section 27, 1), and for *n*, on the contrary side ; thus :

           
 puff, pun, deaf, den, chafe, chain, cave, cane, rove, roan,
       
 heave, hewn, brave, brain, bluff, blown, stove, stone,
 
 strive, strain.

REM. When preciseness of representation is required, the hook for *f* may be made heavy for *v* ; thus :  proof,  prove.






§ 182. *N Added to Curves.*—*N* may be added to any curve-consonant by a small final hook on the concave, or circle side ; thus :

 fine,  flown,  frown,  main.

REM. (a) The hook for *f* is never written on the curves, except in the Reporting Style. (b) The reporter derives advantage occasion-

§ 181. What sounds may be added to straight-line consonants by a small final hook ? On what side is the hook for *f* or *v* written ? On which side is the hook for *n* written ? To what signs may the hook for *f* be added ? To what straight-line consonants may the hook for *n* be added ? Write “ puff, pun, deaf, den, chafe, chain, cave, cane, rove, roan, heave, hewn, brief, brain, bluff, blown, stove, stone, strife, strain.” [Rem.] How, with the use of a hook, may *v* be distinguished from *f* ? Make this distinction in writing “ proof, prove.”

§ 182. What sound is added to a curve-consonant by a small final

ally from representing *f* or *v*, on the circle-side of a curve, by a small final hook, made, for the sake of distinction, somewhat longer than the hook for *n*; thus :  navigation,  thief,  they have,  they have been,  useful.

SYLLABLE-NAMES OF THE SMALL FINAL HOOKS.

§ 183. *Hook for F or V.*—(a) This hook may invariably be called the Ef-hook, notwithstanding it frequently represents the sound of *v*. In those instances, however, in which it represents *v*, it may be properly denominated the Vee-hook. (b) The signs with an Ef-hook, when spoken of as a class, may be called the Ef-hook signs. (c) The simple, or group signs, with an Ef-hook, are named by prefixing the sounds they represent to the syllable Ef, if this can be done conveniently; if not, add the sound of *f* to the syllable-name of the stroke; thus : Pef, Chef, Ref, Plef, Tlef or Telf, Chref or Cherf.

§ 184. *Hook for N.*—(a) This hook is named the En-hook. (b) The signs with the En-hook, when spoken of as a class, are called the En-hook signs. (c) The simple, or group, signs with the En-hook, are named by prefixing the sounds they represent to En, or, if more convenient, by prefixing the syllable-name of the stroke to the syllable En, or to the sound of *n*, the accent being placed upon the name of the stroke; thus : Pen, Ken, Plen, Chlen, or Chèl'en, Pren, Chren, Chern, Prèl'en.

VOCALIZATION OF THE EF- AND EN-HOOK SIGNS.

§ 185. (a) A vowel *after* a stroke with an Ef- or En-

hook? On which side of the curve-consonant should the hook be written? Write “fine, flown, frown, main.” [Rem.] Is a hook for *f* or *v* ever written on a curve-consonant? When used on curves, how can it be distinguished from the En-hook?

§ 183. What is the hook for *f* and *v* called? How are the Ef-hook signs named?

§ 184. What is the name of the hook for *n*? How are the En-hook signs named?

§ 185. Where does a vowel read when placed after an Ef- or En-

hook, is read *before* the hook; thus: \downarrow den, \searrow pun.
 (b) Hence, a *stroke-sign* must be employed for *f*, *v*, or *n*, whenever it is followed by a vowel which cannot be written before a following consonant; as in

\searrow penny, \smile money, $\swarrow\swarrow$ terrify, \searrow profess.

ISS ADDED TO THE EF-HOOK SIGNS.

§ 186. *S* or *z* may be added to an Ef-hook sign by a small circle written within the hook; thus:

\searrow proves, \swarrow strives, \supset scoffs.

REM. Neither *Ses*, *Steh*, nor *Ster* is ever added to the Ef-hook.

ISS, SES, STEH, AND STER ADDED TO STRAIGHT-LINE EN-HOOK SIGNS.

§ 187. In the En-hook's place on a straight line—

1. A **SMALL CIRCLE** adds *s*; thus:

\searrow \downarrow \downarrow \swarrow \supset \swarrow
 pens, tense, dens, chance, cans, runs.

2. A **LARGE CIRCLE** adds *s-s*; thus:





\downarrow \swarrow \supset \swarrow
 dances, chances, Kansas, rinses.

hook sign? Write “den, p.n.” How must *f*, *v*, or *n* be expressed when followed by a vowel which cannot be written before a following stroke? Why may not the hook be used in such a case? Write “penny, money, terrify, profess.”



§ 186. How, with the use of a circle, may *s* or *z* be added to an Ef-hook sign? Write “proves, strives, scoffs.” [Rem.] Is it allowable to add a loop or a large circle to an Ef-hook?

§ 187. What is added to a straight-line En-hook sign, by making







3. A SMALL LOOP adds *st*; thus:





 danced, chanced, canst, rinsed.

4. A LARGE LOOP adds *str*; thus:








 punster, punsters.

REM. 1. *Syllable-Names*.—(a) The small circle in the En-hook's place is called the Ens-circle; the large circle, the Enses-circle; the small loop, the Enst-loop; the large loop, the Enster-loop. (b) The signs formed by the attachment of these circles and loops are named Pens, Penses, Penst, Penster—Plens, etc., Prens, etc.

REM. 2. (a) *S* or *z* may be added to the Enses-circle and the Enst- and Enster-loops, by a small circle turned on the opposite side of the stroke; thus: , named Pensters. (b) It is allowable, especially in the Reporting Style, to add a *stroke* to an Ens-circle or loop, provided the circle or loop would not thereby be placed in the position of a simple circle or loop, or an Ens- or Enses-circle in the situation of a circle including the Ar-hook (see Rem. 3, following). Hence, we may write  Kenses²-Stee for *Kansas City*,  Pens²-Chetoid for *opens the*,  Genst²-Petoid for *against the*. (c) It is sometimes more convenient, when a stroke follows, to write the circle distinctly within the hook; thus:  ransom,  gainsaid.

REM. 3. *Caution*.—The Ens and Enses circles are never used between *crossing* straight lines, or between straight lines in the *same direction*; for, between crossing straight lines, they are in the situation of simple Iss and Ses; and if used between straight lines in the same direction, the second line would be read, in connection with the

a small circle in the En-hook's place? a large circle? a small loop? a large loop? How may Ses, Steh, Ster, be added to a straight-line En-hook sign? To what final-hook signs may Ses, Steh, Ster, be added. Write "pens, tense, dens, chance, cans, runs, dances, chances, Kansas, rinses, danced, chanced, canst, rinsed, punster." [Rem.] What is the name of the small circle in the En-hook's place? of the large circle? of the small loop? of the large loop? What are the signs for Pens, etc., called? How may *s* or *z* be added

circle, as an Iss-Per or Ses-Per sign, Hence,  is Pees-Kay, not Pens-Kay (see Section 27, 4);  Kayses-Ray, not Kenses-Ray;  Pees-Per, not Pens-Pee (see Section 171, a, 2);  Deeses-Ter, not Denses-Tee. They may, however, be used occasionally between straight lines and curves; thus:  Johnson.

ISS ADDED TO THE EN-HOOK ON CURVES.

§ 183. *S* or *z* may be added to an En-hook on a curve, by a small circle written distinctly within the hook; thus:

   
lines, means, France, ignorance.

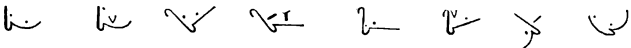
REM. 1. Neither *Ses*, *Steh*, nor *Ster* is ever added to an En-hook on a curve.

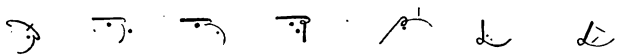
REM. 2. (a) A final *ns* sound, preceded by a curve-sign consonant, is usually represented by *Ens* instead of the En-hook and *Iss*, especially when derivative words require the En-stroke: as, *Ef-Ens*, offense; *Ef-Ens-Vee*, offensive; *Ef-Ens-es*, offenses; *con-Vee-Ens*, convince; *con-Vee-Ens-t*, convinced; *con-Vee-Ens-es*, convinces. The following are nearly all the words written in accordance with this principle: *Fence*, offense, *evince*, convince, *lance*, *lense* (*El-Ens*), *mince*, *immense*, *announce*, *enhance*, *annoyance*, *denounce*, *romance*, *renounce*, *assurance* (*Sher-Ens*), *affirmance* (*Fer-Em-Ens*), *penance* (*Pen-Ens*), *finance* (*Fen-Ens*), *allowance* (*Lay-Ens*), *alliance*, *conveyance*, *affluence*, *pronounce*. (b) The words just given which are preceded by a point (.) require the *n* of the final syllable to be represented by a stroke, not only because the derivatives from them require the stroke, but because two concurrent vowels generally demand that the preceding and following consonants should be represented by a stroke. (See Phonographic Orthographer, Sec. 3, R. 2.)

to an *Enses*-circle or loop? Write "punsters." When may a stroke be added to an *Ens*-circle or loop? Write "opens the," "against the." Is it ever more convenient to write the circle distinctly within the En-hook of a straight-line consonant? May or may not an *Ens*- or *Enses*-circle be used between crossing straight lines or straight lines in the same direction? If not, why? May they be used between a straight line and a curve? Write "Pees-Kay, Kayses-Ray, Deeses-Ter, Jens-En."

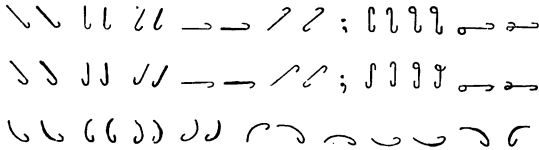
THE HOOKS FOR F AND N IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.

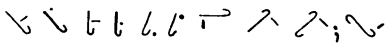
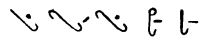
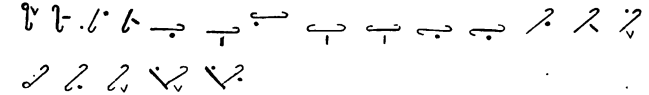
§ 189. The Ef- and En-hooks, when more convenient than a stroke, are occasionally used in the middle of a word; thus:

 deafen, divine, prefer, provoke, traffic, driver, punish, finish,

 furnish, gainsay, gainer, gainsaid, ransom, dancing, Johnson

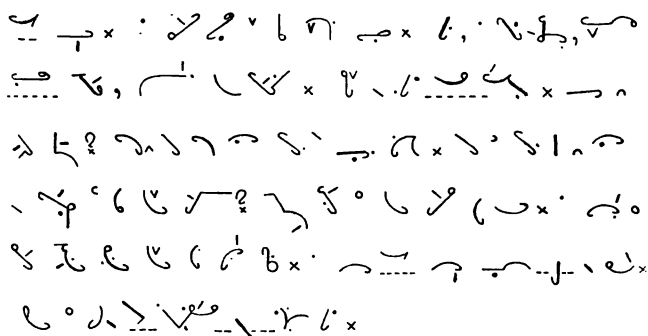
EXERCISE XVI.—ON SECTIONS 181-189.

¶ 1. 

¶ 2. (§181) F added. ;  V added. 

§ 188. How, with the use of a circle, may *s* or *z* be added to an En-hook on a curve-sign? Write "lines, means, France, ignorance." [Rem.] Is it allowable to join a loop or the large circle to an En-hook on a curve-sign?

§ 189. May or may not an En- or Ef-hook be used in the middle of a word? Write "deafen, divine, prefer, provoke, traffic, driver, punish, finish, furnish, gainsay, gainer, gainsaid, ransom, dancing, Johnson."



LESSON XVII.

(§§ 190-196.)

II.—FINAL HOOKS.—*Continued.*

2. LARGE HOOKS FOR SHON AND TIV.

§ 190. *Shon and Tiv added to Straight Lines.*—The syllables *shon* (= -tion, -sion, etc.) and *tiv* may be added to any *straight-line* consonant (with or without an initial

§ 190. What syllables may be added to straight-line consonants by a large final hook? On which side of the straight line is the hook for *shon* written? On which side of the straight line is the hook for *tiv* written? Write “passion, combative, operation, operative, nutrition, nutritive, provocation, provocative.” [Rem.] What syllables besides *shon* may be represented by the hook for *shon*? When is it not allowable to represent the syllable *tion* by the hook for *shon*? Give some word in which the consonant sounds denoted by *tion* are not *shn* or *zhn*.

hook, loop, or circle) by a LARGE hook ; written for Shon on the circle-side ; and on the contrary side for Tiv ; thus :



passion, combative, operation, operative, nutrition,



nutritive, provocation, provocative.

REM. (a) The hook for *shon* may be used for any syllable of similar sound, *however spelled*, as for the final syllables of "magician, Persian, tertian, suspicion, fashion, passion, derision, flexion." (b) Care must be exercised lest the spelling should lead to the employment of this hook for syllables whose consonant sounds are not *shn* or *zhn*, as for the *tion* of *question* = kwest-yōn, which is written thus :

§ 191. *Shon Added to Curves.*—The syllable *shon* may be added to curve-consonants by a large final hook on the concave, or circle side ; thus :





motion, mission, fashion, allusion, vision.

REM. 1. If it should ever be thought necessary or desirable to distinguish (with the use of the hook) between *zhon* and *shon*, the hook may be made heavy for the *zhon* ; thus : allusion.

REM. 2. *Shon Represented by Shen.*—Shon or a similar syllable is usually represented by Shen in the following cases :

(a) When this syllable contains the only consonants in a word ; as in ocean.

§ 191. What syllables may be added to a curve-sign by a large final-hook ? On which side of the curve-signs is the hook for *shon* written ? Write "motion, mission, fashion, allusion, vision." [Rem.] How, with the use of the hook for *shon*, may *zhon* be distinguished from *shon* ? Make that distinction in writing "allusion." Specify the cases in which Shon or a similar syllable should be represented by Shen. Write "ocean, session, continuation, admonish, admonition, diminish, diminution." Is it allowable to write a Tiv-hook on a curve-consonant ? How, for the most part, should

- (b) When this syllable is preceded by initial *s* only; as in *ſ* session.
- (c) When this syllable is preceded by two vowels in a word requiring to be distinguished by outline from another of the same consonants; as in Con:Tee-En-Shen,  -continuation, which requires to be distinguished from *contention*, , Con:Tee-Enshon.
- (d) In derivatives from words ending with *Ish*, as *diminution* (Dee-Em-En-Shen, and not Dee-Em-Enshon), derived from "diminish" (Dee-Em-En-Ish).

REM. 3. *Tiv Following Curves*.—(a) The Tiv-hook is never written upon a curve-consonant. (b) The syllable *tiv*, when it cannot be represented by a hook, is usually best represented by Tef. Hence, write En-Tef for "native," Em-Tef for "motive," Vee-Tef for "votive," En-Kays-Tef for "inquisitive."

SYLLABLE-NAMES OF THE LARGE FINAL HOOKS.

§ 192. *The Hook for Shon*.—(a) This hook is named the Shon-hook, or simply Shon. (b) The strokes with the Shon-hook, when spoken of as a class, are called the Shon-hook signs. (c) The simple, and group, consonants, with a Shon-hook, are named by adding the syllable *Shon* to the syllable-names of the strokes; thus: Pee'shon, Dee'shon, Ray'shon, Pel'shon, Per'shon, Pler'shon, Prel'shon, Wer'shon, Rel'shon.

§ 193. *The Hook for Tiv*.—(a) This hook is named the Tiv-hook, or simply Tiv. (b) The strokes with a Tiv-hook, when spoken of as a class, are called the Tiv-hook signs. (c) The simple, or group, consonants, with a Tiv-hook,

tiv be represented when it cannot be represented by a hook. Write "native, motive, votive, inquisitive."

§ 192. What is the name of the hook for *shon*? How are strokes with that hook attached named? What are such signs called, when spoken of as a class? Make "Peeshon, Rayshon, Pelshon, Pershon, Wershon, Relshon."

§ 193. What is the name of the hook for *tiv*? How are strokes with that hook named? What are such signs called, when spoken of as a class? Make "Peetiv, Deetiv, Peltiv, Pertiv, Wertiv."

are named by adding the syllable *Tiv* to the syllable-names of the strokes; thus : Pee'tiv, Dee'tiv, Chay'tiv, Pel'tiv, Rel'tiv, Per'tiv, Cher'tiv, Pler'tiv, Prel'tiv.

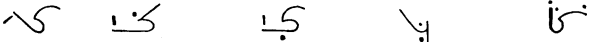
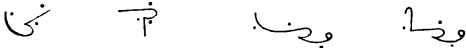
ISS ADDED TO SHON AND TIV.

§ 194. *S* or *z* may be added to the Shon- or Tiv-hook by a small circle written within the hook; thus :


passions, operatives, fashions.

SHON- AND TIV-HOOKS IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.


§ 195. The Shon- and Tiv-hooks are sometimes used in the middle of a word; thus :


optional, auctioneer, occasional, passionate, conditional,

visionary, activity, effectiveness, attractiveness.

REM. The junction between Shon and a following stroke is sometimes rendered easier by curving inward the point of the hook, as in the examples above. (See Section 25, c.)

VOCALIZATION OF THE SHON- AND TIV-HOOK SIGNS.

§ 196. A vowel after a stroke with a Shon- or Tiv-hook is read before the hook; thus :


condition, notion, consecutive.

§ 194. How, with the use of a circle, may *s* or *z* be added to Shon or Tiv? Write "passions, operatives, fashions."

§ 195. May or may not Shon or Tiv be used in the middle of a word? Write "visionary, auctioneer, attractiveness, activity." [Rem.] How may the joining of Lay and Shon be rendered easy? Write "conditional."

REM. 1. When a third-place vowel and a large final hook occur on the same side of a stroke, the vowel may be written *within* the hook. See in Section 190, "passion, provocative;" in Section 191, "fashion, allusion;" in Section 194, "passions, fashions;" in Section 196, "consecutive."

REM. 2. (a) A vowel *after* Shon or Tiv must be written *before* a following stroke; as in "visionary, auctioneer, activity," in Section 195; (b) or written after a stroke for the final consonant of *shon* or *tiv*; thus:



extortion, extortionate; affection, affectionate.

(c) The mode of expressing *t* in the syllable *ate* in the preceding examples is in accordance with Section 213.

EXERCISE XVII.—ON SECTIONS 190–196.

THE SHON - HOOK.

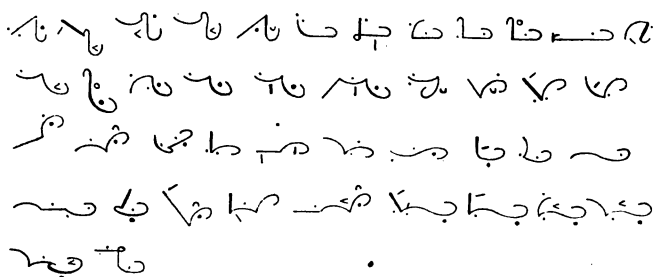
¶1. a.

b.

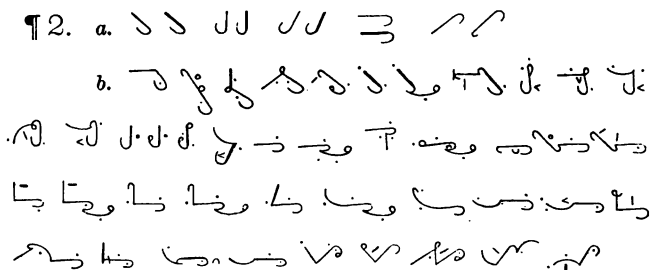
c.

d.

§ 196. Where does a vowel read when placed after a stroke with a Shon- or Tiv-hook? Write "condition, notion, consecutive." [Rem.] When may a third-place vowel be written within a large hook? Write "intrusion, provocative, allusion, passions, fashions, consecutive." How must a vowel be written when it occurs after *shon* or *tiv*? Write "visionary, activity, auctioneer, conditional, affectionate, extortionate."



THE TRV - HOOK.



LESSON XVIII.

(§§ 197-203.)

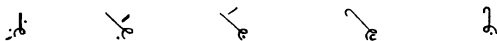
II.—FINAL HOOKS.—*Continued.*

3. SMALL HOOK FOR SHON.

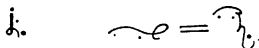
§ 197. The syllable *shon* may be added by a small hook—

§ 197. To what signs may the syllable *shon*, etc., be added by a small hook? Write “decision, position, possession, persuasion, transition, condensation, ministration.” [Rem.] What is the name of the small hook for *shon*? What is said of the use of two small hooks for *f-shn*? What usually is the best mode of writing *f* or *v* followed by *shon*? Write “diffusion, privation, devotion, division.”

1. To a Circle or Loop ; thus :



decision, position, possession, persuasion, transition,





condensation, ministration.

2. To an Ef-Hook ; thus :



division, devotion, diffusion, profusion.

REM. 1. This hook is named the Small Shon-hook ; or, for the sake of distinction, and with reference to its being always preceded by a vowel, it is called the Esh'on-hook, or simply Esh'on.

REM. 2. The principle of writing *f-shn* with two small hooks is of but little service comparatively, and should be very sparingly used, since most words ending with these consonants are more easily written, more legible, and can be more distinctly and readily vocalized, when written with an Ef or Vee stroke—thus :  privation,  diffusion—than when written with two small hooks.

REM. 3. The Eshon-hook may be made heavy for *zhon* ; but this is not considered necessary in practice.

REM. 4. The reporter derives advantage occasionally from omitting one or more consonants preceding Iss-Eshon, or the consonants occurring between Iss and the syllable *shon* ; writing “*täsation*,” for instance, for “*taxation* ;” “*spesätion*,” for “*specification* ;” “*jusätion*,” for “*justification* ;” “*transätion*,” for “*transaction* ;” “*prosütion*,” for “*prosecution*.” In accordance with this principle is formed the contraction “*inves'ation*,” for “*investigation*,” which is given at Section 202.

How, with the use of a hook, may *zhon* be distinguished from *shon* ? How does the reporter sometimes contract words ending in *shon* preceded by Iss, with or without an intervening consonant ? Write the reporting contractions for “*taxation*, *specification*, *justification*, *transaction*, *prosecution*.” What contraction of the Corresponding Style is formed in accordance with this principle ?



VOCALIZATION OF ESHON.

§ 198. Esh'on may be vocalized, *when joined to a Circle or Loop*, by writing a *first-place vowel before* the hook; a *second-place or third-place vowel, after* the hook. (See examples in Section 197, 1.)

REM. 1. A third-place vowel never occurs before Eshon, except in some contractions made in accordance with the principle of Rem. 4, under the preceding section.

REM. 2. It is usually safe to leave the Eshon-hook unvocalized, after a loop or circle.

ISS ADDED TO ESHON.

§ 199. Iss may be added to the Eshon-hook; thus:
 possessions,  physicians.

ESHON IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.

§ 200. Eshon may occur in the middle of a word; thus:



transitional, conversational, sensational.

REM. Words of the class of *conversational, transitional, sensational*, etc., will be found sufficiently legible, even though the vocalization in some cases should be purposely or necessarily imperfect.

WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

§ 201. The following is a








List of Final-Hook Word-Signs:







before, [above,] whatever, differ-^{ed}_{ent}ly, truthfully, whichever,







§ 198. How is Eshon vocalized when it is joined to a circle or loop? when joined to an Ef-hook?







§ 199. Is it allowable to add Iss to the Eshon-hook? Write "positions, physicians, transitions, persuasions."



§ 200. May the Eshon-hook be used in the middle of a word? Write "transitional, conversational, sensational." [Rem.] What is

      
careful-ly, gave, I have, whoever, upon, been, remembrance,

     
done, down, general-ly, can, again, often, phonography,

     
Standard Phonography, even, within, then, than, alone,

     
men, man, opinion, none, known, objection, objective,

 
subjection, subjective.

REM. 1. *Often, Even*.—*Often* is written in the second position, notwithstanding its accented vowel is first-place, in order to distinguish it more certainly from *even*, with which, in rapid writing, it is found to conflict, if both are written in the same position.

REM. 2. *I have*.—This sign is the perpendicular sign for I (See Section 103), with a Vee-hook for *have*.

REM. 3. *Derivatives*.—(a) "Objectionable," *objection* with Bee joined; (b) "generalize," *general* with Zee disjoined; "generalization," *general* with Zee'shon disjoined, or, with Iss-Eshon joined; (c) "objectively, subjectively," *objective*, *subjective*, with Lay disjoined. Other derivatives may be formed in accordance with the principle of Section 40, Rem.

REM. 4. *Have, Of, and If Added*.—(a) On the principle of adding *have* to the abbreviated *I* (see Section 103), and *ever* to the signs for *which* and *who*—*have* or *of* may be added, by an Ef-hook, to any full-

said with respect to the legibility of the words of the class of "conversational," etc.?

§ 201. Cover the sign-words of Section 201 and read the word-signs above. Cover the word-signs and repeatedly make the proper signs for the words below. [Rem.] Why is *often* written in the second position? How is *even* distinguished from *often*? What is the

length straight-line consonant, to the dash-vowel word-signs, and to the horizontal *and*-tick ; thus :

--|--- C --- 6 --- 5 --- 6 --- 6

out of ; it will have ; each of ; all of, all have ; to have ; or of, or have ;

-- 6 --- 6 --- 6 --- 6 --- 6 --- 6

but of, but have ; who have, who of ; should have ; and of *but not* and have.

This is a principle of the Corresponding Style, and may be freely and advantageously used. (b) The reporter does, and the advanced writer of the Corresponding Style *may*, apply this principle for the addition of *if*, when it cannot be more conveniently expressed by its usual sign. For example, the sign for *or* and *but*, with the Ef-hook, may be used respectively for *or if*, *but if*.

REPORTING PRINCIPLES.

REM. 5. "*Not*" Added.—The reporter adds *not* to the signs for *but* and *or*, by an En-hook ; thus : J but not, J or not, J but are not.

REM. 6. *What or Would* Added.—(a) The reporter joins a brief Way like an En-hook to the dash-vowel word-signs in the direction of Pee and Ray, and to the horizontal *and*-tick, to add *what* or *would* ; thus : 2 of what, 2 to what, 2 all would, 2 and what, 2 and would, 2 he would. (b) This hook may be changed to a circle, to add *s* ; thus : 2 to what is, to what has, etc. (See Section 39, 3.)

REM. 7. *Own* Added.—*Own* may be added by an En-hook (when the stroke is not more convenient) to the full-length consonants expressing *our* ; and to the dash-vowel word-signs, and the horizontal *and*-tick, to which *our* has been added by an Ar-hook ; thus : 2 by our own, 2 of our own, 2 to our own, 2 and our own.


REM. 8. "*Than*" added to *Comparatives*.—Any comparative without


usual form for "I have?" Write "objectionable, generalize, generalization, objectively, subjectively." To what signs may *have* or *of* be added by an Ef-hook? Write "out of, it will have, each of, all of, all have, to have, or of, or have, but of, who have, who of, should have, and of." Is it allowable, in the Reporting Style, to add *if* by an Ef-hook? Write "or if, but if." With the use of the reporting principles explained in Rems. 5, 6, 7, and 8, write "but not, or not,

a final hook, loop, or circle, may have "than" added to it by an En-hook. Mern, for instance, may be written for "more than;" Iss-Nern for "sooner than."

CONTRACTIONS CONTAINING FINAL-HOOK SIGNS.

§ 202. It is found convenient to contract five words whose outlines contain final-hook signs; thus:


investigation, phonographer, phonographic,
(See Section 197, Rem. 4.)


representation, representative.

§ 203. The following is a

List of Words Represented by Final-Hook Signs:

[above,] Bee ² -Vee.	gave, Gef ² .	Standard Phonog-
again, Gen ² .	general-ly, Jen ² .	raphy, Steh-Fen ² .
alone, Len ² .	I have, Teftoid ¹ .	subjection, Sbee'shon ² .
before, Bef ² .	known, Nen ² .	subjective, Sbee'tiv ² .
been, Ben ² .	man, Men ² .	than, Dhen ² .
can, Ken ² .	men, Men ¹ .	then, Dhen ² .
careful-ly, Kref ² .	none, Nen ² .	truthful-ly, Tref ² .
differ-ed, Def ² .	objection, Bee'shon ² .	upon, Pen ² .
difference, Def ² .	objective, Bee'tiv ² .	whatever, Tef ² .
different, Def ² .	often, Fen ² .	whichever, Chef ² .
done, Den ² .	opinion, Nen ¹ .	whoever, Jeftoid ² .
down, Den ² .	phonography, Fen ² .	within, Dhen ¹ .
even, Ven ¹ .	remembrance, Brens ² .	

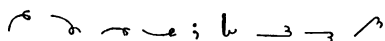
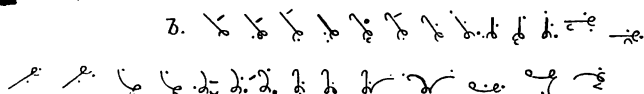
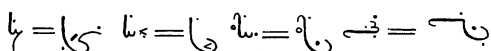
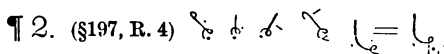
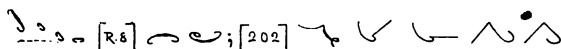
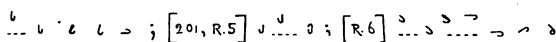
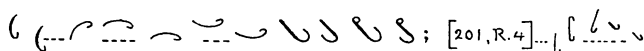
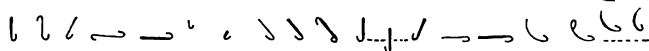
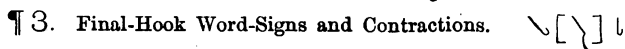
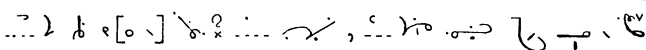
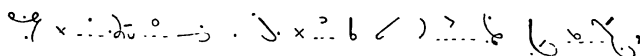
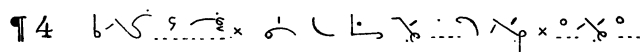
but are not, or are not, of what, to what, all would, and what, and would, to what is, to what has, by our own, of our own, and our own, our own, more than, sooner than."

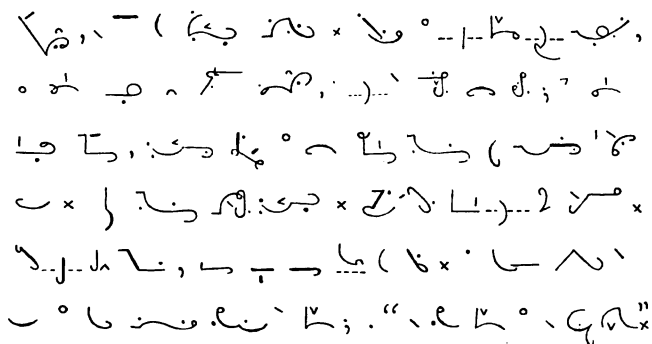
§ 202. Repeatedly write the contractions containing final-hook signs.

§ 203. Repeatedly write the proper signs for the words in Section 203, and pronounce the name and position of each sign as it is written.

EXERCISE XVIII.—ON SECTIONS 197-203.

THE ESHON-HOOK.


¶ 1. (§ 197) a. b. c. d. (§ 197, R. 2) ¶ 2. (§ 197, R. 4) ¶ 3. Final-Hook Word-Signs and Contractions. ¶ 4 















LESSON XIX.

(§§ 204-206.)

III.—WIDENING.

§ 204. (a) Em is widened; thus: , to indicate the addition of the sound of *p* or *b*; thus:



     
imp, pump, romp, imposition, impostor, impugn,

     
impatience, imbue, emboss, somebody, ambitious, ambition.

(b) This sign takes an En- or Shon-hook, but no *initial* hook.

§ 204. For what purpose is Em widened? How, without joining Pee or Bee, may its sound be added to Em? What hooks does the sign for *mp* or *mb* take? Does it take an initial hook? What final hooks does it take? Write "lamp, swamp, romp, impose, impostor,

REM. 1. *Syllable Name*.—The widened Em is called Emp, when it represents *mp*; and Emb, when it represents *mb*.







REM. 2. Mer,  (in which the stroke is widened, to distinguish Mer from Wem ) , cannot be mistaken for Emp or Emb with an Ar-hook, for this sign never takes an initial hook.

REM. 3. The advanced writer may use Emb in the second position as a sign for "may be."

REM. 4. *P Omitted*.—P is usually omitted when immediately preceded by *m* and immediately followed by *t*, *sh*, or *k*: as in *temptation*, *consumption*, *pumpkin*; for words of this class are sufficiently legible without the expression of the *p*.

VOCALIZATION OF EMP OR EMB.

§ 205. A vowel written beside Emp or Emb should not be read between the two consonants, but *before* or *after* both, according as it is written above or below; thus:

     
imp, shampoo, umpire, imbue, emboss, embody.

WORD-SIGNS CONTAINING EMP.

§ 206. The following Word-Signs contain Emp:

  
import^{ant}_{ance} improve^d_{ment} impossib^{le}_{ility}

REM. *Derivatives*.—"Impossibilities," Empses'.

embezzle, humbug, ambition." [Rem.] What is the name of the sign for *mp*? for *mb*? How is Mer distinguished from Emp or Emb? How may the advanced writer write *may be*? Specify the cases for the omission of *p*. Give some words from which *p* may be omitted.

§ 205. Where does a vowel written beside Emp or Emb read? Write "impose, impost, impostor, impugn."

§ 206. Write "important, importance, improve, improved, improvement, impossible, impossibility, impossibilities."

EXERCISE XIX.—ON SECTIONS 204–206.

WIDENING EM.

¶ 1. Emp.

¶ 2. Emb.

¶ 3. (204, R. 4)

¶ 4. Word-Signs.

¶ 5.


LESSON XX.

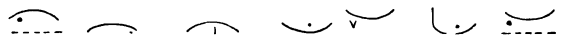
(§§ 207-211.)

IV.—LENGTHENING.

§ 207. Doubling the length—

1. *Of Ing*, adds *kr*, or *gr*; thus :

 inker, anchor, sinker, thinker, anger, hunger, longer.
2. *Of any other Curve*, adds *tr*, *dr*, *thr*, or *dhr*; thus :

letter, ladder, Luther, leather, fetter, fodder, father,



meter, matter, mother, enter, niter, tender, neither.


REM. 1. *Syllable-Names*.—The lengthened curves are named by prefixing the syllable-name of the stroke to the sound denoted by its lengthening; thus : Lay'ter, Way'ter, Wen'ter, En'ther, Fel'ther, Fer'ther, Fler'ther, Frel'ther, Ing'ker.

REM. 2. The reporter may distinguish words, in which a vowel precedes a lengthened curve, as in *older*, from words in which a vowel follows, as in *later*, by making the stroke, in the former case,


§ 207. What sounds are added to *Ing* by doubling its length? What sounds are added to any other curve-sign by lengthening it? Write “thinker, longer, letter, winter, older, mother, father.” [REM.] How are the lengthened curves named? How, in the Reporting Style, may words in which a vowel precedes a curve, as *older*, be distinguished from words in which a vowel follows a lengthened curve, as in *later*? Write “older, elder, later, letter, latter.”

considerably curved; and less curved, in the latter case; thus:


older, elder, etc.; later, letter, etc.

REM. 3. In the Reporting Style, it is allowable to lengthen a final Ing, to add *their*, *they are*, or *there*; thus:  among their.

REM. 4. The past tense or perfect participle of a verb ending in Lay'ter, En'ter, or Ing'ker, is usually formed best by adding Dee to the primitive; thus:

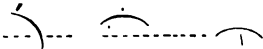

slaughtered, rendered, anchored.

REM. 5. (a) Shel'ter, if written quite slanting, may, unlike Shel (Section 161, b), stand alone and be used with advantage for *shelter*, *shoulder*. (b) Dee may be added for *sheltered*, *shouldered*.


VOCALIZATION OF THE LENGTHENED CURVES.

§ 208. *Sounds added by lengthening a curve should be read—*

1. *After the vowel following the stroke; thus:*


wa-ter, embi-tter, mo-ther.






2. *Before any sounds expressed by a final-hook, loop, or circle; thus:*


moder-n, alter-ations, Luther-an, norther-n.

What is said of adding *their* to a final Ing? How is it best to form the past tense or perfect participle of verbs ending in Lay'ter, En'ter, or Ing'ker? Write "slaughtered, rendered, anchored." May Shel'ter stand alone? Write "shelter, shoulder, sheltered, shouldered."

§ 208. Are the sounds added by lengthening read before or after a vowel following the lengthened stroke? before or after a sound expressed by a final hook, loop, or circle? Write "water, embitter,

3. Hence, *a vowel following consonants which may be denoted by lengthening—*

- (a) Must be omitted, as in  alteration;
- (b) Written before a following stroke-consonant, as in  eccentric;
- (c) Or written after an Ar-hook sign, or some other sign; thus:  angry,
 ultra,  lottery.

REM. The word *lottery* illustrates another mode of writing two consonants which are usually added to curves by the lengthening principle, and is given here for the sake of comparison, although it involves a principle not yet explained. (See Section 213.)

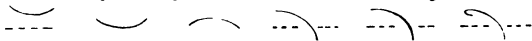
POSITION OF LENGTHENED CURVES.

§ 209. (a) In determining the *position* of a lengthened curve, regard the second half as a distinct sign, and place the first half in its proper position, according to the rules previously given. (See Sections 52, 53.) (b) If a lengthened Way, for example, is to be written in the second position, let the first half, or Way proper, rest on the line, and the addition for *tr*, *dr*, or *thr*, extend below the line. (See examples in the next two sections.)

LENGTHENED-CURVE WORD-SIGNS.

§ 210. The following is a

List of Lengthened-Curve Word-Signs:



Names: Enter¹, Enter², Emter², Ardher², Waydher², Ferdher².
entire, another, matter, rather, whether, further.

modern, northern." What is said as to the expression of a vowel following the sounds added by lengthening? Write "alteration, eccentric, angry, ultra, lottery."






§ 209. How is the position of a lengthened curve determined?


§ 210. Repeatedly write and name the lengthened-curve word-signs.

[Rem.] How are *entirely*, *entirety*, *material-ly* and *materiality* written?

REM. *Entirely, Material-ly.*—*Entirely* is formed from the sign for *entire* (in accordance with Section 40, R.), by adding El; *entirety*, by adding Tee; and *material* or *materially*, from the sign for *matter*, by adding Lay; *materiality*, by adding Lay-Tee.




“THEIR,” “THEY ARE,” OR “THERE” ADDED.










§ 211. A curve-sign without a final hook, loop, or circle, may be lengthened to add *their*, *they are*, or *there*; thus:  in there, *or* in their;  if there, if their, *or* if they are;  for there, for their, *or* for they are;  when there, when their, *or* when they are;  through there, *or* through their. (See DHR in the Standard-Phonographic Dictionary.)



REM. *Own Added.*—*Own* may be added to these or any other signs expressing *their*, by an En-hook, when the stroke for *own* is not more convenient; thus:  from their own.







EXERCISE XX.—ON SECTIONS 207–211.










LENGTHENING.

¶ 1. a. Ker or Ger Added.  inker,  

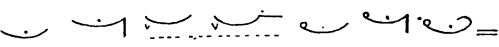
    ,  hunger,    

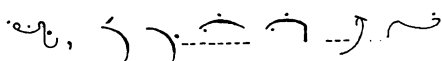
 


b. Tr Added.   ()   

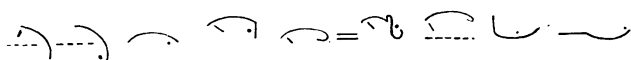
        matter, 

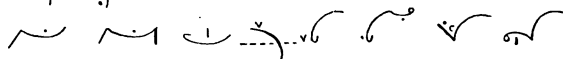
§ 211. To what signs may *their*, *they are*, or *there* be added by lengthening? Write “in there, in their, if there, if their, if they are, for there, for their, for they are, when there, when their, when they are, through there, through their.” [Rem.] How may *own* be added to signs expressing *their*? Write “from their own, for their own, in their own.”

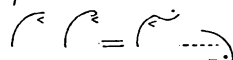
material-ly, 

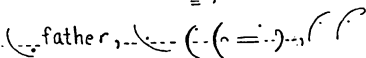


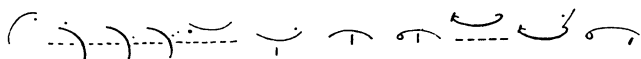
c. Dr Added. 

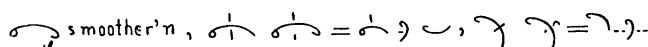




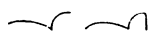
d. Thr Added. 

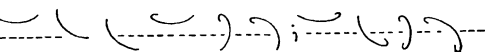
e. Dhr Added. 

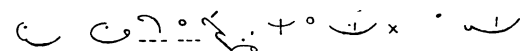


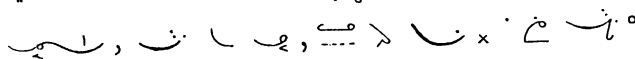


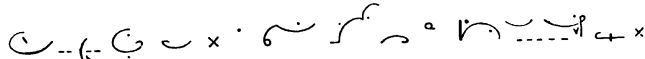
¶ 2. (§210) 

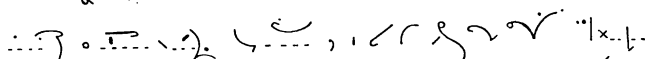


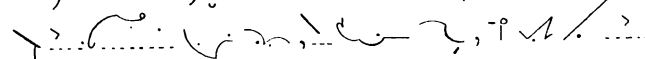
¶ 3. (§211) 

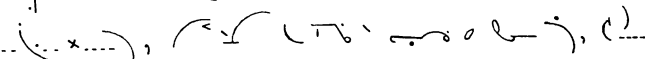
¶ 4. 

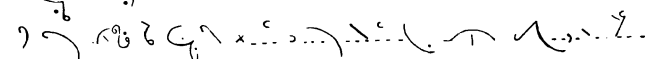


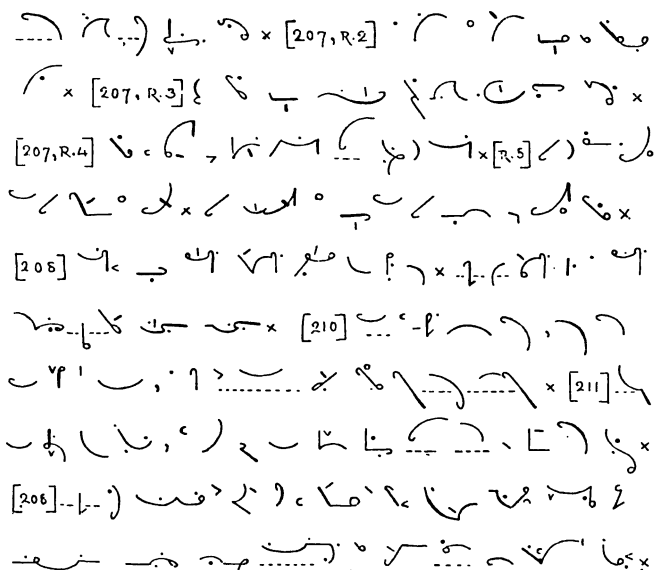












LESSON XXI.

(§§ 212-224.)

V.—HALVING, OR SHORTENING.









1. HALVING TO ADD EITHER T OR D.








§ 212. Either *t* or *d* may be added to certain signs, by halving them :

1. To Any Unhooked Consonant-Stroke, except El or










§ 212. To what signs by halving them may either *t* or *d* be added? What unhooked consonant-strokes do not admit of halving for the addition of either *t* or *d*? Write "paid, pate, apt, pat, pad, beat, bead, dot, Dodd, debt, doubt, caught, pray, prayed, prate, dry, dried,










Lay, Ar, Em, En, Ing, Way, Yay, Emp or Emb;
thus:










       
pate, beat, apt, pat, dot, debt, doubt, caught,
paid, bead, pad, Dodd,

      
act, got, goad, feet, fate, east, showed.
feed, fade,

2. To Any Hooked Consonant-Stroke; thus:



        
pray, prate, dry, dried, play, plate, glow, gloat, fly,
prayed, played, glowed,

        
flight, wield, warred, wind, went, paved, paint, bent,
ward, paid, bend,

        
blend sprained drift drained clift cleaved patient cautioned

        
negatived, find, fount, fashioned, ancient, sanctioned.
found,

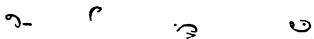
REM. 1. (a) These exceptions to the halving principle may be memorized by the forms

 l- r- m- n,  y- w-mp-ng.


play, played, plate, glow, glowed, gloat, fly, flight, wind, went, wield, ward, wart, drift, sprained, paint, pained, bent, bend, cleaved, find, patient, ancient." [Rem.] What unhooked consonant-strokes are never halved for any purpose? May El, Lay, Ar, Em, and En be halved for any purpose? Do Wayn, Yel, Emp/en and Ingshon admit of halving? Write "swooned, yield, impugned, sanctioned." How may *d*, if it is deemed desirable, be distinguished from *t* when it is added by halving to an Ef-, En-, or Shon-hook sign? Is this

(b) Way, Yay, Emp, and Ing, are never halved *for any purpose*; but El, Lay, Ar, Em, and En, *are* sometimes halved, as will appear from Section 213.

REM. 2. *Hooked* Way, Yay, Emp, and Ing, unlike simple Way, Yay, Emp, and Ing, may be halved; thus:


 swooned, yield, impugned, sanctioned.

REM. 3. (a) *T distinguished from D*.—If it should be deemed desirable, *d*, when added by halving to an Ef-, En-, or Shon-hook sign, may be distinguished from *t*, by making the hook heavy; thus:


 proved, pained, fashioned.

(b) But this distinction is, for the most part, unnecessary.


REM. 4. (a) In other cases, when *t* and *d* would not be sufficiently distinguished if both were added to the same kind of line, *t* should not be added by halving, except to a light line; nor *d*, except to a heavy line. If, for instance, *bead* requires to be distinguished from *beat*, write *Bed* for the former and *Bee-Tee* for the latter. For corresponding reasons, write *Pret* for *prate*, but *Per-Dee* for *prayed*; *Gled* for *glowed*, but *Gel-Tee* for *gloat*; *Wert* for *wart*, but *Wer-Dee* for *ward*; *Bred* for *bride* or *broad*, but *Ber-Tee* for *bright* or *brought*. (b) But when the aid of the context can be availed of, these distinctions are *very rarely* required.

REM. 5. *Ret, Red*.—The shortened Ray is never used alone; hence: “rate, root, wrought, write, wrote,” etc., are written with Ray-Tee; “reed, rod, road, rode, red, read, rood, rude,” etc., are written with Ray-Dee.

REM. 6. *Past Tense, etc.*—(a) The syllables *-ted* and *-ded* (terminat-


distinction often needed? Write “proved, pained.” In what case should not a *t* be added by halving to a heavy line, nor *d* to a light one? How, if it were necessary, could you make a distinction between “bead, beat; prate, prayed; glowed, gloat; ward, wart; bride, bright; broad, brought?” What is said as to the use of these distinctions when the aid of the context can be had? Is shortened Ray ever used alone? Write “rate, root, wrought, write, wrote, reed, rod, road, rode, red, read, rood, rude.” What is said as to the


ing adjectives and the past tense or perfect participle of a verb), are usually written with *Ted* ; thus :



dart, darted ; afford, afforded.


(b) The vowels of these syllables may usually be omitted, as the names of these letters (*Ted, Ded,*) make the syllables (*-ted, -ded*).

2. HALVING TO ADD T TO A LIGHT, OR D TO A HEAVY SIGN.

§ 213. (a) By halving the curve-signs for *l, r, m, n,* , *t* or *d* is added, according as the shortened letter is made *light* or *heavy* ; thus :


late, laid, art, hard, met, mode, net, need.

(b) Let , when standing alone, is invariably written upward, and is usually so written when joined to other strokes.

(c) Eld  is always written downward.

REM. 1. *Final rd*.—Final *rd* preceded by *Kay, Gay, Ef, Vee,* or *Lay*, as in "*cured, fired, ford,*" may be written with *Ard* by careful writers ; but for the majority of writers, and especially in rapid writing, it will be more convenient in these cases to write *rd* with *Red*, that is, with a shortened *Ray*.

REM. 2. The strokes of shortened *Wem* and *Wen* must not be widened when *d* is added ; for these signs could not then be dis-

mode of writing the syllable *ted* ? Write "*dart, darted.*" Is it allowable to omit the vowel of this syllable ?

§ 213. For what purpose may the curve-signs for *l, r, m,* and *n,* be halved ? When is *t* added to these shortened letters ? When is *d* added to them ? Write, with shortened signs, "*lt, ld, mt, md, nt, nd, rt, rd ; late, laid, met, mode, net, need, art, hard.*" What is the direction of Let ? of Eld ? [Rem.] What is said as to the mode of writing final *rd* preceded by *Kay, Gay, Ef, Vee, Lay* ? Write first with *Ard*, and then

tinguished from \frown Merd and \smile Nerd (see Section 163, Rem. 1). Let it be distinctly remembered that but four signs, \frown , are made heavy when shortened, to distinguish d from t .

REM. 3. Since Yay, Emp, Ing, Way, are never halved, Eld \frown cannot be read for yd ; Med \frown for mpt ; Ned \smile for ngd ; Ard \frown for wd .

REM. 4. In a very few cases when Eld cannot be conveniently used, Let is employed for ld ; as in \frown muzzled, \frown embezzled.

SYLLABLE-NAMES OF THE SHORTENED LETTERS.

§ 214. (a) The halved letters, when spoken of as a class, may be called Shortened, or Short Letters; Half-Length Signs or Letters; or, simply, Half-Lengths. (b) The different half-lengths are named by adding the syllable *et* or *ed* to the sound of the full-length, except when it is more convenient, or better, for distinction's sake, to add the sound of *t* or *d* to the syllable-name of the full-length; thus: Pet or Ped, Bet or Bed, Let, Eld, Met, Med, Net, Ned, Art, Ard, Ret, Wemt or Wemd, Wert or Werd, Plet or Pled, Blet or Bled, Tlet or Teld, Delt or Deld or Dled, Pret or Pred, Bret or Bred, Mert or Merd, Pee'-shont or Pee'shond, Dee'shond, etc.

READING AND VOCALIZATION OF SHORTENED LETTERS.

§ 215. The reading and vocalization of shortened letters should proceed as follows:

1. Read a shortened letter (with the vowel or vowels

with Ret, the following words: "cured, fired, ford." Is it allowable to widen the strokes of Wem and Wen, when halved, for the addition of d ? Why not? What letters are made heavy when shortened, to distinguish d from t ? Why cannot Eld, Med, Ned, Ard be read as "yd, mpt, ngd, wd?" Is Let ever employed for ld ? Write "muzzled, embezzled."

§ 214. How are the shortened letters named?

§ 215. What is the proper method of reading a shortened letter? Write "taught, feet, talked, drifts, planned, students, art, midst,

beside it, if any), but *without* a final circle or loop, precisely as though it were a full-length sign.

2. Add the sound denoted by halving.

3. Add the sound of the final circle or loop, if any.

Thus: τ tau-t=taught, f fee-t=fect, t tauk-t=talked, d drift-s=drifts, p plan-d=planned, s student-t-s=students, a art=art, m mī-d-st=midst, st stāt-d=stated.

REM. From the preceding paragraph the following propositions are derived: (a) A shortened letter is vocalized precisely as though it were a full-length. (b) The *t* or *d* added by halving reads *before* a final circle or loop, but *after* all the consonants of the shortened sign, and after the vowels, if any, beside it. Hence the following rule respecting

A VOWEL AFTER T OR D:

§ 216. When a vowel occurs after *t* or *d*—

1. (a) It must be omitted if the *t* or *d* is expressed by halving, as in $\text{ant}'\text{c}'\text{pate}$ =anticipate;

(b) Or written before a following consonant-stroke, as in wisd-o-m .

2. When *t* or *d* precedes a final vowel it must be written by a stroke, as in

unity , notice , needy .

JOINING SHORTENED LETTERS.





§ 217. (a) A shortened letter must not be joined to

stated." [Rem.] Like what is a shortened letter vocalized? Where does the *t* or *d* added by halving read?







§ 216. What is said as to a vowel occurring after a *t* or *d* added by halving? Write "anticipate, wisdom, unity, notice."

§ 217. When may a shortened letter be joined to another stroke?

another stroke, except when it would be easy (by reference to their junction, length, width, curvature, or some other particular) to distinguish the joined signs from any other letter or letters ; as in

   
hated, midnight, sentiment, named.









(b) Hence, we must write

 , not  ;  , not  ;  , not  ;
effect, liked, kicked.

REM. (a) It is not allowable to join Ket to the end of Ef or Lay, or to make similar junctions of a straight line with a curve-sign, one or the other being short; for such forms would be liable to be mistaken for lengthened curves, or for curves with a full-length straight line joined. Nor would it be allowable to join a half-length straight sign to another straight sign in the same direction, for the two letters could not be certainly and readily distinguished from a single straight line or from two straight lines. (b) It should not be inferred from the example of *named*, in the preceding paragraph, that a light full-length and a light half-length may be similarly joined, except by a very careful writer—for, unless the half-length were heavy, the joined letters would be more readily mistaken for two full-length strokes. If En and Met, for instance, were joined, the two letters might very easily be mistaken for En-Em.

SHORTENED LETTERS DISJOINED.

§ 218. When it would not be allowable to join a shortened letter, it is occasionally better to lap it than to write its equivalent full-lengths ; thus :

       
date,dated;treat,treated;dread,dreaded;freight,freighted

[Rem.] May Ket be joined to the end of Ef or Lay? May a shortened straight sign be joined to another straight sign in the same direction? En to Met?

§ 218. Does an advantage sometimes result from disjoining a short letter? When, and for what purpose, may Est be written upward?

REM. In a few cases, when it would be inconvenient to join a downward Est to a preceding hook, the inconvenience of disjoining a letter, or of a change of outline may be avoided by writing Est upward ; thus :



opinionist, factionist, visionist, fashionist.

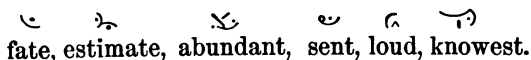
POSITION OF WORDS WITH HALF-LENGTH LETTERS.

§ 219. When the first or only inclined or perpendicular stroke of a word is a half-length letter, that letter should be written—

1. Half the height of a Tee above the line ; that is, in *the first position*, when the accented (or only) vowel is *first-place* ; as in



2. On the line ; that is, in the *second position*, when the accented (or only) vowel is *second-place* or *third-place* ; as in



REM. Words composed entirely of horizontal consonants, whether full-length or half-length—one or many—are, of course, written in accordance with Section 52—

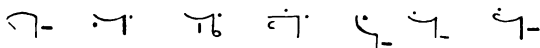
1. The height of a Tee above the line ; that is, in the *first position*, when the accented vowel is *first-place* ; as in meet.
2. On the line ; that is, in the *second position*, when the accented vowel is *second-place* or *third-place* ; as in met, impugned.

§ 219. Repeat the rule for the position of words whose first, or only inclined consonant is a half-length. Write in proper position, “esteem, bottom, tried,” etc. [Rem.] Repeat the directions for determining the position of words composed entirely of horizontal

USE OF 'THE HALVING PRINCIPLE.

§ 220. (a) *T* or *d*, when it cannot be allowably and more conveniently expressed in some other manner, may be added by halving to any consonant which it is allowable to shorten. (b) Except *usually* in the following cases :

1. When the *t* or *d* is followed by a vowel which cannot be safely omitted or written before a following stroke ; as in



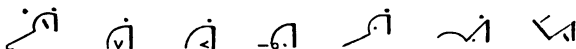
motto, needy, notice, equity, veto, into, window.

2. When the *t* or *d* is final in words of but two consonants, the first of which is preceded and followed by a vowel, as in



unite, abed, acute.

3. (a) When the *d* is preceded by an *l*, *r*, or *n*, which is preceded and followed by a vowel ; as in



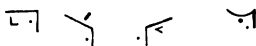
hallowed, allied, allude, solid, rallied, married, borrowed,



narrowed, torrid, tarried, moneyed, renewed, annoyed.

(b) This rule does not apply to *t* in a similar situation.

4. When the *t* or *d* is preceded by two vowels ; as in

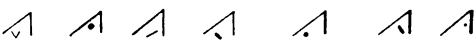


quiet, poet, Jewett, naiad.

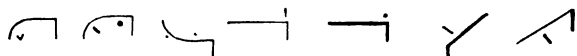
signs. Write, and place according to directions, the following words :
 "meet, mate, mode, night, need, indicate."

§ 220. Repeat the general rule for the use of the halving principle.

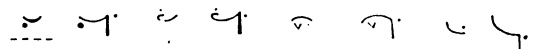
5. When the only consonant preceding the *t* or *d* is initial *r*; as in


 write, rate, root, wrought, reed, road, red.
 (See Section 212, Rem. 5.)

6. When it would not be allowable to join a half-length, nor advantageous to lap it; as in


 liked, locate, effect, cooked, gagged, judged, roared.

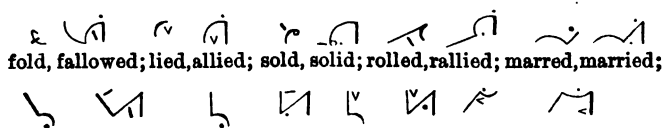
REM. 1. The effect of the above rule and the first exception is to distinguish by unvocalized outlines between such words as






 need, needy; wind, windy; might, mighty; fat, fatty.

REM. 2. The effect of the above rule and the second exception is to distinguish by unvocalized outlines between such words as


 bed, abed; foot, afoot.

REM. 3. The preceding rule and the third exception secure a distinction by outlines between such words as


 fold, fallowed; lied, allied; sold, solid; rolled, rallied; marred, married;
 barred, borrowed; tarred, torrid; tired, tirade; ruined, renewed.

REM. 4. The above rule and the fourth exception secure a distinction between certain words of a single syllable, as *quite* , and other words of two syllables, as *quiet* . So also *Jude* , *Jewett* .

Specify the general exceptions. Write the words given to illustrate the exceptions.

§ 221. Cover the word-signs in Section 221, and repeatedly write the proper signs for the words below them. Next cover the sign-words and repeatedly read the signs above them. [Rem.] How is the past tense of a verb to be expressed when all the consonants of





























§ 221. The following is a

List of Half-Length Word-Signs.






put, about, quite, could, God, good, if it, after, thought,
 that, without, astonish^{ed}_{ment} establish^{ed}_{ment} is it, h-as it, used,
 wished, let, let us, world, Lord, rēad, heard, word,
 might, immediate-ly, made, somewhat, not, nature,
 [natural-ly], under, is not, h-as not, want, till it, told, until it,
 called, equalled, valued, particular-ly, opportunity, spirit,
 toward, according-ly, cared, great, throughout, in order,
 did not, do not, had not, gentlemen, gentleman,
 kind, cannot, account, will not, we will not, are not,
 we are not, were not, mind, may not, am not, we may not,
 it will not, which will not.

the present tense are expressed by a word-sign? Write "use, used; equal, equalled; call, called; value, valued; care, cared." Is the halving principle employed in other cases to add *t* or *d* to form a derivative? Write, with the use of that principle, the word "remembered." How may "particularly" be distinguished from "particular?" "immediately" from "immediate?" "accordingly" from







REM. 1. When all the consonants of a regular verb are expressed by a full-length word-sign, the past tense should be indicated by that word-sign made half-length. For example see *use* in Section 38; *equal*, *value*, and *care* in Section 178, and the past tenses—*used*, *equaled*, *valued*, and *cared*—in the above list. (b) The halving principle may be employed, in some other cases, to add a *t* or *d*, to form a derivative from a word-sign or contraction; but very rarely, unless the word-sign or contraction contains the last consonant of the primitive word; hence, *Mer*, the sign for *remark*, should not be halved to add *t* for *remarked*; but, if preferred to writing *Ber* for *remember-ed*, it may be halved to add *d* for *remembered*.

REM. 2. *Derivatives*.—Derivatives from the sign-words of the preceding list may be written in accordance with the principles of Section 40, Rem., of which, for convenience, we quote a portion: "To represent a derivative from a sign-word, add to the sign of the primitive the additional consonant or consonants of the derivative, usually joining them if the last consonant of the primitive is represented in its sign." Thus: to the sign for *World*  (Eld²) add *El*  for *worldly*; *El-En-Iss*  for *worldliness*; to the sign for *Read*  (Ard¹) add *Ar*  for *reader*, and the *ing-dot*  for *reading*; to the sign for *Nature*  (Net²) add *El*  for *natural-ly*, *El-Steh*  for *naturalist*; to the sign for *Spirit*  (Spret¹) add *Lay*  for *spiritual-ly*; *Lay-Tee*  for *spirituality*; to the sign for *Great*  (Gret²) add *Lay*  for *greatly*; *Ray*  for *greater*; *Steh*  for *greatest*; *En-Iss*  for *greatness*; to the sign for *Kind*  (Kend¹) add *Lay*  for *kindly*; *En-Iss*  for *kindness*; and prefix *En*  for *unkind*; below the sign for *Astonish*  (Est¹) or *Establish*  (Est²) write the *ing-dot*  for *astonishing*,  for *establishing*; near the sign for *Particular*  (Pret¹) write *Tee*  for *particularity*, or *Zee*  for *particularize*,

according?" What words does the reporter occasionally add to others by the use of the halving principle? Write "in it, in what; had it, had had; it would, it had; at it, at what, they had, they would."

or Zed ) for *particularized*; near Lord  (Ard¹) or Gentleman  (Jent²) write Lay  for *lordly*,  *gentlemanly*.

REM. 3. *Distinctions*.—If it should be deemed desirable to distinguish by signs between *particular* and *particularly*, etc., Lay may be written near the end of the signs for “*particular*, *immediate*, *according*,” for “*particularly*, *immediately*, *accordingly*.”

REM. 4. “*It, Had, What, Would, Not*” Added.—(a) The reporter occasionally shortens a stroke to add *it, had, what, or would*; thus:  in *it or in what*;  had *it or had had*;  it *would, it had, at it, at what*;  they *had, they would*. (b) To signs thus formed for *it would or it had; they would, they had*, etc., the word *not* may sometimes be added by an En-hook; thus:  it *would not, it had not*;  they *would not, they had not*.

§ 222. The following is a

List of Words represented by Half-Length Signs.

about, Bet (below the line).	establish-ed, Est ² .
according-ly, Kret ¹ .	establishment, Est ² .
account, Kent ² .	gentlemen, Jent ¹ .
after, Fet ² .	gentleman, Jent ² .
am not, Ment ² .	God, Ged ¹ .
are not, Arnt ² (or Rent ²).	good, Ged ² .
as it, Zet ² .	great, Gret ² .
as not, Iss ² -Net.	had not, Dent ² .
astonish-ed, Est ¹ .	has it, Zet ² .
astonishment, Est ¹ .	has not, Iss ² -Net.
called, Keld ¹ .	heard, Ard ² .
can not, Kent ¹ .	if it, Fet ¹ .
cared, Kred ² .	immediate-ly, Med ¹ .
could, Ket ² .	in order, Nerd ¹ .
did not, Dent ¹ .	is it, Zet ¹ .
do not, Dent ² .	is not, Iss ¹ -Net.
equaled, Keld ¹ .	it will not, Tlent ¹ .

















To signs thus formed how may *not* be added? Write “*it would not, it had not; they would not, they had not.*”

§ 222. Repeatedly write the contractions given in Section 222.





kind, Kend ¹ .	throughout, Thret ² .
let, Let ² .	till it, Telt ¹ .
let us, Lets ² .	told, Telt ² .
Lord, Ard ¹ .	toward, Tred ² .
made, Med ² .	under, End ² .
may not, Ment ² .	until it, Telt ² .
might, Met ¹ .	used, Zed ² .
mind, Mend ¹ .	valued, Veld ² .
nature, Net ² .	want, Went ¹ .
[natural-ly,] Net ² -El.	we are not, Wernt ¹ .
not, Net ¹ .	we may not, Wem'ent ¹ .
opportunity, Pret ² .	we will not, Wel'ent ¹ .
particular-ly, Pret ¹ .	were not, Wernt ² .
put, Pet, (below the line).	which will not, Chlent ¹ .
quite, Ket ¹ .	will not, Lent ¹ .
read, Ard ¹ .	wished, Isht ¹ .
somewhat, Smet ¹ .	without, Dhet ² .
spirit, Spret ¹ .	word, Werd ² or (sometimes
that, Dhet ¹ .	in phrases) Ard ² .
thought, Thet ¹ .	world, Eld ² .

§ 223. The following is a





List of Contractions containing Half-Lengths.





			
acknowledged,	afterward,	forward,	inconsistent,
			
indiscriminat ^{ion} ,	indispensabl ^e ,	intelligence,	intelligent,
			
intelligible,	interest,	manuscript,	onward,
			
transcript,	understand,	understood.	





REM. Derivatives.—





			
(a) acknowledge,	acknowledged,	acknowledgment;	(b) forward,





§ 223. Write frequently the signs for the words of Section 223.

   
forwarded, forwarder; (c) inconsistent, inconsistently,

   
inconsistency; (d) indiscriminate, indiscriminately; (e) intelligence,

   
intelligencer, intelligibility, intelligent-ly; (f) interested (§ 221, R. 1, b),

   
disinterested, disinterestedness; (g) transcribe, transcriber,

   
transcribed, transcript, transcription, transcriptive;

“understanding, interesting,” and other derivatives, may be formed in accordance with the principle of Section 40, R.

§ 224. The following is a

List of Words represented by Contractions containing Half-Lengths.

acknowledged, Kay-Jed ¹ .—§ 223,	intelligent, Ent-Jent ² .—§ 223,
R., a.; 221, R. 1, b.	R., e.
afterward, Fet ² -Werd.	intelligible, Ent-Jay ² -Bel.—§ 223,
forward, Ef ² -Werd.—§ 223, R., b.	R., e.
inconsistent, Enses-Tent ¹ .—§ 223,	interest, Ents-Tee ² .—§ 223, R.,
R., c.	f.
indiscriminate, Ends ¹ -Kay.—§ 223,	manuscript, Em-En-Skay-Pet ² .
R., d.	onward, Retoid ¹ -Werd.
indiscrimination, Ends ¹ -Kay.	practicable, Per ² -Ket.
indispensable, Ends-Pens ² .	practicability, Per ² -Ket.
indispensably, Ends-Pens ² .	transcript, Ters ² -Kay-Pet.
intelligence, Ent-Jens ² .—§ 223,	understand, End-Stend ² .
R., e.	understood, End-Sted ² .

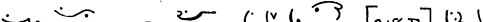
§ 224. Repeatedly write the words given in Section 224.

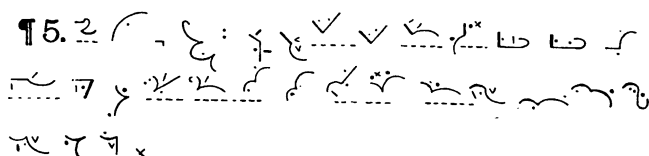
EXERCISE XXI.—ON SECTIONS 212-224.

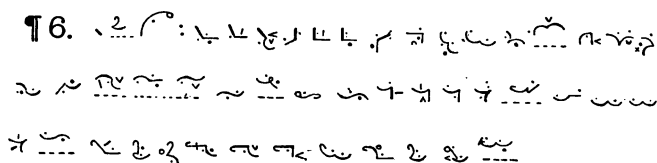
[illegible][illegible]

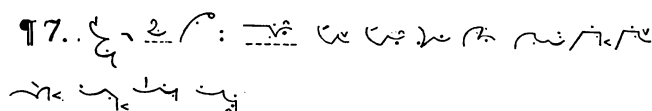
¶ 3. T^{or} and D Added. [§ 213.]

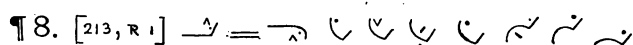
[213, R. 4]

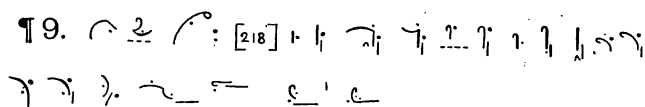
¶ 4. 

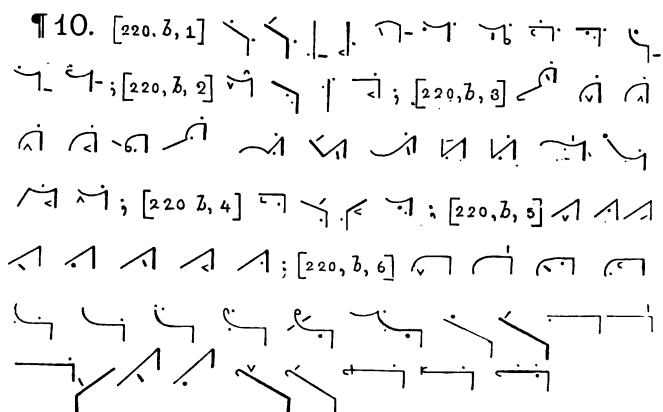
¶ 5. 2. 

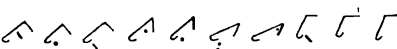
¶ 6. 2. 

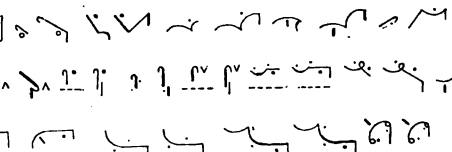
¶ 7. 2. 

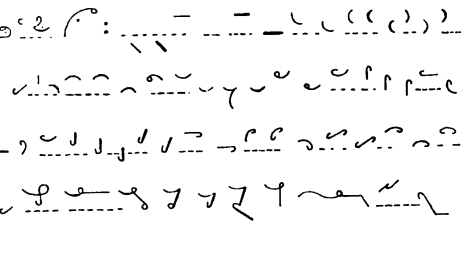
¶ 8. [213, R 1] 

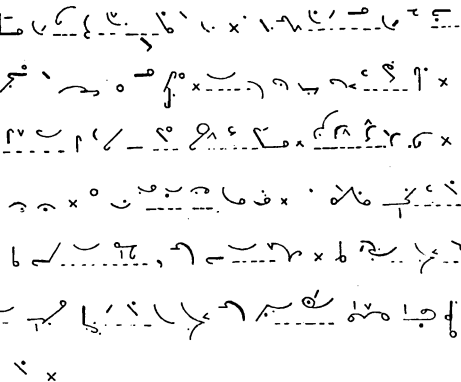
¶ 9. 2. 

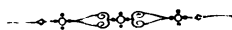
¶ 10. [220, b, 1] 

¶ 11. [149, R. 5] 

¶ 12. [212, R. 6] 

¶ 13. 

¶ 14. 



LESSON XXII.

(§§ 225-230.)

CONTRACTIONS AND EXPEDIENTS.

§ 225. Aside from the most advantageous use of stenographic *material* for the expression of sounds, speed and ease of writing are derived chiefly from the use of certain expedients and principles of contraction, which may be presented under four heads :

1. The imperfect expression of words.
 2. Joining parts of words.
 3. Joining words (phrase-writing).
 4. Omission of words.
-

I.—IMPERFECT EXPRESSION.

1. WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

§ 226. For the sake of uniformity of practice and for ease of reading it is established that certain words, because of their frequent occurrence, or for other sufficient reasons, shall be expressed by a portion of their signs. These contractions, for the sake of distinction, are divided into Word-Signs and Contractions—as explained in Section 104, R. 2.

For the easier learning of the Word-Signs and Contractions, partial lists of them have been presented in

previous sections (in connection with principles used in making such signs), with remarks concerning them ; thus :

1. Simple Consonant Word-Signs, Sections 38-40.
2. Simple Vowel Word-Signs, Sections 69-74.
3. Diphthong Word-Signs, Sections 102-104.
4. Way and Yay Word-Signs and Contractions, Sections 140-143.
5. Initial-Hook Word-Signs and Contractions, Sections 178, 180.
6. Final-Hook Word-Signs and Contractions, Sections 201-203.
7. Emp or Emb Word-Signs, Section 206.
8. Lengthened-Curve Word-Signs, Section 210.
9. Shortened-Letter Word-Signs and Contractions, Sections 221-224.

For easier reference, the word-signs are presented in ONE List (arranged according to the phonographic alphabet) in Section 251, and, in Section 252 the sign-words are arranged according to the common alphabet. In Section 253 is a List of Contractions. All the words of these Lists, as well as of the Reporting Style, with many thousand other words for comparison, contrast, and distinction, are presented (arranged according to the phonographic alphabet) in "The Reporter's List," with engraved characters ; and also (arranged according to the common alphabet) in "Graham's Standard-Phonographic Dictionary" (in which the forms of about 120,000 words and phrases are indicated by the Phonographic Nomenclature).

2. CONTRACTED PREFIXES.

§ 227. (a) The labor of writing may be materially dimin-

§ 227. What is a prefix-sign? What is a sign-prefix?

§ 228. How is *accom* expressed? *con*, *com*, *cog*? *contra*, *contro*, *counter*? *decom*, *discon*, *discom*? *for-e*? *incon*, *incom*, *incog*? *inter*, *intro*? *irrecon*? *magna*, *magni*? *miscon*, *miscom*? *noncon*, *noncom*?

ished by the employment of contractions for those prefixes which it would be difficult or tedious to write in full.

(b) The contractions are called Prefix-Signs, and the prefixes represented by them are denominated Sign-Prefixes.

§ 228. The most frequently-used prefixes, and the signs by which they are represented, are given in the following

List of Prefix-Contractions.





1. *Accom*—expressed by a heavy dot written at the beginning of the remainder of the word ; thus :

  
accommodation, accompany, accomplice.




2. *Circum*—indicated by Iss written beside the first stroke of the remainder of the word ; thus :

  
circumstances, circumference, circumscribe.

3. *Con, Com, Cog*—denoted by a light dot written at the beginning of the remainder of the word ; thus :

   
conscience, commit, comply, cognate.

4. *Contra, Contro, Counter*.—When these prefixes cannot be more conveniently expressed otherwise, they may be indicated by a tick written at the beginning of the remainder of the word ; thus :




  
contradict, controvert, countersign.

recon, recom, recog? self? uncon, uncom? unrecon, unrecom, unrecog? [Rem.] How may initial syllables resembling a prefix be represented? How may *enter* be represented? incum? encom? recum? con = cong? magne? Write “entertain, incumbent, encom-




5. *Decom*, *Discom*, *Discon*—expressed by Dee written near the remainder of the word ; thus :

 decompose,  discomfort,  discontinue.




6. *For-e*.—When this prefix cannot be more conveniently written otherwise, it may be expressed by Ef written near the remainder of the word ; thus :

 foreknowledge,  forward,  forsooth.



7. *Incon*, *Incom*, *Incog*—expressed by En written above the line, and near, or partially over, the remainder of the word ; thus :

 inconstant,  incomplete,  incognito.

8. *Inter*, *Intro*—expressed by Net written in any position before the remainder of the word ; thus :

 interchange,  introduce,  interlinear.

9. *Irrecon*—expressed by Ar written near the remainder of the word ; thus :




 irreconcilable,  irreconciliation.

10. *Magna*, *Magni*—expressed by Em written over (or partly over) the remainder of the word ; thus :




 magnanimous,  magnify,  magnitude.

pass, recumbent, conquer, magnetism, magnesia." How may a syllable be prefixed to a prefix-sign? Write "uncircumscribed, unselfish, undecomposed, uncontradicted, uninterrupted, unforeseen, disencumber, disinterested, unaccomplished." From what words may the sign for *accom* be omitted by the reporter? In what words should it be inserted? From what words may *circum* be

11. *Miscon, Miscom*—expressed by Em-Iss written above the remainder of the word ; thus :

 misconduct,  misconstrue,  miscompute.




12. *Noncon, Noncom*—expressed by Nen written over or through the first stroke of the remainder of the word ; thus :

 noncontent,  nonconducting,  noncommittal.




13. *Recon, Recom, Recog*—expressed by Ray written near the remainder of the word ; thus :

 reconcile,  recommend,  recognize.

14. *Self*—expressed by Iss written beside the first stroke of the remainder of the word ; thus :

 self-respect,  selfish,  selfhood.

15. *Uncon, Uncom*—expressed by En, written, usually on the line, near the remainder of the word ; thus :







 uncontrolled,  uncombined,  unconnected,










 unconscious,  unconstrained,  uncomfortable.

16. *Unrecon, Unrecom, Unrecog*—expressed by Ner written partly over the remainder of the word ; thus :

 unreconciled,  unrecompensed,  unrecognized.



omitted by the advanced writer of the Corresponding Style? by the reporter? In what words may the reporter join it? May the sign for *cog* be omitted? How may *cog* be distinguished from *con*? Make the distinction in writing *cognate*, *connate*. Is this distinction usually necessary? May the reporter omit the sign for *con*, *com*? Write the words mentioned in Rem. 6, b. How may *concom* be

REM. 1. *Licenses in the Use of the Prefix-Signs.*—(a) One or more initial syllables, resembling a prefix given in the preceding list, may be represented, if they can be advantageously, by the sign of such prefix. (b) Hence, *enter* may be expressed by the sign of *inter*; thus:  *entertain*; (c) *incum* or *encom*, by the sign of *incom*; thus:  *incumbent*; (d) *recum* by the sign of *recom*; thus:  *recumbent*; (e) *con* = *cong*, by the sign of *con*; thus:  *conquer* = *conquer*; (f) *magne*, by the sign of *magna*; thus:  *magnetism*.
 *magnesia*.

REM. 2. *Prefixed Syllables.*—(a) When any one of the prefixes given above is preceded by a syllable, as *in* or *un*, such syllable may be expressed by the proper letter or letters joined to, or written near, the prefix; thus:  *uncircumscribed*,  *unselfish*,  *undecomposed*,  *uncontradicted*,  *uninterrupted*,  *unforeseen*,  *disencumber*,  *disinterested*,  *unaccomplished*. (b) The prefixed syllable, in such a case, may usually be left unvocalized. (c) To preserve lineality of writing, it is occasionally necessary that a prefix-sign, when joined to a preceding syllable, should be brought out of its usual position; as in “*disencumber*.”

REM. 3. *Accom.*—The reporter usually omits the dot for *accom* from “*accomplish*, *accompany*,” and their derivatives; but it should usually be inserted in “*accommodate*, *accomplice*,” and their derivatives.

REM. 4. *Circum.*—(a) The advanced writer of the Corresponding Style may omit the sign for *circum* in writing “*circumstance*” and its derivatives. (b) The *experienced* reporter may omit it in writing “*circumspect*” and its derivatives, and join it in “*circumference*, *circumnavigate*, *circumvent*” and their derivatives; thus:

 *circumference*,  *circumvent*.

REM. 5. *Cog.*—(a) The sign for *cog* should never be omitted. (b)

expressed? Write “*concomitant*.” How may *con*, *com*, or *cog* be expressed in connection with a preceding *in*? How may the reporter express this prefix in connection with a preceding word? How may *contra*, etc., be expressed in connection with a preceding *in*? How may *contri* be sometimes expressed? Write “*contribute*.” What is the usual direction of the tick for *contra*? When is it allowable to join



When it is desired to distinguish this prefix from *con*, the latter is written with the dot, and *cog* with Kay-Gay. But this distinction is considered wholly unnecessary.





REM. 6. *Con, Com, Concom.*—(a) The reporter usually omits the sign for *con* or *com* from the most common words. (b) *Con, com* in the following words and their derivatives is best written in the manner indicated by the syllable names: *conic*, Kay-En-Kay; *comity*, Kay-Em-Tee; *commissary*, Kay-Ems-Ray; *commiserate*, Kay-Ems-Ret; *commotion*, Kay-Emshon; *commerce*, Kay-Mers; *comrade*, Kay-Merd. (c) *Concom* occurs in *concomitant* and its derivatives. It may be represented by two light dots, one above the other, or, if more convenient to the writer, these dots may be united to form a perpendicular dash; thus: $\dot{\cdot}$ or $\dot{\cdot}$ *concomitant*.





REM. 7. *Con, Com, Cog, Contra, etc., preceded by In.*—(a) The prefix *con, com, or cog* is sometimes expressed in connection with the preposition *in*, by the sign for *incon*, etc.; thus: \curvearrowright in conjunction, \curvearrowleft in comparison. (b) The reporter may indicate this prefix in other cases, by commencing the remainder of the word, when convenient, under the last stroke of the preceding word; thus: ----- common consent (c) The prefix *contra, contro, or counter*, may, in like manner, be expressed in connection with the preposition *in*, by the sign for *uncontra* (see Rem. 2); thus: \curvearrowright in contradistinction.

REM. 8. *Contra, etc.*—(a) The sign for *contra* may be used by way of license for *contri* in *contribute* and its derivatives. (b) But this prefix should not be employed for *contra* or *contro* when it is not a prefix, as in *contract, control*. (c) The tick for *contra*, etc., is usually best written at right angles with the following stroke; but any slight variation from that direction, which may seem convenient, will not impair the legibility of the writing. (d) The experienced reporter sometimes implies *contra, contro, and counter* in the same way as *con*, etc., as ----- in contravention; and sometimes omits it entirely, as ----- in contradistinction.

Ef as a sign for *for-e*? Write "forward, forever." Write the words mentioned in Rem. 9, c and d. May the sign for *inter, intro*, etc., be joined to the rest of the word? Write the words beginning with *enter, inter*, etc., in Rem. 10, b. May the sign for *incom-* be joined? Write the words beginning with *incom-n-* in Rem. 11. Is it allowable to join the sign for *miscon-m*? How is *non-* distinguished from

REM. 9. *For-e*.—(a) When the junction would be easy and the outline formed distinct, it is sometimes allowable to join Ef, the sign for *for-e*, to the remainder of the word; thus:  forward,  forever. (b) This prefix is invariably joined when represented by other signs. (c) Ef, as a sign for *for-e*, is joined in the following words and their derivatives: Forever, forewarn, forsooth, forswear, forward; by the reporter in the following words: Foreclose, forefather, foreknow, forenamed, foresee, foreshow, forethought, forgery. (d) Write *for-e* with Fer in the following words: Foretell, forgave, forget, forsake; with Ef-Ar in the following words: Foreland, forelock, foreman, foremost, forerun, foresail.

REM. 10. *Inter, Intro, Enter*.—(a) The advanced writer very frequently joins the sign for these prefixes to the remainder of the word; thus:  interdict,  introduce,  entertain,  intercourse. (b) It may be joined in the following words and their derivatives: Enterprise, entertain, interchange, intercourse, interdict, interest, interfere, interjacent, interjection, interpolate, interpose, interpret (Net-Pret), interrogate, interrupt (Net-Pet), intersect, intertwine (Net-Tee-Wen), interval, intervene, interview, interweave (Net-Weh-Vee), introduce, introspect, introvert.





REM. 11. *Incon, Incom*.—(a) The sign for this prefix is occasionally joined to the remainder of the word; thus:  inconsistent,  incomplete,  inconvenient. (b) *Incom-n* or *in com-n* is sometimes joined to a following stroke by an In-hook; thus:  *inconsiderable* or *in considerable*. (c) The sign for *in-con* or *in-com* may be joined in the following words: Incompetent, incomprehensible, inconceivable, in consequence (Ens-Kens), inconsiderable, inconsistent, inconvenient.

REM. 12. *Miscon, Miscom*—The sign of this prefix may be joined to the remainder of the word in writing "misconduct, misconjecture," and their derivatives.

REM. 13. *Noncom*.—(a) The sign for this prefix is never joined. (b) Non, written (as it frequently is) with Nen, is distinguished from

noncon-m? Does the reporter ever join *self* to the remainder of the word? How may he join it to a following Iss? How may *self-con* be expressed? *self-contr*? May the sign for *uncon-m* be joined? Write the words beginning with *uncon-m* in Rem. 15. How, usually, is *incon-m* distinguished from *uncon-m*?

noncom, by being written *near* but not *over* the first stroke of the remainder of the word.










REM. 14. *Self, Self-Contra*.—(a) The reporter very frequently joins the sign for *self* to the remainder of the word; thus:  self-esteem,  selfish. (b) *Self* may occasionally be joined by the reporter to a following *Iss*, by enlarging it thus:  self-same. "Self-sufficient," etc., may be written in like manner. (c) *Self-con-m* may be expressed by writing the sign for *self* in the place for the *con* or *com* dot; thus:  self-conceit. (d) *Self-contra* may be expressed by the sign for *contra* with *Iss* prefixed.

REM. 15. *Uncon, Uncom*.—(a) These prefixes are usually *En*² (or lower than *Incon-m*) for distinction's sake. The experienced writer may join the sign for this prefix in the following words, and their derivatives: *Unconcern*, *unconditional*, *unconstitutional* (*Ens-Teeshon-Lay*, the first *t* being omitted, according to Section 236, 3). (b) *Uncon* or *uncom*, like *incom*, may sometimes be joined to a following stroke by an *In-hook*.

REM. 16. *Unrecon, Unrecom, Unrecog*.—(a) The practiced writer always joins the sign for this prefix to the remainder of the word. (b) The sign for *unrecon* may be used disjoined for *in* and a following prefix *recon*, *recom*, *recog*, or *recum*.

WORD-SIGNS USED FOR PREFIX-SIGNS.

§ 229. Word-signs are sometimes used as signs for prefixes; thus:

 altogether,  although,  to-morrow,  to-night,  underrate,
 undertake,  understand,  undergo,  afternoon.

REM. 1. *Position of Word-Sign Prefixes*.—(a) All word-signs (except *under*), when used as *prefix-signs*, always retain the position they have as word-signs. (b) In a few words, *under*, when joined, adapts its

§ 229. Are word-signs ever employed as prefix-signs? Write "altogether, although, to-morrow, to-night, underrate, undertake, understand, undergo, afternoon." [Rem.] What is the position of word-signs when used as prefix-signs? Does *under* ever adapt its position to that of the remainder of the word? Write "understand, understood." What word-

position to that of the remainder of the word; as in "undertake, understand."

REM. 2. "*All, To, After, Under*" Joined.—(a) Whenever the junction would be convenient and allowable, the signs for "all (*al-*), to, after, under" may be joined to the remainder of the word; as in "altogether, although, almighty, almost, all-sufficient, to-day, to-night, to-morrow, afternoon, afterthought, undertake, undersigned, understand, undergo," etc. (b) *All* is represented by Lay in "also, alway, always," because in these words that prefix can be more readily written with Lay than with the word-sign for *all*. These words are sufficiently legible without vocalization.

§ 230. The following is a

List of Sign-Prefixes.

accom-	incog-	recom-
after-	incon-	recum-
circum-	in con-, etc.	self-
cog-	incontra-, etc.	self-con-
com-	in contra-, etc.	self-contra-
con-	incom-	uncon-
con- = cong-	incum-	uncom-
concom-	inter-	under-
contra-	intro-	unaccom-
contro-	irrecon-	uncircum-
counter-	magna-	uncontra-
decom-	magne-	undecom-
discom-	magni-	unfore-
discon-	miscon-	uninter-
disencum-	miscom-	unself-
disinter-	noncon-	unrecog-
encum-	noncom-	unrecon-
enter-	recog-	unrecom-
for-e-	recon-	



Other Prefixes and their usual Signs.

REM. 1.—The prefixes and initial syllables in the following list are always joined to the remainder of the word, and it is usually most

sign prefixes are sometimes joined to the rest of the word? Write "almighty, almost, all-sufficient, to-day, after-thought, undertake, undersigned," etc. Write the words in which *all* is written with Lay?

convenient to write them with the signs indicated by the syllable-names placed after them :

Prefix.	Usual Sign	Examples.
amb- ambi-	Emb or Em-Bee,	ambiguous, ambition, ambulate.
ante-	Net,	antedate, antecedent, antepast.
ant- anti-	Net,	antidote, antipathy, antagonist.
astro-	Ester,	astrology, astronomy.
bene-	Bee-En,	benefit, benevolent, benediction
cata-	Ket,	catalogue, catalysis.
cent- centi- centu-	Iss-Net,	centiped, centage, centennial.
chiro-	Ker,	chirography, chironomy.
col-	Kel,	collect, college, colleague.
cor-	Ker,	correct, corrupt, correspond.
hepta-	Pet,	heptachord, heptarchy.
hydro-	Der,	hydropathy, hydrometer.
hyper-	Hay-Per,	hyperbole, hypercritic.
juris-	Jer-Iss,	jurisdiction, jurisconsult.
meta-	Met,	metathesis, metaphysics.
multi-	Em-Let (r.s. Melt)	multiply, multitude.
octo- octa- oct-	Ket,	octennial, October, octant.
philo- phil-	Fel,	philippic, philosophy.
para-	Per,	paragraph, paradox.
per-	Per,	perfection, perfume.
peri-	Per,	periphery, periscope.
poly-	Pel,	polyglot, polygamy.
post-	Pees,	postpone, postscript.
retro-	Art-Ray,	retrospect, retrograde.
stereo-	Ster,	stereotype, stereometer.
subter-	Sbed-Ray,	subterfuge, subterranean.
super- supra-	Sper,	superfine, supramundane.
sus-	Ses,	suspect, sustain, susceptible.
sys-	Ses,	system, systole, systemize.
trans-	Ters,	transact, transpose, translate.
with-	Dhee,	withdraw, withhold, withstand.

REM. 2. *Trans and Post*.—These prefixes may usually be contracted to *tras* and *pōs*; thus:  transact,  postpone.

REM. 3. *Trans-* in the following words and their derivatives is written with *Ters*, unless otherwise noted: Transact, Transalpine,

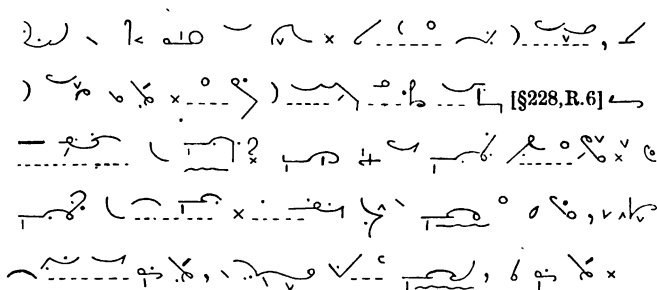
§ 230. Write the words given in Section 230, Rem. 1, with the usual signs for the prefixes, as explained. How are *trans-* and *post-* usually written? Write "transact, postpone."

transanimate, Transatlantic (Ters-Lent-Kay in the Reporting Style), transcend, transcendant (Ters-End-Ent in the Corresponding Style; in the Reporting Style, Ters-Nent, that is, "trās-énant"), transcribe (Ters-Kay-Bee), tranfer (Ters-Ef in the R. S.), transfigure, transfix, transform, transfuse, transgress, tranship (Ter-En-Ish-Pee), transient (Tershont, that is, *trā'shent*), transit, transition-al (Trens-Eshon-Lay), translate, translucent (Ters-Els-Ent), transmarine, transmigrate, transmit, transmute, transparent, transpire, transplant, transplendent, transport, transpose, transubstantiation (Ters-Bee-Sten-Ish'-shon; in the R. S., Ters-Bee), transverse (Ters-Vee-Ars).

EXERCISE XXII.—ON SECTIONS 225-230.

EXPEDIENTS.

¶ 1. Contracted Prefixes. (§§ 227-8) ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠
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LESSON XXIII.

(§§ 231-234.)

I.—IMPERFECT EXPRESSION.—*Continued.*

3. CONTRACTED AFFIXES.

§ 231. (a) The speed and ease of writing are considerably increased by the employment of contractions for certain affixes which it would be inconvenient and tedious to write in full. (b) The contractions are denominated Affix-Signs; and the affixes which they represent are called Sign-Affixes.

§ 232. The following is a

List of Affix-Contractions.

1. *Be^c*—(a) expressed by *Bec* joined, when *Bel* cannot be conveniently employed; thus: *.....* sensible^c,

§ 231. What is an Affix-Sign? What is a Sign-Affix?

§ 232. What is the sign for *-ble* or *-bly*? bleness, fulness? for *-e*? ing, ing a-n-d, ing the? ings? lessness? How may it be indicated that *-l-ty*, *r-ty*, is to be added to a sign? What is the sign for *ly*?

profitabl^y. (b) Lay may be added to the Bee, when the legibility of the writing seems to require it.

2. *Bleness, Fulness*—expressed by a small circle written at the end of the preceding part of the word ; thus :

serviceableness,

teachableness,

questionableness,


indispensableness,

doubtfulness,




mindfulness,

carefulness,

faithfulness.

3. *For-e*—expressed by Ef, joined, whenever it can be conveniently, to the preceding part of the word ; thus :  therefore.

4. *Ing*—expressed by a light dot at the end of the preceding part of the word ; thus :

 eating,  keeping,  dying.

For the uses of this affix-sign, and the mode of expressing *-ing the* and *-ing a-n-d*, see Sections 112-114.




5. *Ingly*—expressed by a heavy tick written in the direction of Pee or Chay, at the end of the preceding part of the word ; thus :

 lovingly,  knowingly.

6. *Ings*.—When this affix cannot be more conveniently written with Ing-Iss, it is expressed by a heavy

mental, mentality? ology? self, selves, ship? someness? soever? [Rem.] How may the sign for *bleness, fulness* be regarded? the sign for *lessness*? How are derivatives from *ology, lly*, etc., formed? May the sign for *ly* be omitted? If so, in what cases? Is it ever





dot at the end of the preceding part of the word ;
thus :




 meetings,  doings,  prancings.

7. *Lessness*—expressed by a large circle written at the end of the preceding part of the word ; thus :




 carelessness,  worthlessness,  uselessness.

8. *Lty, Rty*—with any vowel preceding or following the *l* or *r*—may be added to any simple, or group, consonant sign, by disjoining it from the preceding part of the word ; thus :




 instability,  formality,  popularity,  prosperity.

9. *Ly*.—When this termination cannot be more conveniently written by an El-hook, as in “nobly, feebly;” or by an El or Lay joined, as in  homely,  completely ; it may be expressed by Lay written near the end of the preceding part of the word ; thus :  manly.

10. *Mental, Mentality*—expressed by Ment written near the end of the preceding part of the word ; thus :

 instrumental *or*  instrumentality,  fundamental.








11. *Ology*.—Jay written partially under, or joined to, the preceding part of the word, may be used as a sign for *ology*, when it cannot be more conveniently expressed otherwise ; thus :

 zoology,  physiology,  theology.



12. *Rty*.—See Subsection 8, above.

allowable to join the signs for *bility, perity*, etc. ? Write “possibility, sensibility, disparity.” Is the sign for *-mental* ever joined ? How does the reporter write the words *mental, mentality* ? How may *-alogy*



13. *Self, Selves*.—(a) *Self* is usually expressed by a joined Iss; *Selves*, by a joined Ses; thus:

 myself,  himself,  thyself,  ourself,  ourselves,
 yourselves,  themselves.


(b) But when the junction would be inconvenient or disallowable, the circle should be written beside the last stroke of the preceding part of the word; thus:

 man's self,  our own selves.






14. *Ship*—expressed by Ish written near the preceding part of the word, or joined, if it can be conveniently, and without sacrifice of legibility; thus:

 lordship,  friendship.




15. *Someness*—expressed by a small circle written at the end of the preceding part of the word; thus:

 irksomeness.

16. *Soever*—(a) usually expressed by Iss-Vee joined; thus:

 whatsoever,  wheresoever,  whosoever,
 whensoever,  whencesoever.

(b) But when it would be inconvenient or disallowable to join Iss-Vee, -soever is represented by Iss written beside the last stroke of the preceding part of the word; thus:

 whithersoever,  whosesoever,  howsoever.




in *mineralogy*, etc., be indicated? When and how may the sign for *self* be added to a preceding circle? Why must "our own selves" be written with a disjoined *selves*? How are *self* and *selves* usually

REM. 1. *Bleness, Fulness, Someness, etc.*—(a) No confusion results from employing the same sign for *-bleness, -fulness, and -someness; -self, and -soever; -ment and -mentality; -ly and -lry.* (b) The sign for *-bleness, -fulness, and -someness*, may be regarded as Iss, the sign of their last sound. (c) The sign for *-lessness* is *Ses*, representing the final sounds of the two syllables.

REM. 2. *Derivatives*—(a) Derivatives from *-ology, -lty, -rty, etc.*, may be expressed by adding to the primitive the proper signs for the additional sounds of the derivative; thus: to *Jay*, the sign for *-ology*, add *Kel*, to express *-ological-ly*; and add *Steh* to express *-ologist*. (b) To express *-lties* or *-rties*, add *Iss* to the sign which is disjoined to denote the addition of *-lty* or *-rty*.


REM. 3. *Ly*.—(a) This termination is usually expressed by an El-hook in words like “*feebly, nobly, visibly, sympathetically, legally* ;” (b) and in other words by *Lay* or *El* joined: as in “*homely, completely, mostly (Ems-Lay), sweetly, bodily, rudely, actually (Ket-Lay), honestly (Ens-El), suddenly (Sden-El), wantonly (Went-En-El).* (c) In many cases when *ly* cannot be conveniently or allowably joined, it may be omitted without endangering the legibility of the writing: as in “*actively, objectively, subjectively, carefully, usually, surely.*”

REM. 4. *Lty, Rty, Joined*.—The signs formed, according to Section 232, 8, for *-bilty, -perity, -parity, etc.*, may be joined occasionally; thus:

 possibility,  sensibility,  disparity.



REM. 5. *Mental Joined*.—(a) *Ment* for *-mental* may usually be joined to the preceding part of the word; thus: *Sent-Ment* “*sentimental.*” (b) The reporter writes *Ment* on the line for the words “*mental* and *mentality* ;” writing, for instance, *Ment-Kayshon* for “*mental action.*”

REM. 6. *Alogy*.—The termination *-alogy* in “*genealogy, mineralogy,*” etc., may be expressed by *Jay* written the same as for *-ology*.

REM. 7. *Self, Selves*.—(a) *Self* may be added to a word ending in *Iss* not joined to a hook, by enlarging the circle; thus:  one's-self; (b) but since *Iss* in the word *man's* is joined to an *En*-hook, it would not be allowable to enlarge it for the addition of *self*. (See

written when separate words? Write “*man's self, our own selves.*” How may *ful-ly* be added to a full-length straight line? Write “*truthful-ly, careful-ly.*” How, if desired, in such cases, may *fully* be distinguished from *ful*? How is *-tive* best written when it cannot

Section 188, Rem.) (c) *Self* might be added to "our own" by a small circle joined; but since it is not allowable to join a large circle to the En-hook, "our own selves," and similar phrases, must be written with the sign for *selves* disjoined. (d) *Self* and *selves*, even when separate words, are usually best written with the affix-signs. *Self* occurs as a separate word in the following sentence from Pope: "A man's self may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world;" and in such phrases as the following: "our own self, my own self, his own self, my single self."

REM. 8. *Ful-ly*.—(a) The advanced writer may frequently add *-ful-ly* to a full-length straight-line consonant by an Ef-hook; thus:  truthfully,  carefully. (b) If legibility should seem to require it, *ly* may be added by a disjoined Lay. (c) But in such cases, when it seems necessary to distinguish by signs between *-ful* and *-fully*, it is better to write the Ef-hook for *-ful*, and Fel for *-fully*.







REM. 9. *Tive-ly*.—(a) When it cannot be added by a Tiv-hook, the termination *tive* is usually best written with Tef; thus: En-Tef, "native;" Pees-Tef, "positive;" (b) and the termination *tively*, with Tef, with El joined, or with Lay disjoined. (c) The advanced writer, however, usually writes *-tive* for both *-tive* and *-tively*.

REM. 10. "*Ancy*," etc., *Implied by a Disjoined Letter*.—The advanced writer may sometimes disjoin a letter to express *-ancy*, *-ency*, *-idity*, etc.; thus:


    
vagrancy, despondency, validity, Christianity, verbosity.

WORD-SIGN AFFIXES.

§ 233. A word-sign may be used as an affix-sign; thus:

     
hereafter, thereto, thereon, thereof, whenever, wherever.

REM. 1. *After* may be joined to "there" for "thereafter."

REM. 2. *To*.—(a) The word-sign for *to* may be joined to Wer for *whereto*; to "hither" for *hitherto*; and to "on," thus:  for *onto*, which sometimes occurs. (b) *To* is expressed by Tee joined to the

be written with a Tiv-hook? How does the advanced phonographer write *-tively*? How may the advanced writer imply the terminations *ancy*, *idity*, etc.?

§ 233. May a word-sign be employed as a sign for an affix? Write

preceding part of the word in "into, hereinto, thereinto, whereinto; unto, hereunto, thereunto, whereunto; thitherto." (c) "Into, hereinto," etc., may usually be left without vocalization; but for the sake of distinction, "unto" and its compounds should have the vowel of its first syllable inserted.

REM. 3. *On*.—The *advanced* writer may join *on* by an En-hook, in writing the following words: "Hereon (Arn¹), thereon (Thern²), whereon (Wern²), hanger-on (Ing-Arn), looker-on (Lay-Kren)."

REM. 4. *Of*.—(a) *Of* is joined by an Ef-hook in "whereof." (b) It is written with the disjoined sign for *of* in the following words: "Untalked-of, unheard-of, hereof, thereof, unthought-of."

REM. 5. *In*.—(a) This affix is usually written with En joined; being thus distinguished from *on*, which is usually added by an En-hook. (b) *In* may be added by an En-hook in "herein, hereinafter, hereinbefore," etc.

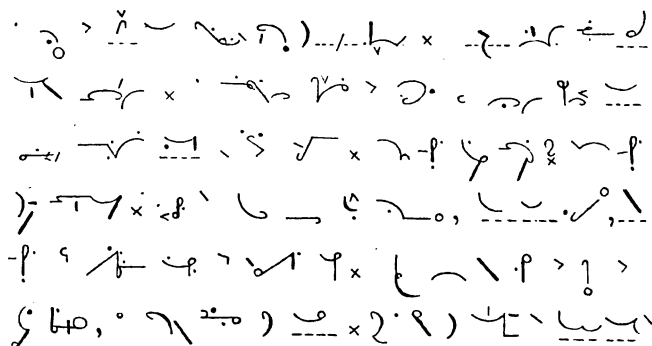
REM. 6. *Ever*.—The affix *ever* is always joined to the preceding part of the word; usually with an Ef-hook, as in "whatever, whichever, whoever;" but with Vee in "whenever, wherever, forever," and a few other words.

§ 234. The following is a

List of Sign-Affixes.

alogy—§ 232, R. 6.	ing.	nty—§ 232, R. 10.
ancy—§ 232, R. 10.	ing-a-n-d—§ 114.	parity—§ 232, R. 4.
bility—§ 232, R. 4.	ing-the—§ 113.	perity—do.
ble.	ingly.	rty—do.
bleness—§ 232, R. 1.	ings.	self—§ 232, R. 7.
bly.	lessness.	selves—do.
ency—§ 232, R. 10.	lty—§ 232, R. 4.	someness—§ 232, R. 1.
fulness—§ 232, R. 1.	ly.	soever—do.
ful-ly—do., R. 8.	mental—§ 232, R. 5.	sty—§ 232, R. 10.
for-e.	mentality—do.	tive-ly—§ 232, R. 9.
	ology.	

"hereafter, thereto, thereon, thereof, whenever, wherever." [Rem.] Write "whereto, hitherto, onto," and the other words ending with *to*, in Rem. 2, b. How are words ending with *unto* distinguished from those ending with *into*? Write the words ending with *on*, in Rem. 3. How is added *in* usually distinguished from added *on*? How may *in* be joined in "herein," etc.? How is *-ever* joined to the preceding part of the word?



LESSON XXIV.

(§§ 235-241.)

I.—IMPERFECT EXPRESSION.—*Continued.*

4. OMISSION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 235. The omission of consonants may be treated under the heads of Medial, Initial and Final consonants.

REM. Two or more of these principles may be employed in writing the same word; as “—cul—” for “difficulty;” “—mar-able” for “remarkable;” and “f—ev—” for “forever.”

I. MEDIAL CONSONANTS.

§ 236. Of medial consonants, it is allowable to omit—

1. P—when it is immediately preceded by *m*, and im-

§ 236. When is it allowable to omit *p*? *k*? *t*? Write “tempt, consumption, anxiety, anxious, sanction, mostly, domestic.” What is the general rule for omitting medial consonants? Write the words given as examples of the rule of Section 236, 4. [Rem.] May

mediately followed by *t*, *sh* or *k*, and sometimes *s* ;
as in

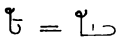


tem(p)t, consum(p)tion, pum(p)kin.

2. K—when it occurs between *ng* and *s* or *z* ; or between *ng* and *sh* ; as in

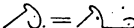
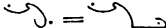
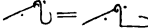



an(x)iety, an(x)ious, san(c)tion.

3. T—(a) when it occurs between *s* and another consonant ; as in mos(t)ly ; (b) also in a few words with a vowel between the *t* and the following consonant : domes(t)ic, des(t)itute.


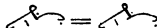
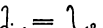
4. *Generally*, any consonant whenever its expression would necessitate a tedious or difficult outline, and its omission would not endanger legibility ; as :


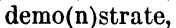
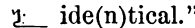
K =   

K—from “instru(c)tion, constru(c)tion, destru(c)tion,

 =  
refra(c)tion, infra(c)tion, restri(c)tion.”
  

L—from “inte(ll)igence, inte(ll)igent, know(l)edge.”

 =  

N—from “ato(n)ement, husba(n)dman, tra(n)spose,
 =  demo(n)strate,  ide(n)tical.”

P—from “ca(p)able, ca(p)ability.”

R—from “desc(r)ibe, su(r)prise, transc(r)ibe, manu-
sc(r)ipt.”

TG—from “inves(tig)ation.”

For instances of the omission, in the Reporting Style, of various consonants preceding Shon or Iss-Eshon, see Section 197, R. 4.

the *n* of *trans*- usually be omitted? Mention some words in which it is best to write the *n* of *trans*- either with En or with the En-hook. *Ans.* “Tranship, transitional.” What is said as to writing an En-hook in “atonement,” etc.?

REM. 1. *Trans.*—The *n* may usually be omitted from this syllable. The mode of writing it in most of the words in which it occurs, is indicated in Section 230, Rem. 3.

REM. 2. In the Corresponding Style, when an En-hook has been omitted, as in writing "atonement, attainment" (Tee-Ment), the hook may be added after lifting the pen.

REM. 3. The contractions for the following words are instances of the omission of medial consonants: *acknowledge*, *disadvantage*, *capable*, *influential*, *transgress*, *subjection*, *subjective*, *investigation*, *phonographer*, *representation*, *intelligence*.

II. INITIAL AND FINAL CONSONANTS.

§ 237. It is occasionally allowable to omit some of the initial or final consonants of a word ; thus :

\backslash ... (remem)ber, / (advanta)g(e), \frown imposs(ible),
 \frown ... indispens(able), \backslash ... pract(icability), \frown ... (re)mar(k).

REM. 1. (a) The advanced writer may, in a few cases, extend the practice of the omission of initial and final consonants beyond the established word-signs and contractions for the Corresponding Style ; writing, for instance, Stens, for "circumstance ;" Ef-Ret, for "comfort ;" Pel-Ish, for "accomplish" (see Section 228, Rems. 3 and 6); Ray-Spens, for "responsible ;" Pers-Dee, for "proceeding ;" Rayses-Tee, for "resisting ;" Pee-Bee, for "public." (b) An affix-sign, especially when it cannot be conveniently joined, may be omitted by the reporter, whenever its omission would not seriously endanger the legibility of his writing ; thus : com:Ens, "commencement ;" Ray-En-Jay, "arrangement ;" End-Stend, "understanding ;" Iths³-Gay, "thanksgiving ;" Fer-Gay, "forgiving ;" Lev-Kend, "loving kindness" (see Section 182, R. 1, b).

REM. 2 *Special Contractions.*—(a) Sometimes a contraction which is suggestive and legible in one kind of subject-matter would not be legible, and therefore not allowable, in another kind. The practical reporter, understanding this, not unfrequently, to meet the wants of the occasion, devises, for words and phrases of frequent occurrence, contractions which, though legible and proper for his present pur-

§ 237. Give some examples of the omission of initial or final letters.
 [Rem.] What is said as to the omission of initial and final consonants

poses, would not be legible, and would not therefore be used, in reporting of a kind differing materially from that for which such contractions were devised. He will, for instance, when reporting an anatomical lecture, use such contractions as Skel, for "spinal column;" En-Vee-Kay, for "*inferior vena cava*;" Pel-Em or Pel, for "pulmonary;" Lay-Ster-Tees, for "lower extremities;" Lay-Em, for "lymphatic;" Dees-Eshon, for "dissection;" when reporting a sermon or theological lecture, such contractions as Jays-Ef, for "justification by faith;" Sel³-Sel, for "salvation of the soul;" Jay-Cher, for "Jewish Church;" Jers-Em, for "Jerusalem;" En-Jays-Em, for "New Jerusalem;" Trets-Em, for "Trinitarianism;" Vers-Em, for "Universalism;" Spers-Em, for "Spiritualism;" Ar-Kay, for "Roman Catholic;" Wers-Ged, for "works of God;" most of which contractions it would obviously be unsafe to employ for the same words and phrases when introduced rarely, and as it were casually, into discourses of a different kind. (b) The experienced reporter's favorite mode of forming contractions for long compound names or phrases of frequent occurrence, is to join one or two letters (usually the initial ones) of two or more parts of the name or phrase; thus: En-Ems-Kay, "United States Mail Steamship Company;" En-Rel, "New York and Erie Railroad;" Ens-Rel, "New York Central Railroad;" Layter-Iss-Per, "literal sense of prophecy;" Sper-Bee, "Supreme Being;" En-Pee-Spet-Ter, "in the popular acceptance of the term;" Met-Pels-Yayn, "may it please your Honor;" Met-Pels-Kay, "may it please the Court;" Pees-Kay-Pee, "party of the second part;" Jers-Kay, "jurisdiction of the Court;" En-Dees-Kay-Kret, "in the discretion of the Court;" Pers-Em, "President's Message;" Kay-Ef-Rels, "Committee on Foreign Relations;" Pee³-Iss-Tee, "patent suit;" Ish-Ner-Pee, "Commissioner of Patents;" En-Enses-Pee-Efs, "in the United States Patent Office;" Iss-Dent, "substantial identity;" Dees-Em, "defendant's machine;" Plets-Em, "plaintiff's machine;" Vee-Jet-Kay, "vegetable kingdom."

REM. 3. *How to form a Contraction.*—(a) When it seems necessary or desirable for any reason to shorten the expression of a word, the best contraction for it is to be devised with reference to four particulars, which are here stated in the order of their importance:— 1. Distinctness and suggestiveness, that is, legibility. 2. Brevity and ease of formation. 3. Convenience of forming the derivatives from it. 4. The convenience of joining it with other words.

by the advanced writer? What is the reporter's practice as to the omission of affixes? What is said as to contractions for special

REM. 4. *Legibility of Contractions*.—(a) In cases of contractions settled and memorized as the signs of words, the requirement of suggestiveness is not so imperative as in other cases. Ber, for instance, though not of itself very suggestive of *remember*, becomes sufficiently suggestive and legible when memorized as a sign for that word. Sometimes a contraction which is not sufficiently distinct from other outlines when placed in a given position, may meet the requirement for distinctness when written in some other position, though it might be one not indicated by the accented vowel of the word. (b) The legibility of several adjacent contractions is frequently increased by joining them; because, in this manner, peculiar outlines are usually secured, which are easily distinguished from outlines for other words or phrases.

REM. 5. The importance and frequency of the use of the three principles of contraction—omission of initial, medial, and final consonants—in forming phonographic contractions, is nearly in the proportion of 8, 22, 70.

REM. 6. For remarks respecting the omission of sign-prefixes (which comes under omission of initial consonants), refer to Section 228, Rems. 3, 4, 6, 14. For remarks as to the omission of sign-affixes, see Section 232, Rems. 3, 8, 9.

5. OMISSION OF VOWELS.

§ 238. Since the majority of words are distinct from others in their consonant sounds, and since in most cases where this distinction and that of the context are not sufficient, an equivalent one is provided—namely, that of outline or of position—it is evident that as soon as the phonographer has become familiar with the outlines of words, the vocalization may, to a considerable extent, be dispensed with, without materially diminishing the legibility of the writing. And there are several reasons which should induce phonographers to hasten to acquire such a familiarity with phonographic outlines as will

uses? With reference to what considerations should a contraction be formed? What is said respecting the legibility of contractions?

§ 238. What are the advantages of the unvocalized style of Phonography?

enable them to omit the majority of the vowels. These reasons may be stated as follows :

1. The unvocalized style will secure advantages, in respect to the speed of writing, over the fully vocalized style, nearly equaling those secured by the latter style over the common longhand.
2. Judging of words by reference to the context, as is necessary to some extent when reading unvocalized phonography, leads to a careful observation of the grammatical relations of words, the construction of sentences, the signification of words and phrases, and the natural sequence of ideas ; and thus are secured mental benefits which could hardly be obtained so well in any other manner.
3. Having acquired the ability to read unvocalized phonography, you will be able to release your correspondents from the drudgery and loss of time imposed by full vocalization. Remember that to save time is to lengthen life ;—that to save unnecessary labor is to contribute in effect to the spiritual and material wealth of the human race.
4. The practice of omitting most of the vowels in writing the Corresponding Style will cultivate habits which are of great importance to the successful use of Phonography for reporting purposes.

§ 239. After the student has become conversant with the principles of vocalization, and tolerably familiar with consonant-outlines, he may omit—

§ 239. What vowels may the practiced writer omit? [Rem.] To what is the need of vocalization inversely proportioned? Upon what principle may unvocalized Lay-Dee be written for *lady*? Ray-Dee for *ready*? What is said as to the omission of a final vowel occurring after a consonant which might be expressed by a hook,

1. Unaccented vowels; as from "rotary, captain, capital, doubtless, anatomy, undoubted."
2. Even accented vowels from words of distinctive outlines; as "beautiful, distinction, necessary, intended, always, certain, convenience, exercise, better."

REM. 1. (a) Usually the need of vocalization is inversely proportioned to the number of the consonants. (b) Words containing a single consonant with a vowel before and after it, should, if possible, have both vowels written; at least the accented one; thus: \propto or \searrow for *obey*.

REM. 2. (a) Vowels may usually be omitted with entire safety from outlines whose syllable-names make the required words, or closely resemble them; as from *Kay*ses, for "cases;" *Es-Ens*, for "essence;" *Lay-Ber*, for "labor;" *Lay-Dee*, for "lady;" *Ray-Dee*, for "ready;" *Deest-Ingshon*, for "distinction;" *Dred*, for "dread;" *Layter*, for "later;" *Enter* for "enter." (b) The vocalization of a portion of a word may be omitted in like case; as from the syllables denoted by *italics* in the following words: "*Science*, *pre-emption*, *argument*, *conquer*, *evil*, *intention*."

REM. 3. A final unaccented vowel, especially *Y*, may usually be omitted with entire safety, when preceded by *Lay*, *Ray*, or *any* consonant *which, if not followed by a vowel, would be expressed by a hook, loop, or circle, or by lengthening or shortening*; as the final vowels of "fancy, rosy, penny, many, chaffy, bevy, body, pity, mighty, hungry, angry, entry, ultra, needy, windy."

REM. 4. (a) An initial vowel may usually be omitted, whether accented or not, *when the form of the word implies an initial vowel*; as from "ask, assign, awake, oyer, argue, alum, older, annoyed." See Sections 60; 117, 4; 118, 3; 152, 1; 156, 1; 185; 207, R. 2; 220, R. 2. (b) And in *other* cases, an *unaccented* initial vowel may usually be omitted, unless needed to distinguish the word from another not commencing with an initial vowel; as in *immeasurable*, to distinguish it from *measurable*; *immaterial*, to distinguish it from *material*. (c) Words of the classes just mentioned are usually distinguished, in

loop, or other mode of abbreviation? What is said as to the omission of an initial vowel? as to the omission of diphthongs and detached *Way* or *Yay*?

the Reporting Style, by difference of position, when they cannot be distinguished by difference of outlines.

REM. 5. A simple vowel-sign may usually be omitted with greater safety than a diphthong or detached Way or Yay; and the latter, therefore, are rarely omitted, and are sometimes inserted in preference to an accented simple vowel; as in *idea*, *argue*.

II.—JOINING PARTS OF WORDS.

1. CERTAIN VOWEL-SIGNS JOINED TO CONSONANTS.

§ 240. Whenever the junction would be convenient, it is allowable, and usually advantageous, to join—

1. *Initial I, Oi, Wi*—to a following stroke; thus:

eyed, hide, highly, oil, wide.

See Sections 101; 104; 139, 1.

2. *Final Ew, Ow, Yä, Yoo*—to a preceding stroke; thus:

cue, glue, new, bow, bowed, doubt, now, ammonia, nephew.

See Sections 101; 104; 139, 2.

REM. In writing the derivatives from such words as “cue, doubt, new, nephew”—for instance, “cues, doubtful, news, newly, nephews”—the vowel sign must be written separately.

2. JOINING AFFIX AND PREFIX SIGNS.

§ 241. The speed of writing is considerably increased by joining prefix or affix signs, whenever it would be

240. What initial vowels are joined to a following stroke? what final ones to a preceding stroke? How are the final joined vowels written in derivatives?

allowable, to the other part of the word. The general cases in which such junctions are allowable have already been specified in the chapters treating of the prefix and affix signs.

REM. Several of the contractions given in preceding sections were formed by uniting a prefix or affix sign to the other portion of the word; as, "understand, understood, inconsistent, forward, afterward."

EXERCISE XXIV.—ON SECTIONS 235–241.

¶ 1. Consonants Omitted.

h k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
h k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
h k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
h k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
h k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

¶ 2. Vowels Omitted. (§ 239, 1.)

a e i o u
a e i o u
a e i o u
a e i o u
a e i o u

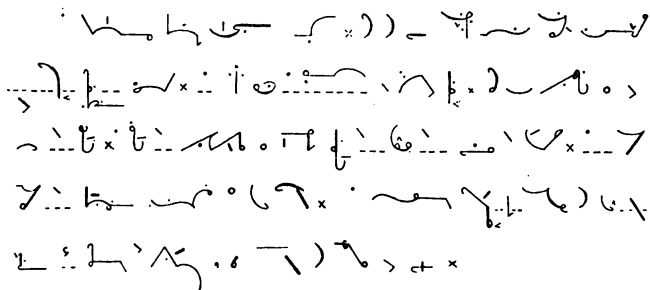
Rem 2. *a e i o u*

Rem. 3. *a e i o u*

Rem. 4. *a e i o u*

(§ 240, 1.) *a e i o u*

a e i o u



LESSON XXV.

(§§ 242-250.)

III.—JOINING WORDS—PHRASE-WRITING.

§ 242. The speed and legibility of writing may be considerably increased by the judicious use of phrase-writing, that is, by joining words occurring together in phrases or clauses; as, "it-is-quite-necessary, we-are-very-sure, we-may-be-told, it-is-not-so."

REM. 1. *Phrase-Sign, Sign-Phrase.*—(a) Two or more word-forms joined are termed a Phrase-Sign; (b) and the words represented by such sign are denominated a Sign-Phrase.

REM. 2. The inexperienced writer should, for a considerable time, confine his use of phrase-writing to joining sign-words. Experience will gradually teach him in what cases he may safely depart from this limit.

§ 243. *Cautions.*—To guard against the disadvantageous use of phrase-writing, the following cautions are given:

1. *Do not* join words which are united in speech-phrases or clauses—
 - a. When, of course, the junction would be impossible without taking off the pen; as, "do not care," "gave them."

§ 242. What is phrase-writing? [Rem.] To what extent should it be carried by the inexperienced writer? What is a phrase-sign? a sign-phrase?

§ 243. What cautions are given as to phrase-writing? Mention some speech-phrases that it would be impossible to *write* in phrases;

- b. When obvious *pauses* intervene ; as, "John, who works hard, deserves success."
2. *Do not* join words when the junction would be inconvenient ; as—
 1. Because of too great length—
 - a. Above the line ; as, "literary-researches."
 - b. Below the line ; as, "those-duties-which-demand our attention."
 - c. Horizontally ; as, "as-many-as-can-come-together."
 2. Because of a confusing succession of signs ; as, "in-many-names."
3. *Do not* join words when ambiguity would result ; as, "give-him my-place," which might be read "give-me my-place."

§ 244. *Grammatical Rules for Joining Words.*—For the convenience of students who prefer grammatical rules for joining words, the following are given :

1. A pronoun of frequent occurrence is generally joined to a following verb ; thus : "he-had, it-may, they-were, they-shall, we-think, you-are, each-may, such-can, who-make."

2. A defining, limiting, or modifying word is usually joined to the word defined, limited, or modified ; thus : "a-man, that-time, this-day, no-one, some-one, long-ago, recent-date, as-well-as (Iss-Lay-Iss), as-soon-as (Ses-Ens), so-as, great-advantage, as-great-as, as much-as, very-much-more, a-very-important-matter, enter-upon, go-forward, come-into."

3. A simple or compound auxiliary verb, with or without *not*, is frequently joined to the principal verb ; thus : "shall-be, will-have, will-be-seen, will-not-be-seen, may-not-be-seen, does-know, does-not-know, may-be-expected."

4. A common verb is occasionally joined to a common word following it ; thus : "does-it, give-me, give-some, do-this, make-it."

5. A preposition is usually joined to a following word ; thus : "to-the, to-him, of-my, for-this, in-that, in-which, by-which, upon-that, from-this."

some that it would be inconvenient to write as phrases, because of too great length above the line ; on the line ; below the line.

§ 244. What are the grammatical rules for joining words? To what is a defining, limiting or modifying word usually joined? Are pronouns generally joined to the following word? Is a simple or compound

6. A common conjunction or adverb is usually joined to a following word of frequent occurrence; thus: "when-shall, if-this, if-they, if-we, since-that, since-then, since-this, when-the, so-as, nor-is-it, nor-can, neither-this, as-well-as, and-this, because-it-is, though-they, there-are."

REM. If the pupil will familiarize and apply the principles of phrase-writing which have been, for the first time, presented in this book, he will find that the largest list of phrase-signs ever published will appear meager indeed as compared with the phrase-signs which he will naturally, easily, and readily form under the guidance of these few and simple principles, and he will save himself from the burden of much empirical and imitative practice.

POSITION OF PHRASE-SIGNS.

1. DETERMINED BY THE FIRST WORD.

§ 245. Usually the first word of a phrase-sign is written in its proper position, and the other word or words follow without regard to position; thus:

--- 7 --- and a-n.	--- ~ --- could not.
--- 7 --- and the.	--- { --- for a-n.
--- o --- as h-is, etc.—§ 39, R. 4.	--- o --- for h-is.
--- s --- as the.	--- } --- for the.
--- a --- as a.	--- § --- has been.
--- 6 --- as well as.	--- } --- I am, I may.
--- e --- as soon as.	--- 1 --- I do.
--- L --- but a-n.	--- { --- I think.
--- v --- but the.—§ 70, R. 1.	--- √ --- I will.

auxiliary verb sometimes joined to the principal verb? May a common verb be joined to a following common word? To what is a preposition usually joined? a common conjunction or adverb?













§ 245. By what, usually, is the position of a phrase-sign governed? [Rem.] How is the tick *a-n-d* written in phrase-signs?

if a-n.	on account of.
if his.	on the.
in a-n.	on the contrary.
in his.	or a-n-d.
in order that.	or the.—§ 70, R. 1.
in order to.	should be.
in the.	should do.
into a-n.	should a-n.
into the.	should the.
is a-n.	that h-is.
is as, etc.—§ 39, R. 4.	to a-n.
is the.	to the.
is to.	we have.
it is.	we have no.
it is not.	we have seen.
it is said.	which the.
it is the.	you can.
it should be.	you may.
of a-n.	you must.
of course.	you must not.
of his.	you will.
of the.	you will do.
on a-n.	

REM. (a) The tick for *a-n-d* when joined to a following tick *a*, *an*, or *the*, is written on the line. (b) In other cases, it is adapted to the position of the following word, as provided in the next section.

2. DETERMINED BY THE SECOND WORD.

§ 246. The position of a phrase-sign is determined by the second word in the following cases :

1. When the first word is represented by a dash, or by a horizontal stroke, of the first position, and when it can be joined to the second word without being brought down to or below the line ; thus :  in these,  in this,  in those ; so also “ of these, of this, of those ; ” “ of each, of which, of much ; ” “ I did not, I do not, I had not.”
2. When the tick for *a-n-d* is the first portion of the phrase-sign, and the second word is not *the* or *a-n-d* ; thus :  and it,  and for a,  and but,  and should,  and in a.
3. Occasionally, to distinguish one phrase-sign from another ; as,  his own, thus distinguished from  is no.
4. Occasionally, when the legibility of the second word depends considerably on its position ; as,  as if,  as much as.

REM. 1. The effect of the rule of Section 245, Rem. 1, and of Section 246, 2, is to secure a distinction by position between “ and a ” and “ and but ”—“ and the ” and “ and should.” See Section 71, Rem. 2.

REM. 2. (a) The position of the signs for *I am* and *I will* is deter-



§ 246. In what cases is the position of a phrase-sign governed by


mined by the first word, because the *I* could not be adapted to the position of the second word, without being brought down to the line. (b) For this reason *I will* is distinguished from *he will*; *I am*, etc., from *he may*; the latter commencing on the line, and the former commencing above it. See Section 146, Rem. 5.

IV.—OMISSION OF WORDS.

§ 247. The speed of writing may be considerably increased, without sacrifice of legibility, by omitting certain words, which may be intimated by the manner of writing the adjacent words, or readily supplied by reference to the context.

“OF THE” OMITTED.

§ 248. *Of the*, connecting words, may be omitted, and be intimated, usually by writing the adjacent words near each other; thus:  “close of the day;” but occasionally by joining them; thus:  “one of the most.”






REM. *Of the* is usually represented by  when it is preceded or followed by a vowel-word-sign, as that for *eye* or *awc*; lest such vowel-word-sign should be mistaken for the vocalization of the word near which it is placed.

“HAVE” OMITTED.

§ 249. *Have* preceding *been* and *done* in phrase-signs, may be omitted, when it cannot be more clearly or easily




the second word? [Rem.] How is *and the* distinguished from *and should*? and *a* from *and but*. How is *I will* distinguished from the reporting phrase-sign *he will*?

§ 248. When may “of the” be omitted? When omitted, how are




expressed by an Ef-hook; thus:  "shall have been,"
 "to have been,"  "cannot have done;" but,
 "I have been,"  "which have been."

OMISSION OF WORDS IN THE REPORTING STYLE.

§ 250. The reporter, and the advanced writer of the Corresponding Style, may omit other words, as specified below.

1. *Of* may be omitted when it occurs between two nouns which can be joined to indicate the omission; thus:  "Word of God,"  "kingdom of heaven." It is usually omitted, whether followed or not by *a*, *an*, or *the*, and implied by writing the adjacent words near each other.
2. *To* may be omitted when followed by an infinitive which can be joined to the preceding word to indicate the omission; thus:  "I intend to be."
3. Generally, it is allowable, in the Reporting Style, to omit *any other word which must, and may readily, be supplied*, to complete the sense or construction, as—

A—from signs for such phrases as the following:
 "for a moment, such a one, in a word, for a long time, in such a case."

And—as in  "by and by;" or, with the adjacent words joined,  "wise and good;"  "more

these words intimated? [Rem.] How usually should "of the" be written when one of the adjacent words is a vowel-word-sign?

§ 249. What is the rule for the omission of *have*?

§ 250. What is the rule for omitting and implying *to* and *of* in the

and more ;" } "over and over ;" } "over
 and above ;" } "rich and poor ;" } "through
 and through."

From—to—as in writing || "from day to day ;"
 || "from time to time ;" or, sometimes with the
 adjacent words joined ; thus : --- "from hour
 to hour ;" \ "from place to place."

In—as in writing ~ "hand in hand."

On—as in writing ~ "on (the) one hand ;" } "on
 (the) other hand ;" \ "on (the) one side ;"
 ~ "on (the) one subject."

Or—as in writing ~ "more or less ;" ~
 "sooner or later ;" ~ "greater or less."


The—as in \ "on the contrary ;" --- "in the
 world ;" ~ "one or the other."

To—as in writing --- "according," for "according
 to ;" ~ "in relation," for "in relation to ;"
 --- "in regard," for "in regard to ;" ~ "it
 seems me," for "it seems to me ;" ~ "it
 seemed me," for "it seemed to me."

With—as in writing ~ "inconjunction," for "in
 conjunction *with*."

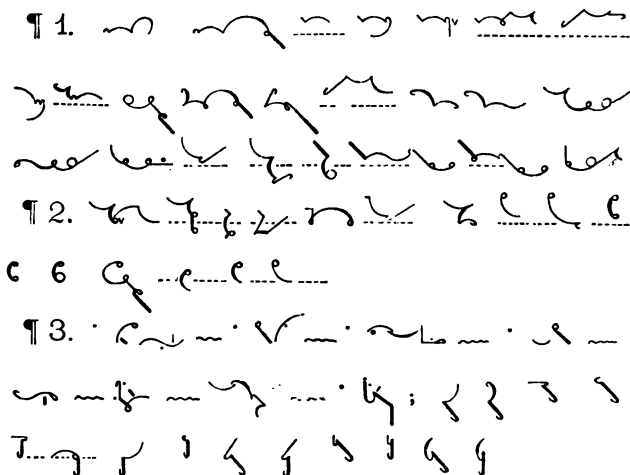
REM. 1. *Of*.—Instead of omitting *of* and implying it by joining the

Reporting Style? What is the general rule for omitting words in the Reporting Style? Give examples of the omission of "a, and, from—to, in, on the, or, or the, to, of." [Rem.] How may a word

adjacent words, it is sometimes better to express it by an Ef-hook ; thus :  variety of causes.

REM. 2. *To*.—(a) The omission of *to* when it precedes a word beginning with a descending or horizontal stroke, is indicated in the Reporting Style by commencing that word against the lower side of the line of writing, which is called the Fourth position ; thus :
 --- Es⁴ to say, --- Pet⁴ to put, --- Det⁴ to doubt, --- Yuh⁴ to you,
 --- Em⁴ to him or to me, --- Gay⁴ to give or to go. (b) The fourth position is thus distinct from the third position, which is through the line for all perpendicular or inclined strokes except those for *put*, *about*, and, in the Reporting Style, *doubt* which are below and *free* from the line to distinguish them more certainly from similar half-lengths in the third position.

EXERCISE XXV.—ON SECTIONS 242–250.



be written to imply a preceding *to*, when it could not properly be joined? Write, according to the principle stated, “to us, to say, to you, to whom, to him, to come.”

§ 251. For convenience of reference all the word-signs of the Corresponding Style are here given in the following

List of Word-Signs.

P.	been.
up.	remembrance.
hope.	objection.
principle, principal.	subjection.
surprise.	objective.
upon.	subjective.
put.	about.
particular-ly.	T.
opportunity.	it.
spirit.	at, out.
B.	its.
by.	itself.
be.	tell, till, it will.
to be.	until, at all.
subject.	truth.
able.	whatever.
member, remember-ed	truthful-ly.
number-ed.	till it.
before.	told.
above.	until it.

... 7 ... toward.

... f ... it will not.

D.

... | ... do.

... | ... had.

... 7 ... dear.

... 7 ... during.

... | ... differ-ed, different-
[ence.

... J ... done.

... J ... down.

... J ... did not.

... J ... do not.

... J ... had not.

CH.

... / ... each.

... / ... which.

... / ... much.

... / ... which will.

... / ... whichever.

... 7 ... which will not.

J.

... / ... advantage.

... / ... general-ly.

... 7 ... gentlemen.

... / ... gentleman.

K.

... — ... kingdom, common.

... 7 ... commonly.

... — ... come.

... — ... because.

... — ... call, equal-ly.

... — ... difficult-y.

... — ... care.

... — ... can.

... — ... careful-ly.

... — ... quite.

... — ... could.

... — ... called, equaled.

... — ... according-ly.

... — ... cared.

... — ... cannot, kind.

... — ... account.

G.

... — ... give-n.

... — ... together.

... — ... gave.

— again.

— God.

— good.

— great.

F.

— if.

— for.

— few.

— full.

— *fully*.

— from.

— phonography, often.

— Standard Phonog'y.

— farther, further.

— if it.

— after.

V.

— ever.

— have.

— however.

— several.

— value.

— over.

— every, very

— even.

— valued.

Th.

— think.

— thank-ed.

— through.

— thought.

— throughout.

TH.

— thee, thy.

— them, they.

— though, thou.

— these, thyself.

— this.

— those, thus.

— themselves.

— they will.

— either.

— the^{re}, they are.

— other.

— within.

— then.

--(--- than.

--('--- that.

--(--- without.

S.

--(--- see.

--(--- so.

--(--- us, use = *yus*.

--(--- astonish-^{ed}_{ment}

--(--- establish-^{ed}_{ment}

---a--- first.

Z.

--(--- was.

--(--- use = *yuz*.

--(--- is it.

--(--- as it, has it.

--(--- used.

---°--- is, his.

---°--- as, has.

SH.

--(--- wish, she.

--(--- shall, shalt.

--(--- sure-ly.

--(--- wished.

ZH.

--(--- usual-ly.

--(--- pleasure.

L.

--(--- will, wilt.

--(--- whole.

--(--- while, we will.

--(--- well.

--(--- alone.

--(--- let.

--(--- let us.

--(--- world.

--(--- will not.

--(--- we will not.

R.

--(--- her, hear, here.

--(--- are.

--(--- our.

--(--- hers, herself.

--(--- ours, ourself.

--(--- ourselves.

--(--- we are.

--(--- where.

---/ aware.

---) rather.

---) Lord, read.

---) heard.

---/ word.

---/ are not.

---) we are not.

---/ were not.

M.

---) me, my.

---) am, may, him.

---) myself.

---) himself.

---) we may.

---) Mr., mere, remark-ed

---) more.

---) men.

---) man.

---) importan^t_{ce}

---) improve-^d_{ment}

---) impossib^{le}_{ility}

---) matter.

---) might.

---) somewhat.

---) immediate-ly.

---) made.

---) mind.

---) may not, am not.

---) we may not.

N.

---) in, any.

---) no, know.

---) own.

---) influence.

---) when.

---) one.

---) near, nor.

---) manner.

---) opinion.

---) none, known.

---) not.

---) nature.

---) natural-ly.

---) entire.

---) another.

---) under.

̂ is not.
 ̂ h-as not.
 ̂ want.
 ̂ in order.
 NG.
 (thing.
 (language.
 W.
) why.
) way.
) away.
) whether.
 ̂ we.
 ̂ with.
 ̂ were.
 ̂ what.
 ̂ would.
 Y.
 ̂ your.
 ̂ yours, yourself.
 ̂ yourselves.
 ̂ ye.
 ̂ yet.
 ̂ beyond.
 ̂ you.

H.
 / he.
 VOWELS.
 ̂ the.
 ̂ a.
 ̂ an, and.
 \ all.
 \ of.
 \ too, two.
 \ to.
 ̂ awe, already.
 ̂ or.
 ̂ owe, oh.
 ̂ but.
 / ought.
 / on.
 / who, whom.
 ̂ whose.
 ̂ whoever, who have.
 ̂ should.
 v ay, aye.
 v I, eye, high.
 ^ how.
 ̂ I have.

§ 252. A complete list of the Sign-Words of the Corresponding Style is given here for convenience of reference.

List of Sign-Words.

A.	B.	entire, Enter ¹ .—§ 210,
a, ä ² .—§ 71; 114..	be, Bee ² .	R. 1.
able, Bel ² .	because, Kays ¹ .	equaled, Keld ¹ .
about, Bet ² .	before, Bef ² .	equal-ly, Kel ¹ .—§ 178,
above, Bee ² -Vee.	been, Ben ² .	R. 2, a.
according-ly, Kret ¹ .	beyond, Yuh ¹ (yö).	establish, Est ² .—§ 221,
account, Kent ² .	but, Tetoid ² .	R. 2.
advantage, Jay ² .	by, Bee ¹ .	established, Est ² .
after, Fet ² .	C.	establishment, Est ² .
again, Gen ² .	call, Kel ¹ .	even, Ven ¹ .
all, Bedoid ¹ .—§ 178, R. 4.	called, Keld ¹ .	ever, Vee ¹ .
alone, Len ² .	can, Ken ² .	every, Ver ² .
already, Dedoid ¹ .	cannot, Kent ¹ .	eye, I ¹ .
am, Em ² .	care, Ker ² .	F.
am not, Ment ² .	cared, Kred ² .	farther, Ferdher ² .
an-d, ä ² .—§§ 71; 114; 246, 2.	careful-ly, Kref ² .— § 232, R. 8.	further, do.
another, Enther ² .	come, Kay ² .	few, Ef ² .
any, En ¹ .	common, Kay ¹ .	first, Steh ² .
are, Ar ² (sometimes in phrases Ray ²).— § 38, R. 2.	commonly, Kay ¹ -El. could, Ket ² .	for, Ef ² .
are not, Arnt ² or Rent ² .	D.	from, Fer ² .
as, Iss ² .—§ 252, R. 4.	dear, Der ² .	full, Fel ² . fully, Fel (f) ² .
as it, Zet ² .	did not, Dent ¹ .	G.
as not, Snet ² .	differ, Def ² .	gave, Gef ² .
astonish, Est ¹ .—§ 221, R. 2.	different, do.	general-ly, Jen ² .—
astonished, Est ¹ .	difference, do.	§ 201, R. 3, b.
astonishment, Est ¹ .	difficult-y, Kel ² .	gentleman, Jent ² .—
at, Tee ² .	do, Dee ² .	§ 221, R. 2.
at all, Tel ² .	done, Den ² .	gentlemen, Jent ¹ .
aware, Wer ² .	do not, Dent ² .	give-n, Gay ¹ .
away, Way ² .	down, Den ² .	God, Ged ¹ .
awe, Dedoid ¹ .	during, Der ² .	good, Ged ² .
ay, aye, ah ¹ .—§ 102, R. 3.	E.	great, Gret ² .—§ 221, R. 2.
	each, Chay ¹ .	
	either, Dher ¹ .	

- H. it, Tee².—§ 221, R. 4. none, Nen².
 had, Dee².—§ 221, R. 4. its, Tees². nor, Ner¹.
 had not, Dent². itself, Tees³. not, Net¹.—§§ 201, R.
 has, Iss².—§ 38, R. 1. it will, Tel². 5; 221, R. 4.
 has it, Zet². it will not, Tlent¹. number-ed, Ber².—
 has not, Snet². § 252, R. 2.
 have, Vee².—§§ 182, K.
 R. 1; 201, R. 4. kingdom, Kay¹.
 he, Hay².—§ 146, R. 5. kind, Kend¹.
 hear, Ar¹. know, En².
 heard, Ard². known, Nen².
 her, here, Ar¹.
 hers, herself, Ars¹. L.
 high, i¹.—§ 252, R. 5. language, Ing².
 him, Em². let, Let².
 himself, Ems². let us, Lets².
 his, Iss¹.—§§ 38, R. 1; Lord, Ard¹.
 252, R. 5.
 hope, Pee². M.
 how, ou². made, Med².
 however, Vee². man, Men².
 manner, Ner².
 may, Em².
 may not, Ment².
 matter, Emter².
 me, Em¹.
 member, Ber².
 men, Men¹.
 mere, Mer¹.—§ 178, R. 1.
 Mr., Mer¹.—§ 178, R. 3.
 might, Met¹.
 mind, Mend¹.
 more, Mer².
 much, Chay².
 my, Em¹.
 myself, Ems¹.
 N.
 nature, Net².
 natural-ly, Net²-El.
 near, Ner¹.—§ 178, R. 1.
 no, En².
 O.
 objection, Beeshon².
 —§ 201, R. 3, a.
 objective, Beetive².—
 §§ 201, R. 3, c; 232, R. 9.
 of, Petoid¹.—§ 201, R. 4.
 often, Fen².—§ 201, R. 1.
 oh, owe, Dedoid².—
 § 252, R. 2, c.
 on, Chetoid¹.
 one, Wen².
 opinion, Nen¹.
 opportunity, Pret².
 or, Tetoid¹.
 other, Dher².
 ought, Jedoid¹.
 our, Ar².—§ 178, R. 5.
 ours, ourself, Ars².
 ourselves, Arses².
 out, Tee².
 over, Ver¹.
 own, En².—§§ 201, R.
 7; 211, R.
 P.
 particular-ly, Pret¹.—
 § 221, R. 3.
 phonography, Fen².
 pleasure, Zher².
 principal, Per².
 principle, Per².
 put, Pet².
 Q.
 quite, Ket¹.

R. they are, Dher². valued, Veld².
 rather, Ardher². they will, Dhel². very, Ver².—§ 178, R.
 read, Ard¹.—§ 221, R. 2. thing, Ing¹. 2, b.
 remark-ed, Mer¹. think, Ith².
 remember-ed, Ber². this, Dhees².—§ 252,
 remembrance, Brens². R. 4, b.

S.
 see, Es¹.
 several, Svee².
 shall, Ish².
 shalt, Ish².
 she, Ish¹.
 should, Chetoid².
 so, Es².
 somewhat, Smet¹.
 spirit, Spret¹.—§ 221,

R. 2.
 Standard Phonog-
 raphy, Steh-Fen².
 subject, Sbee².—§ 252,

R. 2.
 subjection, Sbeeshon².
 subjective, Sbeetive².
 —§ 201, R. 3, c.
 sure-ly, Sher².—§§ 178,
 R. 2, b; 232, R. 3, c.
 surprise, Spers².

T.
 tell, Tel².
 than, Dhen².—§ 201,
 R. 8.
 thank-ed, Ith³.
 that, Dhet¹.
 the, ē¹.—§§ 70, 113.
 thee, Dhee¹.
 their, Dher².—§ 211.
 them, Dhee².
 themselves, Dheeses².
 then, Dhen².
 there, Dher².
 these, Dhees¹.
 they, Dhee².

those, Dhees³.
 thou, Dhee³.
 though, Dhee³.
 thought, Thet¹.
 through, Ther².
 throughout, Thret².
 thus, Dhees³.
 thy, Dhee¹.
 thyself, Dhees¹.
 till, Tel².
 till it, Telt¹.
 to, Petoid².—§ 223.
 to be, Bee³.
 together, Gay².—§ 229.
 told, Teld².

toward, Tred².
 truth, Ter².
 truthful-ly, Tref².—
 § 232, R. 8.
 too, Bedoid².
 two, Bedoid².





















U.
 under, End².
 until, Tel³.
 until it, Telt³.
 up, Pee².
 upon, Pen².
 us, Es³.
 usual-ly, Zhay².—§
 232, R. 3, c.
 use—yus. Es³.
 use—yuz. Zee³.
 used, Zed³.

V.
 value, Vel³.

W.
 want, Went¹.
 was, Zee².
 way, Way².
 we, Wē¹.
 we are, Wer¹.
 we are not, Wernt¹.
 we may, Wem¹.—§
 140, R. 2.
 we may not, Wem'ent¹.
 we will, Wel¹.—§ 140,
 R. 1.
 we will not, Wel'ent¹.
 well, Wel².
 were, Weh².
 were not, Wernt².
 what, Wuh¹.—§§ 201,
 R. 6, c; 221, R. 4.
 whatever, Tef².
 when, Wen¹.
 where, Wer².—§ 233,
 Rems. 2, 3, 4.
 whether, Waydher².
 which, Chay².
 whichever, Chef².
 which will, Chel².
 which will not, Chlent¹.
 while, Wel¹.
 who-m, Jedoid².
 whoever, Jeftoid².
 whose, Jedoid².—§
 69, R. 3.
 whole, Lay³.
 why, Way¹.
 will, Lay².
 wilt, Lay².
 will not, Lent¹.
 wish, Ish¹.
 wished, Isht¹.









with, Weh ¹ .	would, Wuh ² .—§§ 201, yet, Yeh ² .
within, Dhen ¹ .	R. 6 ; 221, R. 4. you, Yuh ² .—140, R. 3
without, Dhet ² .	your, Yay ² .
word, Werd ² or Ard ² .	Y. yours, yourself, Yays ² .
world, Eld ² .	ye, Yē ¹ . yourselves, Yayses ² .

REM. 1. *Word-Signs and Contractions Distinguished.*—For the distinction between word-signs and contractions, see Section 104, R. 2.

REM. 2. *Derivatives.*—(a) One or more sounds prefixed or affixed to a word to form a derivative may be denominated a *formative sound*, or simply a *formative*. (b) A derivative from a word-sign may almost invariably be formed by adding, by some convenient sign or mode of writing, the formative sound; thus:  commonly,  uncommon,  remembered,  eyed,  owing,  things,  kingdoms,  comes (see Section 39, 1 and 2),  ours,  whose,  greatest,  influences,  influenced (see Section 39, Rem. 2),  careful,  cared,  valued. (c) Some of the derivatives from sign-words denoted by a vowel-sign—as “awes, awful; owes, owed”—must be written with the proper consonant-signs vocalized, precisely as though they were not derived from sign-words; for instance, vocalize Zee with *au* for *awes*; Dee with *au* for *awed*; Zee with *o* for *owes*; Dee with *o* for *owed*. See Sections 69, Rem; 102, Rems. 1 and 2. (d) The sign of the formative is usually disjoined when any of the sounds adjoining the formative are not indicated in the word-sign; as in  subjected,  objector,  objected; but  naturally. (e) In other cases the formative is usually joined, if it can be conveniently. (f) For convenience of reference, several derivative word-signs are included in the preceding list. Such are the signs for “ours, ourself, themselves,” etc.

REM. 3. *Past Tense and Perfect Participle.*—When a verb is represented by a word-sign, and an additional stroke is necessary to write the past tense or perfect participle—as “remembered, subjected, objected,”—the advanced writer may employ the primitive word-sign for both the present and past tense; the tense or time in most cases being readily distinguished by a reference to the context.

REM. 4. “*Is, His, As, Has*” Added.—Any word denoted by the circle-word-sign—is, his, as, has—may be added—

- (a) To any word-sign not terminating with Iss, by adding a circle; thus:  it is, it has;  at his, at as;  that h-is, that h-as;  if his, if as;  for h-is, for h-as;  in his, in as;  so h-as,  upon his.

- (b) To the circle-word-sign, and to word-signs terminating with *iss*, by enlarging the circle; thus: \bigcirc is his, is as, his is, his has; \bigcirc as h-is, as has, has his, has as; \bigcirc this is, this has; $\text{—}\bigcirc$ because his.

REM. 5. *Distinctions*.—If deemed desirable or necessary for sake of distinction, *his*, *has*, and *high*, when written separately, may be written with an h-dot before the signs for *is*, *as*, and *eye*. See Section 146, Rem. 3. For remarks as to other distinctions, see Sections 178, Rem. 2; 201, Rem. 1; 221, Rem. 3.

REM. 6. For the different classes of the word-signs, and for various remarks concerning word-signs and their derivatives, see the portions of the Compendium indicated by the following references :

List of Simple-Consonant Word-Signs, - - - Section 38

" Vowel Word-Signs, - - - - -	" 69
" Diphthong Word-Signs, - - - - -	" 102
" Way and Yay Word-Signs, - - - - -	" 140
" Initial-Hook Word-Signs, - - - - -	" 178
" Final-Hook Word-Signs, - - - - -	" 201
" Emp Word-Signs, - - - - -	" 206
" Lengthened-Curve Word-Signs, - - -	" 210
" Half-Length Word-Signs, - - - - -	" 221

Positions of Word-Signs, - - - - - " 36

Exceptions to the Rule for Position of Word-Signs, " 55

How to Learn the Word-Signs, - - - - - " 37

A-n-d added by a tick, - - - - - " 71

All added to Word-Signs, - - - - - Section 178, R. 4

Are " " - - - - - " 178, R. 5

Be " " - - - - - " 204, R. 3

Had " " - - - - - " 221, R. 4

Have " " - - Sections 201, R. 4; 182, R. 1

If " " - - - - - Section 201, R. 4

It " " - - - - - " 221, R. 4

Not " " - - Sections 201, R. 5; 221, R. 4

Of " " - - - - - Section 201, R. 4

Our " " - - - - - " 178, R. 5

Own " " - - Sections 201, R. 7; 211, R. 1

Than " " - - - - - Section 201, R. 8

What " " - Sections 201, R. 6, a; 221, R. 4

Will " " - - - - - Section 178, R. 4

Would " " - Sections 201, R. 6, a; 221, R. 4

The added by a tick, - - - - - Section 70












-*ing a-n-d*—mode of expressing, - - - - - " 114






-*ing the*— " " - - - - - " 113

§ 253. The following is a complete list of the Contractions of the Corresponding Style, and is given here for convenience of reference.

List of Contractions.

7	acknowledge.	—§ 223, R. 1, a.	—e	investigation.	—§ 197, R. 4.
7	acknowledged.	—§ 221, R. 1, b.	—	irregular-ity.	—§ 152, 1.
7	afterward.		7	knowledge.	
—	anything.		—	manuscript.	
—	become.		—	never.	
—	capable.		—	nevertheless.	
—	capability.		—	new.—§ 104.	
—	disadvantage.		—	now.—§ 104.	
—	familiar-ity.		—	notwithstanding.	
—	forever.		—	object.—§ 142, R. 1.	
—	forward.		—	onward.	
—	highly.		—	peculiar-ity.	
—	inconsistent.		—	phonographer.	
—	indiscriminat ^o ion		—	phonographic.	
—	indispensable.		—	practicab ^{le} ility	
—	influential.		—	probab ^{le} ility	
7	intelligence.	—§ 223 R. 1, c.	—	refer-red-ence.	
7	intelligent.		—	refers, references.	
—	intelligible.		—	regular-ity.—§ 153, 2.	
—	interest.—§ 223, R 1, f.		—	remarkable.	

 represent.	 transgress.
 represented.	 understand.
 representation.	 understood.
 representative.	 whenever.
 something.	 wherever.
 transcript.	

REM. 1. The derivatives from contractions are formed in accordance with a rule substantially the same as that for writing derivatives from word-signs (see Section 252, Rem. 2); thus :  represented,  objector,  objected—Kay-Jay-Ment, “acknowledgement,”  interested,  disinterested—En-Kay-Bel, incapable.”

REM. 2. *Past Tense, etc.*—Rather than add a stroke to a verb-contraction, to form the past tense or perfect participle, the advanced writer will employ the primitive contraction for either the present or past tense; as, Ray-Pee for *represent* or *represented*; depending upon the context for distinction between the tenses or times.

REM. 3. *Object*, if written without the vowel (see Section 142, Rem. 1), is properly classed with the word-signs.

REM. 4. *Whatsoever, etc.*—A number of contractions are formed by the use of the affix-signs for *soever*, which are not included in the preceding list. (See Section 232, 16.)

REM. 5. For partial lists of the contractions, and for various remarks as to contractions and their derivatives, see the portions indicated by the following references :

Contractions with Diphthongs, - - - - -	Section 104
Simple-Consonant Contractions, - - - - -	“ 142
Contractions with Initial-Hook Signs, - - -	“ 179
“ with Final-Hook Signs, - - -	“ 202
“ with Half-Length Signs, - - -	“ 223
“ Distinguished from Word-Signs, Sec. 104, R. 2	
Formation of Derivatives from Contractions, Sec. 221, R. 1, b	

EXERCISE ON THE WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

§ 254. Let the following exercises be written till the words can be expressed with their correct signs, and in

their proper positions, as rapidly as they would be uttered by a good reader.

1. *Word-Signs*.—Be, each, language, under, ye, quite, good, beyond, already, call, careful, could, do not, gave, may not, together, yourselves, who, until, rather, let, member, because, alone, common, differ, give, has it, let us, man, one, over, she, remembrance, toward, told, we will, whole, wish, well, thyself, they will, thank, Standard Phonography, thanked, too, on, matter, if, I, his, kingdom, Lord, can, of, out, to be, want, we are, world, either, are not, been, heard, given, different, establish, may, we, yet, tell, none, even, advantage, pleasure, opinion, nor, during, manner, was, yours, in order, cared, another, carefully, is it, remark, not, way, yourself, me, even, farther, a, full, immediate, no, than, till, valued, whose, your, might, called, had, equaled, if it, naturally, remember, why, natural, gentlemen, who, would, somewhat, immediate, word, will not, first, about, entire, further, objection, made, is not, however, the, two, we may, you, which, until it, themselves, subjective, in, men, it will, no, number, own, put, Mr., I have, it will not, or, ours, were not, us, those, surprise, subject, often, oh, kind, word, up, will, opportunity, itself, established, care, but, am not, dear, myself, is, read, himself, objective, other, are, great, did not, ay, aware, has not, *commonly*, near, nature, phonography, ourselves, its, ourself, improve, immediately, my, particular, shall, our, near, shalt, every, before, *fully*, do, again, awe, down, God, from, eye, hear, come, any, few, her, general, difficult, away, first, here, herself, difficulty, at all, difference, *above*, for, high, gentleman, done, establishment, had not, by, an, have, and, he, able, according, known, accordingly, principal, ought, more, it, how, am, see, mind, account, much, all, improved, particularly, after, should, impossible, so, as it, influence, as not, impossibility, truth, we will not, these, sure, value, would, usual, thing, astonish, truthful, very, then, astonished, were, usually, astonishment, till it, their, subjection, thy, at, we will, whether, as, they, surely, to, we are not, equal, with, thus, equally, when, use = yuz, that, spirit, him, hers, generally, principle, hope, important, numbered, importance, thee, we may not, them, where, use = yuz, they are, whatever, truthfully, wished, there, what, used, think, particularly, improvement, this, whichever, thou, aye, though, which will, thought, within, has, which will not, through, while, whom, throughout, will not, without, whoever, wilt.—Advantages, cares, has his, goods, if his, truths, thinks, manners, is as, because his, as it is, minds, tells, uses, wishes, wants, spirit's, man's, men's, improvements, out of, each of, eyed, uncommon, whose, influences, subjected, upon his, greatest, influenced, owing, in his, so as, this is, that is, at his, for his, it is.

2. *Contractions*.—Onward, influential, transgress, refer, disadvantage, forever, represented, transcript, highly, intelligible, indispensable, inconsistent, peculiar, become, new, representation, knowledge, afterward, object, representative, phonographic, familiar, intelligent, capability, something, wherever, never, familiarity, phonographer, refers, forward, capable, practicable, peculiarity, understood, intelligence, anything, investigation, regular, neverthe-

Ter. Cic. Sen. Cic. Cato. Cic. Sen. Cic. Ad Herrenn. Cic. Lucan.

7; w · k (~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ' ~ ~ ~
 7^v, s, · ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Hor. } ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 , , ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Sen. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 7^v = (~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Cic. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Hor. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Cic. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Sen. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Cic. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Sen. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Cic. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Claud. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Cic. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Sen. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Cic. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ x Ter.

٤, ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠
 ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠
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 ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

Damon and Pythias.

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠
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 ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠
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 ١٨١ ١٨٢ ١٨٣ ١٨٤ ١٨٥ ١٨٦ ١٨٧ ١٨٨ ١٨٩ ١٩٠ ١٩١ ١٩٢ ١٩٣ ١٩٤ ١٩٥ ١٩٦ ١٩٧ ١٩٨ ١٩٩ ٢٠٠

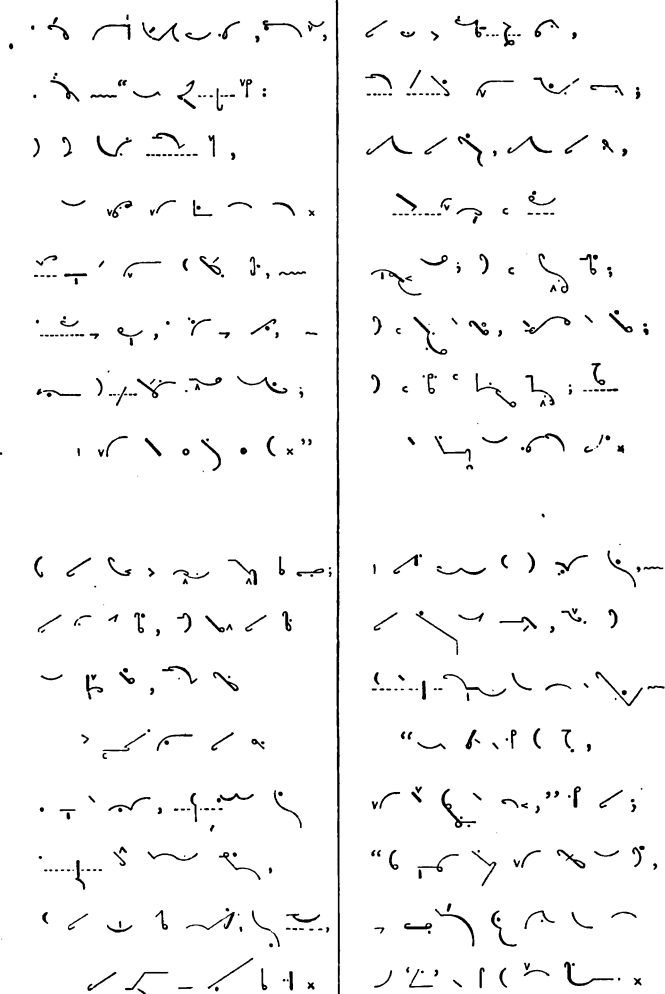
[illegible]

The True Philosopher.

• — | x Sir John Herschell.

* — x Sir John Herschell.

The Forest



Hannah F. Gould.

[illegible]

Thoroughness and Accuracy.

Handwritten musical notation on ten staves, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs.


THE REPORTING STYLE.




§ 255. The Corresponding (Elementary) Style, contains, in germ at least, nearly every principle of the Reporting Style. The latter is distinguished from the former, principally—

1. By the extension of the use of the Position principle.
2. By additions to the word-signs and contractions which are permitted in the corresponding style.
3. By its use, to the utmost extent consistent with legibility, of the other time-and-labor-saving expedients explained in the chapter entitled “Contractions and Expedients.”

To avoid the inconvenience of looking up the reporting-style principles which have been heretofore explained in connection with the corresponding-style principles to which they are closely related, a synopsis of those which are not hereafter more fully treated, is given in the following

RECAPITULATION OF THE REPORTING-STYLE PRINCIPLES.

The Reporting-Style Period.—The sign of the period for the reporting style is  (see Section 78, Rem. 1, *b*).

“*I*.”—(*a*) The reporter writes *I*, when alone, by  Tetoid¹; and when joined to a preceding word, or between two words, by one stroke of the sign, written, according to convenience in the direction of Tee or Kay; thus:  if I,  am I right? (See Section 103, Rem). (*b*) *I* commencing phrase-signs, invariably occupies the FIRST position, and is thus distinguished from *he* which, when commencing phrase-signs, always rests upon the line of writing. (*c*) *I* and *he* following other words in a phrase-sign, are distinguished by *difference of direction of their signs*; the tick for *I*, in such case, being vertical or horizontal, while the tick for *he* is inclined. (See Sections 103, and 146, Rem. 5.)

§ 255. What are the principal characteristics of the Reporting Style?

Iss Prefixed to Brief Way.—In order to secure the complete consonant expression of such words as *sweet*, *switch*, without lifting the pen, the reporter may prefix a circle to the brief Way, using, for instance, \int Iss-Weh-Tee as an outline for *sweet*, *sweat*, etc. (See Section 124, Rem.)

"Wi" expressed by Brief Way joined.—Instead of employing the angular sign for initial *wi*, as in *wife*, *wide*, etc., the reporter will find it more convenient to omit the expression of *i*, and to represent the *w* by a brief Way joined to the following consonant. (See Section 139, Rem.)

Wem, Wen.—(a) The reporter employs Wem¹ for *with me* or *with my* as well as for *we may*; Wem² for *with him*. (b) He also writes Wen¹ for *we know* as well as for *when*. (See Section 140, Rem. 2.)

Omission of the Hay-Dot.—The reporter almost invariably omits the Hay-dot, even when he deems it necessary to write the vowel following it. (See Section 146, Rem. 3.)

H-Tick.—It is sometimes convenient, especially in the Reporting Style to represent *h* by a joined tick, written, according to convenience, in the direction of Ray or Chay. (See Section 146, Rem. 4.)

The H-Tick used for He.—In the Reporting Style, *he* is represented by a tick, on the line, written downward in the direction of Pee, but usually upward or downward in the direction of Chay. (See Section 146, Rem. 5.)

Aspiration of w Omitted.—In the Reporting Style the aspiration of *w* may be omitted; the reporter may conveniently, in almost all cases, join an initial brief Way to the following stroke. (See Section 148, Rems. 1, 2.)

El-hook on Em, En, Ray.—(a) The reporter uses a large initial hook on Em, En, Ray for *l*; thus: \hookleftarrow ml, \hookleftarrow nl, \hookleftarrow rl. (b) The El-hook must be made large in these cases, to distinguish it from the Way-hook. (See Section 161, Rem. 2.)

Reporting Ler- and Rel-Hooks.—In the Reporting Style the small El- or Ar-hook is occasionally enlarged to add to an El-hook sign, the sound of *r*,—to an Ar-hook sign the sound of *l*. (See Sections 175, 176, 177.)

"All, Will," Added.—(a) The reporter prefixes an El-hook to the simple consonant and dash-vowel word-signs, and to the horizontal and-tick, to add *all* or *will*. (b) He occasionally adds *all* or *will* to a

full-length Ar-hook sign by enlarging the hook. (See Section 178, Rem. 4.)

"Are, Our," Added.—(a) In the reporting style, *are* or *our* may be added to the simple-consonant and dash-vowel word-signs, and to the horizontal *and*-tick by prefixing an Ar-hook. (b) The reporter occasionally adds *are* or *our* to a full-length small El-hook sign by enlarging the hook. (c) To these signs *self* may be added by a small circle; *selves* by a large circle. (See Section 178, Rem. 5.)

The Ef-hook on Curves.—The reporter derives advantage occasionally from representing *f* or *v*, on the circle-side of a curve, by a small final-hook, made, for the sake of distinction, somewhat longer than the hook for *n*. (See Section 182, Rem.)

Ef-Hook used for "if."—The reporter adds an Ef-hook to the signs for *but* and *or* to add *if*. (See Section 201, Rem. 4, b.)

"Not" Added.—The reporter adds *not* to the signs for *but* and *or*, by an En-hook. (See Section 201, Rem. 5.)

"What" or "Would" Added.—(a) The reporter joins a brief Way like an En-hook to the dash-vowel word-signs in the direction of Pee and Ray, and to the horizontal *and*-tick, to add *what* or *would*; (b) This hook may be changed to a circle to add *s*. (See Section 201, Rem. 6.)

"Own" Added.—Own may be added by an En-hook (when the stroke is not more convenient) to the full-length consonants expressing *our*; and to dash-vowel word-signs, and the horizontal *and*-tick, to which *our* has been added by an Ar-hook. (See Section 201, Rem. 7.)

"Than" added to Comparatives.—Any comparative without a final hook, loop, or circle, may have "*than*" added to it by an En-hook. (See Section 201, Rem. 8.)

Words Distinguished by Difference of Curvature.—The reporter may distinguish words in which a vowel precedes a lengthened curve, as in *older*, from words in which a vowel follows, as in *later*, by making the stroke, in the former case, considerably curved; and less curved in the latter case. (See Section 207, Rem. 2.)

Their, They are, or There, may be added to final Ing by lengthening. (See Section 207, Rem. 3.)

"It, Had, What, Would, Not," Added.—(a) The reporter occasionally shortens a stroke to add *it*, *had*, *what*, or *would*. (b) To signs thus formed for *it would* or *it had*, *they would*, *they had*, etc., the word *not* is sometimes added by an En-hook. (See Section 221, Rem. 4.)

"Accom" Omitted.—The reporter usually omits the dot for *accom*

from *accomplish*, *accompany*, and their derivatives; but it should usually be inserted in *accommodate*, *accomplice*, and their derivatives. (See Section 228, Rem. 3.)

"Circum" Omitted.—The *experienced* reporter may omit the sign for *circum* in writing *circumspect* and its derivatives, and join it in *circumference*, *circumnavigate*, *circumvent*, and their derivatives. (See Section 228, Rem. 4.)

"Con, Com, Concom," Omitted.—The reporter usually omits the sign for *con* or *com*, from the most common words. (See Section 228, Rem. 6.)

Con, Com, are sometimes indicated by writing the remainder of the word under the last stroke of the preceding word. (See Section 228, Rem. 7, b.)

Contra, Contro, Counter.—The *experienced* reporter sometimes implies *contra*, *contro*, *counter*, in the same way as *con*, etc. (See Section 228, Rem. 8, b.)

Self, Self-Contr.—(a) The reporter very frequently joins the sign for *self* to the remainder of the word. (b) *Self* may occasionally be joined by the reporter to a following *Iss*, by enlarging it. (c) *Self-con-m* may be expressed by writing the sign for *self* in the place for the *con* or *com* dot. (d) *Self-contr* may be expressed by the sign for *contra* with *Iss* prefixed. (See Section 228, Rem. 14.)

Uncon, Uncom.—(a) The experienced writer may join the sign for this prefix in the following words, and their derivatives: *Unconcern*, *unconditional*, *unconstitutional*. (b) *Uncon* or *uncom*, like *incom*, may sometimes be joined to a following stroke by an *In-hook*. (See Section 228, Rem. 15.)

Unrecon, Unrecom, Unrecog.—(a) The practiced writer always joins the sign for this prefix to the remainder of the word. (b) The sign for *unrecon* may be used disjoined for *in* and a following prefix, *recon*, *recom*, *recog*, or *recum*. (See Section 228, Rem. 16.)

Mental.—The reporter writes *Ment* on the line for the words *mental* and *mentality*. (See Section 232, Rem. 5, b.)

Live-ly.—The advanced writer usually writes *-live* for both *-tive* and *-tively*. (See Section 232, Rem. 9, c.)

"Ancy," etc., Implied by a Disjoined Letter.—The advanced writer may sometimes disjoin a letter to express *-ancy*, *-ency*, *-idity*, etc. (See Section 232, Rem. 10.)

On.—The Advanced writer may join *on* by an En-hook. (See Section 233, Rem. 3.)

Omission of Initial and Final Consonants.—The advanced writer may, in a few cases, extend the practice of the omission of initial and final consonants beyond the established word-signs and contractions of the Corresponding Style. (See Section 237, Rem 1.)

Special Contractions.—Sometimes a contraction which is suggestive and legible in one kind of subject-matter would not be legible, and therefore not allowable, in another kind. The practical reporter devises special contractions to meet the wants of special occasions. (See Section 237, Rem. 2.)

How to Form a Contraction.—For the principles that should guide in the formation of contractions, and for remarks concerning the legibility of contractions, see Section 237, Rems. 3 and 4.

Omission of Words in the Reporting Style.—For instruction in regard to the omission of words in the Reporting Style, see Section 250.

THE REPORTER'S RULE OF POSITION.

§ 256. (a) The reporter writes all words of DISTINCT outline in the positions assigned them in the Corresponding Style; (b) but when a word is thought not to be *sufficiently distinguished* by OUTLINE the ENTIRE word (if composed wholly of horizontal lines, in other cases, its *first* PERPENDICULAR or *sloping* stroke) is written in the FIRST, SECOND, or THIRD of the positions defined in the following sections, according as the word's *accented* vowel is *First*-, *Second*-, or *Third*-place.

REM. *Distinct Outlines.*—By DISTINCT outlines are meant those which are easily deciphered when unvocalized.

THE FIRST POSITION.

§ 257. The first position is—

1. *For Horizontals and Vowel-Signs.*—The height of a Tee-stroke above the line of writing (that is, just

below the upper line, of double-line or triple-line paper) ; thus :

all, already, we, my, in, sign, honor, cause,
seem, sing, song, meek.

2. *For all other Signs*—with the **BOTTOM** of the letter **HALF** the height of a Tee-stroke above the line of writing (that is, resting on the middle line of triple-line paper) ; thus :

by, each, if, chief, void, try, tried, bottom,
esteem, guided, talk.

REM. 1. The general use, by the reporter, of the corresponding-style position, saves much unnecessary up-and-down dodging of the pen (which would be required by the invariable use of three positions), and also makes much more significant the first and third positions when they are required for distinction's sake.

THE SECOND POSITION.

§ 258. The second position—*for any kind of sign*—is on the line of writing ; thus :

a, but, owe, were, has, he, may, no, one, go, none,
came, day, low, ray, show, dwelt, rate, rogue, male.

§ 256. What is the reporter's rule of position ?

§ 257. What is the first position for horizontals and vowel-signs ? for perpendicular and sloping full-length signs, when double-line paper is used ? Where should half-length sloping and perpendicular letters be written for the first position ?

§ 258. What is the second position ?

THE THIRD POSITION.

§ 259. The third position is—

1. *For Horizontals and Vowel-Signs*—just below the line of writing; thus:

 coo, act, mew, soon, mount.

2. *For Perpendicular and Inclined Half-Lengths*—through or just below the line of writing; thus:

 valued, used, proud, put, about, doubt, bad.

3. *For all other Stroke-Signs*—through the line of writing; thus:

 dew, hew, chew, sat, value, true, drew, prow, cool, acute.

REM. 1. In order to "put about (or away) doubt," the third position for these three words is *below* and *free from* the line; while, *through the line*, Pet³ is "hoped, apt;" Bed³ is "bad, habit, bowed;" Ded³ is "had had, had it, added," etc.

REM. 2. *Position of Lengthened Signs*.—In writing a lengthened sign, put the *first* length in the proper position, and add the remaining length or lengths as you would a distinct sign; thus:

 fodder, feather, fatter, leader, later, latter.


POSITIONS DENOTED BY FIGURES.

§ 260. (a) The figures 1, 2, 3 (or superior figures ¹, ², ³), are used to denote respectively the *First*, *Second*, or *Third*

§ 259. What is the third position for horizontals and vowel-signs? for perpendicular and inclined half-lengths? for all other strokes? Why are *put*, *about*, *doubt*, written below and free from the line? What is the position of lengthened signs?

§ 260. For what purpose are the figures 1, 2, 3, 4 used?

§ 261. When is a violation of the rule of position necessary?

position, as in the lists of Reporting Word-Signs and Contractions, and in the "Standard-Phonographic Dictionary." To illustrate: "Pel¹, comply; Pel³, apply;" indicates that Pel in the first position represents *comply*; in the third position, *apply*. (b) The figure 4 is employed to indicate that the sign denoted by the syllable-name is to be written in the fourth position, to imply a preceding *to*, according to Section 250, R. 2; for instance: Es⁴ indicates Es commencing at the line of writing; thus:  to say. (c) The zero (or "nought") denotes "resting on the upper line of writing," and is very rarely used, as in Dhet⁰, *with it*, to distinguish it from Dhet¹, *that*.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF POSITION.

§ 261. A violation of the rule of position is occasionally necessary for the sake of distinction in some cases when the strict observance of the rule would have the effect to place in the same position two or more words of the same outline; thus: Pee¹-Tee, piety; Pee²-Tee, pity. End¹-Kayshon, indication; End²-Kayshon, induction. En¹, any; En², no; En³, own. Per¹-Met, prompt; Per²-Met, permit; Per³-Met, promote.

. REM. 1. (a) In such cases, it is usually best to write the most frequent word in the position it would have in the Corresponding Style, and the other word or words in some other position, either arbitrarily, according to the ordinarily accented vowel, or according to the distinguishing accent (that is, the accent which some words take when contrasted with words from which they are to be distinguished; as: "I did not say 'portion,' but 'ap'portion,' not 'prove,' but 'ap'prove'"); thus: Peeseshon², position; Peeseshon¹, opposition; Peeseshon³, possession. Per'shon², operation; Per'shon³, oppression. Sper'shon², separation; Sper'shon³, suppression. Per²-Met, permit; Per¹-Met, prompt; Per³-Met, promote; En², no; En¹,

[Rem.] In such cases where is the most frequent word written? How is the position of the other word or words determined? What usually should be the position of a word-sign when a formative sign is added?

any; En³, own; Perf², prove; Perf³, approve; Fel²-Ent, fluent; Fel³-Ent, affluent. (b) When, for the sake of distinction, a derivative must be written out of its natural position, and that position is different from that of the primitive, it is usually best to write the derivative in the position of the primitive; as, End¹-Kayshon, *indicā'tion* (in the position of *indicate*, End¹-Ket), in order to distinguish it from *induction*, End²-Kayshon; Kayseshon³, *accusā'tion* (in the position of *accuse*, Kays³), in order to distinguish it from *accession*, Kayseshon².

REM. 2. *Derivatives Following the Position of the Primitive.*—Legibility demands that in most cases a primitive word-sign, depending considerably on position for legibility should, when a formative sign is added, retain its position, without regard to the general rule; hence, Net³, nature; Net²-El, not Net-El², natural; Preft¹, prophet; Preft¹-Kay, not Preft-Kay², prophetic; Ken², question; Ken²-Bee, not Ken-Bee², questionable.

As a summary of the preceding rules of position there is given the following chart-like

Exhibit of Reporting-Style Position.

DISTINCT-OUTLINE WORDS—

Usually in the *Corresponding-Style Position*;

OTHER WORDS—

In FIRST, SECOND, or THIRD position, according to
Accented Vowel (see §§ 257–259);

EXCEPT, FOR DISTINCTION'S SAKE (see § 261)— .

I. UNCONTRACTED WORDS:


A. MOST FREQUENT WORDS—in the *Corresponding-Style Position*.

B. DISTINGUISHED WORDS—in *Other positions*:

1. Either *Arbitrarily*;
2. According to *Ordinary Accent*; or,
3. According to the *Distinguishing, or Contrasting, Accent*.

II. CONTRACTED WORDS :

Derivatives with contractions of *same form as Primitives*, are to keep the position *assigned* the *Primitives*; as derivative word-signs generally keep the primitive-form in its position. (See Rem. 2, on preceding page.)

 The position of the Primitive, and of the Derivative with primitive form as a contraction, should be that of the Corresponding Style, UNLESS DISTINCTION requires a DIFFERENT position, as it does in several cases cited in the following paragraph.

Position of Primitives and Derivatives.—(a) Generally, in Standard Phonography, where the SAME sign stands for a PRIMITIVE word and one or more derivatives, some or all of them being contracted, that sign is written in the proper or assigned position of the *primitive*, whatever may be the accented vowel (i. e., the proper position) of the DERIVATIVES; thus: Es¹-Em, assimilate-d-ion; Plent³, plant-ed-(er)-ation; Kay-Pee², capacious-ty; Dee¹-Klen, decline-able-ation; Dees²-Pet, despot-ic-ical-ically; Dee²-Men, diminish-ed-ution; Dee³-Men, admonish-ed-ition; Dee¹-Men, dom'inate-d-ion-nt; Kays²-Enter, eccentric-al-ity; Kays²-Kel, exclaim-ed, exclamation-tory; Fels²-Bee, flexible-ility; Fer¹-Jed, frigid-ity; Jay²-Ger, geographical-er; Pee¹-Kret, hypocrite-ical; En-Dren¹, indoctrinate-d-ion; In-Sper¹, inspire-ation; Ent¹-Ket, in'tellect-ual-ity; Ent¹-Med, intimidate-d-ion; En-Vet¹, invite-d-ation; Em-Jay³, majesty-ic; Em-Thed², method-ic-ical, Methodism; Em-Thedst², Methodist-ic-ical; Fet¹-Ger, photography-ic-ist-er; Pers¹-Pet, precipitate-d-ion; Ray¹-Fet, refute-d-ation; Ray¹-Pet, repeat-ed, repetition; Ray³-Pet, reputate-d-ation; Ray²-Ped, rapid-ly-ity. (b) This general principle corresponds to the general rule of position applying to derivative word-signs. (See § 261, R. 2.) It serves to distinguish many contracted outlines which (under the general rule of position) would occupy the same position, and hence be indistinguishable except by the meaning (or the context). (c) The suggestiveness (i. e., the legibility) of contractions for *derivative* words is favored by placing them in the position of the PRIMITIVE; for, the primitive word being the first read or suggested, THAT and the context will at once indicate what

derivative is to be employed. For instance, Em-Thed² will easily be read as, or suggest, *method*; and THAT, if it be not the required word, will suggest, in connection with the context, the proper word for the place, namely, *methodic, methodical, methodically, or Methodism*.

(d) When the proper position of a primitive word and that of the derivative words would be *different*, as of *Refute* (3) and *Refutation* (2), and the corresponding-style position of the two or more words would be the *SAME*, they are both placed in that position (as Ray²-Fet, *refute-d-ation*), unless a different position is required for distinction's sake; as Ray³-Pet, *repute-d-ation*, to distinguish these words from Ray²-Ped, *rapid-ly-ity* (which is in conformity with the rule), and Ray¹-Pet, *repeated, repetition*.

ENLARGED BRIEF WAY AND YAY.

BRIEF WAY ENLARGED.

§ 262. A Brief-Way may be enlarged—

1. *In its Natural Direction*—to add a Brief-Way sign-word; thus: $\underline{\text{c}}$ we, $\underline{\text{c}}$ we were, we would, we with; $\underline{\text{c}}$ with, $\underline{\text{c}}$ with what; $\underline{\text{c}}$ were, $\underline{\text{c}}$ were we, were with, were what; $\underline{\text{c}}$ what, $\underline{\text{c}}$ what we, what were, what with (or *would*); $\underline{\text{c}}$ would, $\underline{\text{c}}$ would we (or *what*).
2. *Inclined in the Direction of Chay*—to add any Brief-Yay sign-word; thus: $\underline{\text{c}}$ with, $\underline{\text{c}}$ with you; $\underline{\text{c}}$ were, $\underline{\text{c}}$ were you (or *yet*); $\underline{\text{c}}$ what, $\underline{\text{c}}$ what you (or *yet*); $\underline{\text{c}}$ would, $\underline{\text{c}}$ would you (or *yet*).

REM. 1. *Name*.—(a) Brief Way enlarged is called Enlarged Brief-Way; or, when opening to the right, Wèh'wéh; to the left, Wüh'wüh. (b) "Way" is substituted for the first syllable of these

§ 262. What is the effect of enlarging brief Way in its natural position? inclined in the direction of Chay? [Rem.] What are the syllable-names for these enlarged signs? How may a distinction be made between *we were* and *we would*, etc.? To what sign may Weh'weh be joined to a hook?

names, if the sign is heavy; for instance, C is called Way'weh¹.
(c) The "horse-shoe" is the ideal form or pattern of the enlarged Brief Way or Yay.

REM. 2. (a) If it is deemed desirable, for distinction's sake, the use of enlarged Brief Way may be restricted to using it for two Brief-Way sign-words not easily joined, as for *we would*, *what we-re*, *you were*, but not for *we were*, *what would*, *you would*. (b) For the practiced reporter, however, this distinction is unnecessary.

REM. 3. *Weh'weh Joined as a Hook*.—Weh'weh may be joined as a hook to Rent; thus: C Weh-Wernt¹, for *we were not*.

BRIEF YAY ENLARGED.

§ 263. Brief Yay may be enlarged in its natural direction, to add a Brief-Way sign-word; thus: Y ye, Y ye were, ye would; ^ you, o you were, you would.

REM. 1. *Name*.—(a) The Brief Yay is called Enlarged Brief-Yay; or, when opening upward, Yeh'weh, when opening downward, Yuh'wuh. (b) When the sign is heavy, Yay is substituted for the first syllable of these names; for instance, the sign for *ye would* is called Yay'weh¹.










REM. 2. The most natural use of enlarging the signs of the PRONOUNS *ye* and *you* is to add the verbs *were* and *would*; which harmonizes with enlarging the signs of the PRONOUNS *we* and *what* to add the verbs *were* and *would*.

REM. 3. "*Have, Ever, Of, If*" Added.—A hook may be added to an enlarged Brief Way or Yay to add *have*, *ever*, *of*, *if*, when not better expressed otherwise; thus: C we were of, we would have; G were we to have, were we of; Q what we have, what would have; U ye would have; o you were to have, you would have; Q what you have; o would you have; G were you ever.

§ 263. What is the effect of enlarging brief Yay in its natural direction? [Rem.] What are the syllable-names of the enlarged Yay? What words may be added to an enlarged Way or Yay by an Ef-hook?

§ 264. For what purpose besides repeating a consonant may the reporter double a straight line without a final attachment? How are the heavy lengthened lines to be written? Write "till thr, had thr." [Rem.] How are the lengthened straight lines named? To

LENGTHENED STRAIGHT LINES.

§ 264. (a) The reporter derives great advantage from doubling a full-length straight line, *without a final attachment*, to add *thr*=*dhr* for *there*, *their*, or *they are*; the heavy lines being tapered toward their termination; thus:  till *dhr*,  had *dhr*,  by *dhr*,  give *dhr*,  where *dhr*. (b) A final attachment on lengthened straight lines is read after the *thr* added by lengthening; thus:  at their own,  had there not, had their own,  it therefore,  to their own. (See Rems. 4, 5, and 6, following.)

REM. 1. The lengthening of a straight line to repeat a consonant, especially in the Reporting Style, is of rare occurrence. On the contrary, the lengthening of a straight line to add *thr* can be made of frequent service and decided advantage to the reporter; and since the repeated lines, as *Bee-Bee*, may be readily distinguished by the context and by occasional vocalization from the lengthened lines (as *Bee'ther*), the propriety of the use of the latter is sufficiently established.

REM. 2. *Names and Position*.—Lengthened straight lines are named by adding *ther* (or *dher*) to the syllable-name of the stroke lengthened; thus: *Bee'ther*, *Tee'ther*, etc. Place the first half of a lengthened straight line in the required position. (See §§ 209; 259, R. 2.)

REM. 3. “*Other*” Added by Lengthening Curves or Straight Lines.—(a) Certain words—as “one, three, four, five, eight, any, each, enough, every, few, many, only, several, some, such, sundry, which, my, our, your, their”—rarely if ever followed by *their*, and whose final sign is a curve or straight line, may have *other* added to them by lengthening such sign; thus: *Wen'ther*², one other, one another; *En'ther*¹, any

what words may *other* be added by the use of the lengthening principle? Why cannot a sign with a final attachment be lengthened to add *thr*? (See Section 208, 2.) How may *thr* be added to *been*, *done*, etc.? How, to a lengthened straight line, may *Own*, *One*, or *Not* be added? *Have*, *Ever*, *Fore*, *Of*? When and how may *own* be added to a lengthened curve? When and how may *-fore* be added to a lengthened curve? How may *to their* be best expressed? How may *thr* be added to such words as “adopt, resided?” For what pur-

other ; En'thern¹, any other one ; En'ther³, no other (in the third position, to distinguish it from *another*, En'ther²) ; Ver'ther², every other ; Iss-Vee'ther², several other ; Ssem'ther², some other ; Chay'ther¹, each other ; Iss-Chay'ther², such (an)other ; Em'ther¹, my other ; Ar'ther³, our other ; Yay'ther², your other. (b) In a few other cases, to secure a special advantage, *other* may be added by lengthening a stroke ; as in En'ther¹-Werds, in other words ; Beedher¹-Mens, by other means.

REM. 4. *Within Thr, Been Thr, etc.*—As a sign with a final attachment cannot be lengthened, the addition of *thr* to the signs for *been*, *within*, etc., is precluded ; but the advantage of the principle may be secured to add *thr* (= there, their, they are) to “upon, been, done, down, can, within, then, than,” and a few other words, by omitting the En-hook ; thus : Pee'ther², upo' thr (*up thr*, Pee'ther², voc. with ū) ; Bee'ther², bee' thr ; Dee'ther², do'e thr ; Dee'ther³ (voc. with ou), dow' thr ; Kay'ther², ca' thr ; Dhee'ther¹, withi' thr ; Dhee'ther² (voc. with è), the' thr ; Dhee'ther³ (voc. with ä), thä' thr.

REM. 5. To a lengthened straight line there may be added—

1. *Own, Not, or One*—by an En-hook ; thus : Tee'thern³, at their own ; Dee'thern³, had there not ; Kay'thern² (when Kay'ther-Net is not better for phrase-writing), ca' there not ; Iss-Chay'thern², such (an)other one.
2. *Have, Ever, For, or Of*—by an Ef-hook ; thus : Kay'therf², ca' there have, ca' there ever, ca' therefore ; Tel'therf³, until they are of.

REM. 6. To a lengthened curve—

1. *Expressing “Their”*—*Own* may be added by an En-hook ; thus : Ef'thern², for their own.
2. *Expressing “There”*—*fore* may be added by an Ef-hook ; thus : Em'therf², may therefore. (See § 182, R., b.)

REM. 7. *To Their*—may be advantageously written with Tee'ther², as it is thus written in analogy with *of their*, Vee'ther¹ ; within their, Dhee'ther¹ ; with their, Way'ther¹.

REM. 8. “*Thr*” *Added to Verbs.*—A *t* or *d* sound expressed by halving may be omitted in many cases, principally from verbs, to

pose may the reporter treble a stroke ? Write “adopt their, resided there, each other their, whether they are, one another their,” etc.

§ 265. What kind of a tick may be used to represent *thr* when it cannot be conveniently expressed otherwise ? Write “since thr, would thr.” [Rem.] May the Ther-tick be sometimes employed

permit the use of the lengthening principle, to add *thr*; thus: Rays'-Deether, reside(d) *thr*; Dee-Peether, adopt *thr*; Steh-Teether², state(d) *thr*.

REM. 9. *Consonant-Strokes Trebled*.—The reporter may occasionally treble a stroke, to add *thr-thr*; thus: Way'therther², whether *thr*: Chay'therther¹, each other *thr*; Wen'therther², one (an)other *thr*.




THE DHER-TICK.









§ 265. Dhr = "there, their, they are," when it cannot otherwise be conveniently expressed in a phrase-sign, may be denoted, if the writer choose, by a heavy tick written in the direction of Bee or Jay; thus: since *thr*, would *thr*.

REM. 1. The experienced reporter may use the same tick for *other*, as in writing "since other, around other," etc.

REM. 2. This Dher-tick may take an En- or Ef-hook, or a circle, for the purposes for which they are added in similar cases, as previously specified—as to add "own, not, have, ever, fore, his, is," etc.

NUMBERS.

§ 266. (a) Instead of writing two or more ciphers in succession, phonographically express the denomination they would represent; thus: 2  = 2,000; 4  = 400; 6  = 6,000,000. (b) When convenient, the termination "ty" in the numbers 20, 30, etc., may be expressed by an upward line written from 2, 3, etc.; thus:

							
20,	30,	40,	50,	60,	70,	80,	90.






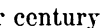


REM. Phonographic numerals, as explained in the Author's work entitled "Phonographic Numerals," will be found of decided service to the reporter, and they should be thoroughly familiarized.

for *other*? For what purpose may the Dher-tick take an Ef-hook? an En-hook? a circle?

§ 266. How is a numeral denomination, denoted by several ciphers, to be written? Write "2,000, 400, 6,000,000." How may the termination "ty" in 20, 30, etc., be written?

REFERENCES, REPETITIONS, OMISSIONS, DOUBT, ETC.

§ 267. *References*.—In making references to the larger and smaller divisions of a work of any kind, write the number of the greater division in the first position, and of the minor divisions in lower positions, according to their grade; thus: $^1 2_3$ = 1st book, 2d chapter, 3d section; or, 1st epistle, 2d chapter, 3d verse; or, 1st volume, 2d book, 3d chapter.

§ 268. *Repetitions*.—(a) A clause upon which other clauses or portions of sentences are made to depend, after being written once, may be substituted in the following portions of the sentence by a long straight dash; thus: "He aspired to be above the people—the authorities—the laws—his country" = "He aspired to be above the people; he aspired to be above the authorities; he aspired to be above the laws; he aspired to be above his country." (b) A comma may be substituted for the long dash when but few words are repeated. (c) When a word of two or more strokes is repeated, with some word intervening which may be readily supplied, write the first syllable of the first word, and near that, or joined to it, write the repeated word in full; as,  deeper and deeper,  stronger and stronger,  blacker and blacker,  drop by drop,  century after century,  quicker and quicker,  greater and greater,  outrage upon outrage. (d) In a corre-

§ 267. How may the greater and smaller divisions of a book be expressed?

§ 268. How may a repeated clause be denoted? May a comma sometimes be substituted for repeated words? How are repeated words, separated by a word which may be omitted, to be written? Write "deeper and deeper, century after century," etc. What other

sponding manner, write words composed of similar parts, and also similar words occurring together, or separated by a word which may be safely omitted; as,

-- pickpocket, -- fiddle-faddle, -- tittle-tattle,
no lens volens.

§ 269. *Omissions.*—(a) When one or more words have been omitted, leave a blank proportionate to the number of words omitted, and write a caret below the line. (b) When the omission extends to the end of the sentence, write a long period just before the commencement of the next sentence.

§ 270. *Punctuation.*—It is very essential to the correct and easy reading of reports, that the period should be denoted either by greater space than usual between words, or, what is better, by the long mark of the period. Other pauses are usually omitted. (See § 78, R. 1, b.)

REM. In reporting testimony, an answer may be separated from the preceding question by a long vertical straight line, and from the succeeding question by the long period, or by commencing a new paragraph with the succeeding question, or by a longhand *a* (= *Ans.*) and *q* (= *Ques.*). The latter method is preferred by the Author.

§ 271. *Doubt.*—When, as sometimes happens, the reporter fears that he has misheard a word, a letter *d*, made thus, *ð*, may be written under the doubtful word, to express his doubt. This character may be written instead of any word which the reporter has entirely failed to catch. Such words may usually be supplied, when transcribing the notes, by reference to the context.

words are written in a corresponding manner? Write “pickpocket, fiddle-faddle, *no lens volens.*”

§ 269. What is to be done to denote the omission of one or more words? when the omission extends to the end of the next sentence?

§ 270. What is said as to punctuation in reporting? How is an answer to be separated from questions?

§ 271. How is doubt expressed?

AMANUENSIS REPORTING.

§ 272. Amanuensis reporting, or note-taking, is confined chiefly to commercial correspondence, and hence is more limited in its requirements than general reporting. It does not require so extensive familiarity with the reporting word-signs and contractions, and therefore students who are fitting themselves for amanuensis work need not memorize the lists of Reporting Word-Signs and Contractions given in Sections 274 and 275. The following lists comprise the word-signs and contractions which, in addition to those of the Corresponding-Style, occur most frequently in amanuensis work, and those which are most serviceable for such work. These lists should be memorized by study and practice until each sign can be written with ease and rapidity.

A few of the most frequently-used phrase-signs are given as illustrations of phrases common to nearly all letters, but the student is instructed not to confine himself to the few here given, as he will soon naturally and easily form many others by the aid of the principles of phrase-writing stated in Sections 243 and 244.

Students who are ambitious to excel will not, however, restrict themselves to learning the Amanuensis Lists, but will study the lists of Reporting Word-Signs and Contractions in Sections 274 and 275.

Amanuensis Lists of Word-Signs, Contractions, and Phrase-Signs.

WORD-SIGNS.

...S... able to, Blet ².	---|... addition-al, Deeshon ² .
...S... abundant-ly-ance, Bend ².	---|... advance-d, Def ³ .
...S... accept-ed-ance, Spet ³.	---|... advancement, Dees ³ -Ment.
...f... accident-al, Sdent ².	---|... advertise-d-r-ment, Dee ³ .























..... along, Ing ³.	..... by our own, Bren ¹ .
~ amount-ed, Ment ² .	✓ certain-ly, Iss-Ret ² .
~ and all, and will, Kletoid ² .	/ change-d, Chay ² .
~ and are, and our, Kretoid ² .	-/ charge-d, Chay ³ .
~ and of, Keftoid ² .	/ children, Chel ² .
..... annual-ly, Nel ³ .	~ color-ed, Kler ² .
/ appear, Per ¹ .	\ combine-ation, Ben ¹ .
/ appearance, Prens ¹ .	\ complete-d, Plet ¹ .
...~ appliance, Plens ³.	...~ concern, Sarn ² .
...~ applicant, Plent ³.	...~ condition-al, Deeshon ² .
...~ application, Pelshon ³.	...~ consequent-ly, Skent ¹ .
...~ applied, Plet ³.	...~ consider-able, Sder ² .
...~ apply, Pel ³.	...~ consideration, Sdershon ² .
...~ approve-al, Pref ³.	...~ considered, Sdred ¹ .
...~ arrive-al, Ref ¹.	...~ correct-ed, Ker ¹ .
...~ assist-ed-ance, Es ² -Steh.	...~ correction, Kershon ¹ .
/ assure, Sher ².	...~ corrective, Kref ¹ .
...~ assured, Sherd ² .	— country, Kay ² .
...~ at one, Ten ³.	...~ countryman, Ken ³ .
...~ at once, Tens ³ .	~ countrymen, Ken ² .
...~ at our, Ter ³.	...~ deliver-ed, Del ² .
...~ at our own, Tren ³.	...~ delivery, Del ² .
...~ believe-d, Bel ².	...~ dollar, Dee ¹ .
...~ build-ing, Bled ¹.	...~ examine-ation, Smen ² .
...~ business, Bees ¹.	...~ examined, Smend ² .
...~ by our, Ber ¹.	...~ exist, Ses-Tee ² .

... expect-ed-ation, Spee ².	... issue, Ish ³ .
... expense, Spens ².	... it had, Tet ³ .
... experience, Sprens ².	... it would, Tet ³ .
... experienced, Sprenst ².	... large, Jay ³ .
... explain-ed-ation, Splen ².	... larger, Jer ³ .
... express, Spers ¹.	... little, Let ¹ .
... expressed, Sperst ¹.	... long, Ing ³ .
... extensive-ly-ness, Sten ².	... may be, Emb ² .
... fact, Ef ².	... mention, Emshon ² .
... favor, Ver ³.	... mentioned, Emshond ² .
... feel, Fel ¹.	... nearly, Nerl ¹ .
... fill, Fel ¹.	... necessary, Enses ² .
... follow, Fel ¹.	... occur, Ker ² .
... for it, Fet ².	... of all, Pletoid ¹ .
... for our, Fer ³.	... of it, Vet ¹ .
... form-ed, Fer ¹.	... of our, Pretoid ¹ .
... furnish-ed, Fren ².	... only, Nel ² .
... future, Fet ².	... order, Arder ¹ .
... have-ing been, Ven ².	... party, Pee ³ .
... hundred, End ².	... people, Pel ² .
... in all, Nel ¹.	... perfect, Pref ¹ .
... in our, Ner ².	... perfection, Pershon ¹ .
... inform, En-Fer ¹.	... position, Peeseshon ² .
... information, Enshon ¹.	... possession, Peeseshon ³ .
... instruct-ed, In-Ster ².	... possible-ility, Pees ¹ .
... instruction, In-Stershon ².	... practice-cal, Per ³ .



























... practices, Pers ³.	... than it, Thent ³ .
... present, Pers ².	... that there, Dheether ¹ .
... profit-able, Preft ¹.	... the other, Dheether ² .
... proof, prove, Pref ².	... they have, Dhef ² . (§182, R.)
... proper, propriety, Per ¹.	... thousand, Ith ³ .
... quality, Klet ¹.	... time, Tee ¹ .
... question, Ken ².	... to have, Peftoid ² .
... questionable, Ken ² -Bee.	... to our, Pretoid ² .
... relate-d-ation, Rel ².	... took, Tee ³ .
... relative, adj., Rel ².	... universe-al, Vers ² .
... rule-d, Rel ³.	... United States, Enses ¹ .
... satisfaction, Steeshon ³.	... unless, Nels ¹ .
... satisfy-fied-factory, Stee ³.	... we are in, Wern ¹ .
... secure, Sker ³.	... we were, we would, Way'- weh ¹ .
... share, Sher ³.	... which are, Cher ² .
... similar-ity, Sem ¹.	... which were, Cher ³ .
... sometime, Smet ².	... which would, which had, Chet ³ .
... special-ty, Spee ³.	... who will, Jeltoid ² .
... success-ful, Skayses ².	... with you, Weh'yeh ¹ .
... suggest-ed-ion, Iss-Jay ².	... were you, Weh'yeh ² .
... system-atic-al-ally, Ses- Tee ².	... work-ed, Wer ² .
... take, Tee ².	... would you, Wuh'yuh ² .
... taken, Ten ².	... year-s, Yeh ¹ .
	o['] you were, you would, Yuh'- wuh ² .

CONTRACTIONS.

— acquaint-ed-ance, Kay ² - Net.	... in favor, En-Ver ³ .
... agency, Jay ² -Es.	... in reference, Ner-Ef ² .
... arrange-ment, Ray ² -En- Jay.	... in regard, Ner ¹ -Ged.
... average, Vee ² -Jay.	... in respect, Ner-Spee ² .
— character, Ker ² -Kay.	... inferior-ity, En-Ef ¹ .
— characteristic, Ker ² -Kayst	... inspect-ed-ion, En-Spee ² .
— commercial, Kay ² -Mer.	... invention, En-Ven ² .
... conformable, Fer ¹ -Bee.	... January, Jay ² -En.
... correspond -ed -ent -ence, Ker-Spend ¹.	... machine, Em-Ish ² .
... December, Dees ² -Em.	... machinery, Em-Ish ² -Ray.
... deserve, Dees ² -Ray.	... machinist, Em-Ish ² -Steh.
... diameter-ric-al, Dee ² -Em- ter.	... manifest-ed-ation, Em ¹ - Ens.
... discover-ed-y, Dees ² -Kef.	... manufacture-d-r-ory, Em- En-Ef ² .
... discrepancy, Dees ² -Kay- Pee.	... Massachusetts, Ems- Chay ³ .
... economy-ical, Ken ¹ -Em.	... messenger, Ems-Jer ² .
... enlarge-ment, En-Jay ³.	... neglect-ed, En ² -Gay.
... enlarged, En-Jed ³.	... neglectful, En ² -Gef.
... entangle-d-ment, Ent ² -Ing	... New Jersey, En-Jay ² .
... especial-ly, Es ² -Pee.	... New York, En-Yay ² .
... essential-ly, Es ² -En.	... nothing, En-Ith ² .
... exchange-d, Kays-Chay ².	... November, En-Vee ² .
... extraordinary, Ster ² -Ard.	... observe-d-ation, Bees ² - Ray.
... February, Ef ² -Bee.	... original, Ray ¹ -Jen.
... financial, Fen ² -En.	... passenger, Pees ² -Jer.
... for instance, Ef ² -Stens.	... Pennsylvania, Pees ² -Vee.

 Philadelphia, Flet ² -Ef.	 repeat-ed, repetition, Ray ¹ -Pet.
 property, Per ¹ -Pee.	 repute-d-ation, Ray ³ -Pet.
 proportion-ed, Per ² -Pee- shon.	 respect-ed-ing-ful, Ray ² - Spee.
 proportionate-ly-ness, Per ² -Peeshon-Tee.	 respectable-ility, Ray ² - Spee-Bee.
 public-ation, Pee ² -Bee.	 respective, Ray ² -Spof.
 publish-ed-er, Pee ² -Bee.	 September, Spet ² -Em.
 punctual-ity, Pee ² -Ing.	 signature, Iss-Gay ¹ -Net.
 rapid-ity, Ray ² -Pet.	 transfer-red-rence, Tras ² - Ef.
 recollect-ed-ion, Ray ² - Kel-Kay.	 uniform-ly-ity, En-Fer ³ .
 reflect-ed-ion, Ray ² -Ef- Kay.	 Virginia, Vee ¹ -Jay.
 remit-ted-tance, Ar ¹ -Met.	 6 yes, sir, Yayses ² .

PHRASE-SIGNS.

 acknowledge receipt.	 my dear sir.
 at all times.	 not only.
 beg leave.	 on board.
 bill of exchange.	 take pleasure.
 bill of lading.	 very truly.
 but also.	 very truly yours.
 call attention.	 we are in receipt.
 call your attention.	 we refer.
 dear sir.	 with regard.
 in reply.	 we remain.
 in response.	 your favor.
 in the meantime.	 yours respectfully.
 in the meanwhile.	 yours truly.

REPORTING WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

§ 273. Before commencing the study of the Lists of Reporting Word-Signs and Contractions the student should carefully observe :

1. All the Corresponding-Style Word-Signs and Contractions (except Hay² for *he*, and Ou² for *how*) are employed, *without change*, in the Reporting Style, and *in addition* all others in the following lists. Special word-signs and contractions may be devised in accordance with the principles of Section 237, Rems. 2 and 3.

2. In the following lists, the sign-words and contractions of the Corresponding Style (also a few derivatives formed from them) are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and although the student may have already learned them, their reproduction here will be serviceable for *review* and also for memorizing the other words of the lists by *association*.

3. *Characteristics of the following Lists:* (a) The engraved signs HAVE NO REFERENCE TO POSITION. (b) The positions of the word-signs are indicated by figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. (c) The VALUES of the word-signs follow the figures. (d) A few *derivatives* of the word-signs are given in these lists; many more are readily made according to rules, and need not appear in them; but, if the student should be in doubt as to a derivative sign, he should refer to the Index or to the "Standard Phonographic Dictionary" under the proper WORD, or to the "Reporter's List" under the primitive SIGN. (e) In the Corresponding Style a number of word-signs are formed by the omission of vowels simply; *but*, IN THE REPORTING-STYLE, *in which the omission of vowels is the general rule*, SUCH IMPERFECTION IS NOT REGARDED AS CONSTITUTING A WORD-SIGN, *and no word is properly included in the list of sign-words, whose sign has not some imperfection of consonant expression, or peculiarity of outline or position.* Ter¹ for *tree* or *try*, unlike Ter¹ for *internal*, is not a word-sign, but merely an unvocalized outline. A principle of classifica-

tion which would include in the list of word-signs Jen² for *June*, Pen² for *happen*, Jay¹ for *joy*, would very unnecessarily enlarge the list. (*f*) A large number of word-signs, such as those for "by all, for their, more than," etc., might have been indicated in the following list; but it has seemed best to omit such signs, except when their insertion was required for special reasons. For the principles governing the formation of such signs, see the portions of the Compendium indicated by the following references: Sections 178, R. 4 and 5; 201, R. 4-8; 211; 221, R. 4; 232, 13. (*g*) It has also seemed best to omit many signs which, in due time, the student will naturally form in analogy with some of the signs of this list. For instance, in analogy with Pef³ for *hopeful-ness*, *hope to have*, the reporter will naturally write Tref² for *truthful-ness*, Tref¹ for *try to have*, Tref³ for *it were to have*, Jef¹ for *joyful-ness*, Kref² for *careful-ness*. For the principles governing the formation of DERIVATIVES from word-signs, see Section 252, R. 5. (*h*) Words inclosed in brackets are not word-signs, but are given in explanation of the *arbitrary* positions of word-signs having the same form and, in other cases, for contrast. (*i*) A few examples of the use of these forms in phrase-writing are given in the Lists and in the Index, not to be committed to memory, but rather as helpful memorizers of the word-signs. More extended examples of such use will be found in the "Reporter's List" (in connection with the engraved SIGNS, arranged according to the phonographic alphabet), or in the "Dictionary," under the WORD in question; as, for example, a few of the *In* phrase-signs are given in the Index under *In*, but many more are given in the "Dictionary" under *In* (pp. 249-271), or in the "Reporter's List" under En¹=*in* (pp. 679-740). The frequent writing of such phrases will be of great value in accustoming one to phrase-writing, and in acquiring speed.

4. *Mode of Studying the Lists.*—(*a*) Carefully read

through a small portion of the list several times. (b) Have some one read the words (as "up, hope, patent, patented, party, happy") while you give the name and position of the sign (as Pee², Pee³, etc.); and, if you choose, write the sign. One of a class may write the signs on a blackboard while the others write with pen or pencil and criticise them. This method of study, practice, and mutual criticism, would resemble that of "spelling-class" study and criticism, by which were *soon* mastered many times more details of common word-signs (*i. e.*, spellings) than the reporting student has to master of phonographic word-signs. (c) When the names and positions of the signs can be accurately given, the WORDS should be written many times from dictation, and the signs fairly made. Speed of writing will be GRADUALLY increased, and *soon* the signs, as they become perfectly familiarized and the hand becomes trained in making them, will be written AUTOMATICALLY and with great RAPIDITY. Such speed-training is safe and certain, and not illusory, as is the "pushing of the hand," with poorly-written characters, and with errors of form, position, etc. (d) It is well to keep a tally of the number of times a portion is practiced, which should not be less than fifty. The portions thus learned will be a decided help to future study, and twenty or thirty lines of the list can soon be learned as readily as were the first ten lines. (e) Let the list be reviewed from the beginning before commencing a new portion. (f) The study of the lists will be rendered easier by alternating it with the reading of the reporting-style engraving of the "Second Reader" (see directions on p. 49 of that book). (g) Another useful recreation will be the writing of phrases containing the word-signs which are being studied; for instance, while studying Pee², Pee³, etc., in the first portion of the list, turn to the Dictionary, or the Reporter's List, and practice the phrase-writing there given, with the sign-words which are being studied.

WORD-SIGNS.

§ 274. The following list is arranged for the use of the READER of phonographic engraving, or notes, and hence is given in the order of the Phonographic Alphabet:

1. SIMPLE SIGNS. 2. SIMPLE SIGNS WITH THEIR VARIOUS MODIFICATIONS (in the order of their explanation in this work), namely: Circles, Loops, Yuh and Weh Joined, Initial Hooks, Final Hooks, Widening, Lengthening, Halving; as Pee, Pees, Spee, Steh-Pee, Yuh-Pee, Weh-Pee; Pel (Spel), Pler (Spler), Per (Sper), Prel (Sprel), Pef (Pref), Pen (Spen, Plen, Pren, In-Spren), Peeshon (Speeshon), Pelshon, Pershon, Peedher (Peedhern); Pet, Spet, Plet, Pret, Peft, Pent, Peeshont. The dash-vowel word-signs *all*, *of*, *to*, etc., have syllable-names formed for them by adding the syllable *oid* (signifying *like*, or *resembling*) to the names of the half-lengths which these small signs resemble; as, Petoid¹, of; Pletoid¹, of all. When referring to words to find their forms, it is best to have the words in the order of the Common Alphabet, as in the Index of this work, and in the author's "Standard Phonographic Dictionary;" but, in learning forms, the phonographic-alphabetical order greatly aids the memory.

List of Reporting Word-Signs.

The following contractions are used in the List: *cs*, corresponding style; *rs*, reporting style; *phr*, phrase-writing; *voc*, vocalized; *fr*, frequently. Words separated by dashes within parentheses are to be read as though the dashes were parentheses.

P.	
Pee	2 UP, 3 HOPE, patent-ed [Pee ³ -Bel, patentable], party, happy.
Pees	1 possible-ility (Peeses ¹ , possibilities), 2 posterior.
Peest	3 happiest.
Spee	1 speak, superior-ity, 2 expect-ed-ation, 3 special-ty-ity [Es ² -Pee, especial].

Ses-Pee	2	1 suspicion, suspicious, 2 suspect-ed, 3 exasperate-d-ation.
Steh-Pee-Steh.	2	2 step by step.
Pel	1	1 comply, 2 people-d, 3 apply [Pel ³ -Kay, applicable-ility].
Spel	2	2 supply.
Spels	1	1 explicit-ness, 2 supplies.
Spler	2	2 explore-d-ation.
Per	1	1 appear, proper, propriety, 2 PRINCIPLE-AL, 3 practice, practical-ly [Per ³ -Ket, practicable-ility].
Pers	1	1 appears, 2 PRINCIPLES-ALS, pres'ent [Pers ² -Net, present'-ed-ation], 3 practices.
Perst	3	3 practiced.
Sper	1	1 spiritual-ity [Spers ¹ -Em, spiritualism; Spers ¹ -Kay or Sperst ¹ , spiritualistic], 2 supreme-acy.
Spers	1	1 express-ive, spiritualize, 2 SURPRISE, 3 suppress.
Sperst	1	1 expressed, spiritualized-ist, 2 SURPRISED, 3 suppressed.
Prel	1	1 preliminary, 2 parallel-ed, 3 parliament-ary.
Sperl	2	2 superlative-ness.
Pef	1	1 poverty, 3 hopeful-ly-ness, hope-d to have.
Pref	1	1 per'fect [Pref ¹ -Ket, perfected], 2 Professor, prove, proof, 3 approve-al.
Pen	2	2 UPON (sometimes Pee in <i>phr</i> ; as, Pee ² -Yuh, upon you; Peedher ² , upon thr; Peedhern ² , upon their own), punish-ed-ment.
Pens	2	2 punishes-ments, 3 happiness.
Spen	1	1 spoken, 2 expensive-ness, 3 expansion-sive.
Spens	2	2 expense, 3 expanse-ible.
Ses-Pen	2	2 suspension-sive.
Plens	1	1 compliance, [2 complains,] 3 appliance.
Splen	2	2 explain, explanatory, explanation.
Pren	1	1 pernicious-ly-ness, 2 comprehension-sive, 3 apprehension-sive.
Preus	1	1 appearance, 2 comprehensible-ility, 3 apprehensible-ility.
Spren	3	3 supernatural-ness (Sprent ³ , supernaturalist).
Sprens	2	2 experience (Sprent ² , experienced).

In-Sprens	2	2 inexperience, in (the) experience.
Speeshon	2	2 exception-al [Speeshon ² -Bee, exceptionable].
Pelshon	1	1 completion, 2 complexion, 3 application.
Spelshon	2	2 supplication.
Pershon	1	1 perfection, [2 operation,] 3 oppression.
Spershon	1	1 expression, [2 separation,] 3 suppression.
Peeshon	1	1 opposition, 2 position, 3 possession
Sperseshon	1	1 spiritualization.
Peedher	2	2 upon thr, up thr (voc. with ũ), 3 hope-d thr, patent-ed thr—Section 264, R. 4 (Peedhern ² , upon their own).
Pet	3	3 PUT (below and free from the line), HOPED (through the line).
Petoid	1	1 OF (see Sec. 250, 1), 2 to, 4 to the.
Petoid	1	1 OF HIS (or us), 2 TO HIS (or us).
Spet	2	2 except-ed, 3 accept-ed-ation-ance.
Steh-Pet	3	3 stupid-ity-ness.
Spetoid	1	1 IS TO, 2 AS TO (Iss ² -Petoid, as to the).
Plet	1	1 complete-ness [Pel ¹ -Ted, completed; Plet ¹ -El, completely], complied, 3 applied.
Pletoid	1	1 of all [Veldher ¹ , of all thr], 2 to all (§178, R.4).
Pletoid	1	1 of all his, 2 to all his.
Pret	1	1 PARTICULAR-LY, appeared, 2 OPPORTUNITY, pretty, [3 part].
Pretoid	1	1 of our, 2 to our (see Sec. 178, R. 5).
Pretoid	1	1 of ours (or ourself), 2 to ours (or ourself).
Spret	1	1 SPIRIT.
Preft	1	1 profit-ed-able, prophet [Preft ¹ -Kay, prophetic], 2 proved (or prove it), provident-ce [Preft ² -En, providential-ly], 3 approved.
Pent	1	1 upon what, 2 upon it (see Sec. 221, R. 4).
Pentoid	1	1 of what, 2 to what (see Sec. 201, R. 6).
Spent	1	1 spontaneous-ness, spontaneity, 2 expend-iture (Spen ² -Ded or Spend ² , expended), 3 expand (Spen ³ -Ded or Spend ³ , expanded).
Spentoid	2	2 as to what.
Steh-Pend	2	2 stupendous-ness.

Plent.....	§	1 compliant, 2 plenty, plentiful-ly, plentiful-ness, plaintiff (sometimes Plet in <i>phr</i> , as, Plets ² -Kay, plaintiff's counsel) [complained, complaint, with the <i>com</i> implied sometimes by writing under], 3 applicant.
Plentoid.....	§	1 of all what, 2 to all what.
Prend.....	∩	2 comprehend (Pren ² -Ded or Prend ² , comprehended), 3 apprehend (Pren ² -Ded or Prend ² , apprehended).
Prentoid.....	∩	1 of our own, 2 to our own (see Sec. 201, R. 7).
Splent.....	§	2 explained, splendor (In-Splent ² , unexplained, in splendor), 3 supplant-ed.
Sprent.....	∩	3 superintend-ed-ent-ence.
Sprentoid.....	∩	2 as to our own.
B.		
Bee.....	∩	1 BY, 2 BE, object (= <i>cs</i> , Retoid-Bee ²), 3 TO BE (Ben ² , to have been).
Bees.....	∩	1 business.
Sbee.....	∩	1 subordinate-d-ion, 2 SUBJECT, Sbee ² :Dee, SUBJECTED, [3 is to be; Iss ² -Bee, has to be].
Yuh ² -Bee.....	∩	you be [Ef ¹ -Yuh-Bee, if you be; Yuh ² -Ben, you have been—see Rem. 2, following this list].
Bel.....	∩	1 belong-ed, by all, 2 ABLE-Y (Bler ² , abler), believe-d [Blef ² -Ray, believer].
Sbel.....	∩	1 sublime-ity.
Ber.....	∩	1 liberty, by our (Bren ¹ , by our own), 2 MEMBER REMEMBER-ED, 3 NUMBER-ED, brother-hood (Bren ² , brethren).
Bef.....	∩	2 BEFORE [Bee ² -Vee, ABOVE].
Blef.....	∩	1 by all of, 2 belief, able to have.
Ben.....	∩	1 combine-ation (Bend ¹ , combined), 2 BEEN (Beedher ² , been thr), 3 to have been.
Brens.....	∩	2 REMEMBRANCE [Brens ² -Ar, REMEMBRANCER].
Beeshon.....	∩	2 OBJECTION [Beeshon ² -Bee, OBJECTIONABLE-Y].
Sbeeshon.....	∩	1 exhibition, 2 SUBJECTION.
Belshon.....	∩	2 obligation.
Beetiv.....	∩	2 OBJECTIVE [Beetiv ² :Lay, OBJECTIVELY].
Sbeetiv.....	∩	2 SUBJECTIVE-ness [Sbeetiv ² -Tee, subjectivity].

Beedher	1	1 by their, by other (<i>or</i> another) (Beedherf ¹ : "ing", by their having), 2 be (<i>or</i> been) thr (see Sec. 264, R. 4); 3 to be thr.
Beldher	1	1 by all thr (Blerdher ¹ , by all other), 2 believe-d thr.
Bet	1	1 body [voc with ð; Bed ¹ -Lay, bodily; Emb-Dee ¹ , embody], by it, by what, 2 be it, be had, beauty-iful, 3 ABOUT (below the line).
Sbet	1	1 exhibit-ed (Sbee ¹ -Ter, exhibitor).
Bled	1	1 build-ing, built, 2 behold, beheld, able to.
Bred	1	1 abroad, 2 remembered (see Sec. 221, R. 1, b).
Beft	2	2 before it [Bee ² -Vet, above it] (See § 221, R. 4).
Bend	1	1 behind, combined, 2 be not, abundant-ce [Ben ² -Dend, abandoned], 3 bounty-ful-fulness.
Bedoid	1	1 ALL (Pletoid ¹ , of all, Bel ¹ , by all; Pletoid ² , to all; Frel ² , from all; Tel ² , at all; Let ¹ , all it; Laydher ¹ , all thr), 2 too, two (when 2 is not better).
Bedoid	1	1 all h-is, all of us (<i>or</i> his), 2 two of us (<i>or</i> his).
Bledoid	1	1 all will.
Bredoid	1	1 all are (<i>or</i> our,) (Bredsoid ¹ , all ours).
Beftoid	1	1 all of, all have.
Bentoid	1	1 all would.
T.		
Tee	1	1 time (occasionally Tee-Em in <i>phr</i>), 2 rr (frequently added by shortening—as, Bet ¹ , by it; Fret ² , from it), take (Tet ² , take it) [Vert ¹ -Kay, overtake; Pret ² -Kay, partake; End-Tee ² , undertake; Art ² -Kay, retake; Bed ² -Kay, betake; Ems-Tee ² , mistake], 3 AT, OUT, took.
Tees	2	2 ITS, IT IS, IT HAS, 3 ITSELF.
Teest	3	3 at first, at the first.
Stee	1	1 citizen [Fel ² -Steets, fellow citizens], 3 satisfied, satisfactory-ly [Iss ² -Tee, as to it].
Ses-Tee	1	1 consist [Enses-Tent ¹ , INCONSISTENT], 2 exist, system, systematic-al-ly (Ses-Tees ² , system-ize).
Steh-Tee	2	2 state [sometimes Stet in <i>phr</i> ; Steh-Tet ² , stated, frequently added by Stet].

Tel	f	2 IT WILL, TILL, TELL, 3 UNTIL, AT ALL.
Tler.....	f	2 tolerate-d-ion (Tlern ¹ , tolerant) [Ent-El ¹ -Rent, intolerant; Ent-El ¹ , intolerable; Tler ² -Bel, tolerable].
Ter	l	1 internal, 2 TRUTH, contract'-ed (con'tract, Ter ² -Ket; Tertiv ² , contractive), 3 true, it were, at our, attract-ed.
Ster	l	1 external-ly-ity, 2 extreme (Ster ² -Tee, extremity), construct-ed (Stref ² , constructive; Stershon ² , construction), 3 extract-ed (Ster-tiv ³ , extractive), Iss ² -Ter, as it were.
In-Ster	l	2 instruct-ed (In-Ster ² -Ter, instructor; In-Stref ² , instructive; In-Stershon, instruction).
Ses-Ter	q	2 sister (see Index).
Trel	l	1 trial (see Index), 2 control-led [Trel ² -Ar, controller; Trel ² -Bel, controllable].
Tef	l	1 it ought to have (= it ough' have—see <i>it ought</i> in Index), 2 WHATEVER [Tees ² -Vee, WHATSOEVER], 3 it would have (= it wöö' have).
Stef	l	1 set off, 2 set forth.
Telf	l	2 twelve-th, it will have (see Section 201, R. 4).
Tref	l	1 contrive-ance, 2 TRUTHFUL-ly-ness (Tertiv ² , contractive), 3 attractive.
Stref	l	2 constructive-ness, 3 extravagant-ce (Stertiv ³ , extractive).
In-Stref	l	2 instructive-ness.
Ten	j	1 contain, 2 taken, 3 at one (when Tee ³ -Wen is not better), attain [Ten ³ -Bee, attainable; Tee ³ -Ment, attainment].
Tens	d	1 contains, 3 attains, at once.
Sten	f	1 constancy, 2 extension-sive [Sten ² -Shen, extenuation], 3 circumstantial.
Stens	f	2 extensible [Steas ² -Bee, extensibility], 3 circumstance.
Ses-Ten	f	1 consistency [Enses-Ten ¹ , inconsistency], 2 sustain.
Ses-Tens	f	1 consistence-cies, 2 existence (see <i>existence</i> in Index).
Tlen	f	3 at length.
Tlerns	f	2 tolerance [Ent-El ¹ -Rens, intolerance].

Tren	J	2 eternal-ly, eternity, 3 at our own (§ 178, R. 5).
Stren	J	1 extrinsic-al, 2 strange (Ster ² -Jer, stranger).
Teeshon	U	1 tuition, 2 it shall [using <i>shon</i> by license for Shay; Teeshon ² -Bee, it shall be; Teeshon ² -Net-Bee, it shall not be; Teeshon ² -Ben, it shall have been],
Steeshon	U	1 situation, [2 station,] 3 satisfaction.
Steh-Teeshon ..	U	2 constitution-al-ly [Steh-Teeshon ² -Tee, constitutionality; Steh-Teeshon ² -Enses, Constitution of the United States].
Tershon	U	2 contraction, 3 attraction [Ter ³ -Ger, <i>attraction</i> of <i>grävitation</i>].
Stershon	U	2 construction, 3 extraction [Kay-Ster ² -Kayshon, extrication].
In-Stershon...	T	2 instruction, in (the) construction.
Steh-Teetiv ...	J	2 constitutive.
Tertiv	J	2 contractive (Tref ² , truthful; Tref ³ , attractive).
Stertiv	J	3 extractive (Stref ³ , extravagant-ce).
Teedher .....	|	2 to thr [Iss-Teedher ² , as to thr], 3 at thr, out of thr (see Sec. 264, a).
Teldher .....	|	2 till (or tell) thr, 3 at all (or until) thr.
Teedherf .....	|	2 it therefore [Iss-Teedherf ² -ing, as to thr having; Iss-Teedherf ² -Ben, as to thr having been]—see Sec. 264, b.
Teldherf .....	|	2 it will therefore, tell or till therefore or have; [Teldherf ² -Ben, till there have been; Teldherf ³ , until therefore or have; Teldherf ³ -Ben, until there have been].
Teedhern	J	2 to their own, take their own, 3 at their own, out of their own.
Steedhern	J	2 as to their own.
Teldhern	J	2 till (or tell) their own, till they are not, 3 at all (or until) their own, until they are not.
Tet .....	|	1 it ought [Jedoid ¹ -Tee, ought it; Jedoid ¹ -Tent, ought it not], 3 at it, it had, it would.
Stet .....	|	1 as it ought, 2 stood, 3 as it would, as it had [... Iss ² -Tetoid, as to a].
Ses-Tet	P	1 consisted, 2 existed.
Steh-Tet	P	1 constitute-d, 2 stated.
Tetoid .....	|	1 OR, I, 2 BUT, 4 to a.

Tetsoïd	6	1 or h-is, or h-as, 2 but h-is, but h-as.
Iss-Tetoid	P	1 as I [Iss ² -Tetoid, as to a-n].
Telt	f	1 TILL IT, 2 TOLD, tell it, 3 UNTIL IT.
Teltoid	r	1 or will, or all, 2 but will, but all (§ 178, R. 4).
Telft	C	2 it will have had.
Telftoid	c	2 but will have, but all of.
Tred	7	2 TOWARD.
Teft	6	1 it ought to have had, 3 it would have had.
Teftoid	6	1 I HAVE, or if, or have, or of, 2 but if, but have, but of.
Treft	6	1 contrived.
Tent	J	1 it ought not, contained, 2 it not, tend-ency, 3 attained, it had not, it would not, at hand.
Tentoid	J	1 or not, 2 but not (see Sec. 201, R. 5).
Stent	P	1 constant, 2 extent, extend (Stent ² or Sten ² -Ded, extended).
Ses-Tent	P	1 consistent, 2 existent [sustained].
Steh-Tent	P	1 constituent (Steh-Ten ¹ , constituency).
Tlent	J	1 IT WILL NOT [Tlent ¹ -Bee, it will not be].
Tlernt	P	1 tolerant [Ent-El ¹ -Rent, intolerant].
Tershont	6	2 transient.
D.		
Dee	l	1 dollar, contradict-ed [Dee ¹ -Ket, contradict-ory; En-Dee ¹ , uncontradicted], 2 do, defend-ant, 3 HAD, advertise-d-ment-r.
Deest	6	1 contradistinct-ion [Deest ¹ -Ing, contradis-tinguish-ed; Deest ¹ -Vee, contradistinctive; En-Deest ¹ , in contradistinction], 2 dis-tinct-ness, distinction [Deest ² -Vee, distinct-ive; Deest ² -Ing, distinguish-ed; Deest ² -Ing-Bee, distinguishable].
Ses-Dee	P	2 is said (Ses ² -Dee, has said).
Yuh ² -Dee	7	you do, you had (see Rem. 2).
Del	f	1 idle-ness, 2 deliver-ed, delivery.
Der	7	1 doctor-ed, 2 DEAR, direct-ed [Der ² -Ket, direct-ory; Der ² -Ter, director], 3 DURING, dark.
Sder	9	2 consider-able-ness.

Ins-Der	Y	2 in (or in-)considerable-ness.
Def	l	1 divine-ity, 2 DIFFER-ED-ENCE, defense-sive, 3 advance-d [Dees ² -Ment, advancement].
Sdef	f	2 said to have.
Ses-Def	P	2 is said to have.
Den	J	1 denominate-d, denomination [Den ¹ -Vee, de- nominative], 2 DONE, 3 DOWN.
Yuh ² -Den	-J-	you have done (Yuh ² -Dent, you have done it).
Sdens	f	3 saddens, sadness.
Dlen	f	1 delinquent-cy.
Dlens	f	1 delinquents, delinquencies, 2 deliverance.
Dren	J	1 doctrine-al, 3 darken-ed.
Drens	J	1 doctrines, 2 directness, 3 darkens, darkness.
Deeshon	l	1 contradiction, 2 condition-al, 3 addition-al.
Dershon	l	1 derision, 2 direction, 3 duration.
Sdershon	l	2 consideration (Ins-Dershon, in —the— con- sideration).
Deedher .....	|	2 do thr, done thr, 3 down thr (voc with ou, or Den ³ -Jedoid).
Ded	l	1 did, 2 do it, 3 (through the line) had had, had it, DOUBT-ed (below and free from the line).
Yuh ² -Ded	-J-	you did (or do it), you had had (or it).
Delt	f	1 delight-ed, 3 delude-d, dilute-d.
Dred	l	1 deride-d, 2 dread-ed, 3 during it.
Sdred	l	1 considered, considerate-ness.
Ins-Dred	Y	1 unconsidered, inconsiderate-ness.
Dreft	l	1 derived, derivative.
Dent	J	1 DID NOT, didn't, 2 DO NOT, 3 HAD NOT, hadn't.
Sdent	f	2 accident-al-ally.
Yuh ² -Dent	-J-	you did not, you do not, you had not.
Deeshond	l	1 conditioned (Deeshon ² , condition; Deeshon ¹ , contradiction).
Dedoid	l	1 ALREADY, AWE, 2 O ! OH ! OWE (O' in O'Con- nor and other proper names to be regarded and written as vocalization).

CH.		
Chay	/	1 EACH, 2 WHICH, change-d [Chay ² -Bel, change-able], 3 MUCH, charge-d [Chay ³ -Bel, charge-able].
Chel	/	1 each will, 2 WHICH WILL, children, 3 much will.
Cher	/	1 cheer, each are (as in "John and James, each are"), 2 which are, chair (Chern ² , chairman), 3 which were.
Scher	/	2 such are, 3 such were.
Chler	/	3 bachelor [Chler ³ -Arts, Bachelor of Arts].
Chef	/	1 which ought to have, 2 WHICHEVER, which have, 3 which would have.
Schef	/	1 such ought to have, 2 such have, 3 such would have.
Cherf	/	1 cheerful-ness, 2 which are to have, which are of, 3 which were to have, which were of.
Chen	/	1 each one, 2 which one.
Schen	/	2 such a one.
Schaydher	/	2 such (an)other (see Section 264, R. 3).
Chet	/	1 which it, which ought, 3 which would, which had.
Schet	/	1 such ought, 3 such would, such had.
Chelt	/	1 child-hood, which will it.
Chert	/	1 cheered, 2 which are had, 3 which were had, charity-able.
Cheft	/	1 which ought to have had (<i>or</i> it), 2 which have had (<i>or</i> it), 3 which would have had (<i>or</i> it).
Scheft	/	1 such ought to have had (<i>or</i> it), 2 such have had (<i>or</i> it), 3 such would have had (<i>or</i> it).
Chent	/	1 (<i>or</i> Chet ¹ -Net) which ought not; Chent ³ (<i>or</i> Chet ³ -Net), which would not.
Schent	/	1 (<i>or</i> Schet ¹ -Net) such ought not; Schent ³ (<i>or</i> Schet ³ -Net), such would not, such had not.
Chlent	/	1 WHICH WILL NOT.
Chetoid	/	1 ON, 2 SHOULD.
H-tick	/	2 In the <i>acs</i> , and <i>rs</i> , Chetoid ² . (= <i>h</i> -tick) is a word-sign for <i>he</i> , 3 ... how, 4 to how.

Iss-Chetoid . . .	♫	1 IS THE, is he, 2 H-AS THE, h-as he (as to how, Iss ² Chetoid ¹ .—See R. L., p. 431).
Cheltoid	♫	1 on all (sometimes upward—Wertoid—in <i>phr</i>), 2 should all [Petoid ² -Lay, he will].
Chertoid	♫	1 on our [Chetoid-Ar ¹ , on her], 2 should our, 3 how are [or Chetoid-Ray ³].
Cheftoid	♫	2 SHOULD HAVE [Cheftoid ² -Ben, SHOULD HAVE BEEN—see Section 201, R. 4].
J.		
Jay	/	2 ADVANTAGE, Jesus (or Jayses ² —see Index), 3 large [En-Jay ³ , enlarge-ment; En-Jed ³ , enlarged].
Jays	♫	1 religious [Ar ¹ -Jays, irreligious], 2 ADVANTAGES, ADVANTAGEOUS.
Jayst	♫	2 justice (sometimes Jays in <i>phr</i>), 3 largest.
Jayses	♫	2 just as [Jayses ² -Efses, just as fast as—see Index, p. 423].
Sjay	♫	2 suggest-ed-ion (Sjef ² , suggestive-ness), 3 as large; [Sjays ³ -Ken, as large as — can. See such phrases in the Index, p. 405].
Jel	♫	2 angel [Ar ² -Jel, archangel], 3 evangel-ic-ical.
Jels	♫	3 evangelize (Jelseshon ³ , evangelization).
Jer	♫	2 danger [En-Jer ² , endanger], 3 larger, jury, junior
Jers	♫	1 (or Jerseshon ¹), jurisdiction, 2 dangers-ous.
Jef	♫	1 Jehovah, joyful-ly-ness, 2 Jove, 3 juvenile, juvenileness, juvenility.
Sjef	♫	2 suggestive-ness.
Jen	/	1 religion [Ar ¹ -Jen, irreligion—see Index], 2 GENERAL-LY, 3 imagine-ary-ation [Jen ³ -Bec, imaginable; En-Jen ³ , unimaginable].
Jens	/	2 generals, generalize.
Jenst	/	1 religionist, 2 generalized.
Jayshon	♫	2 generation [Dee ² -Jayshon, degeneration; Ray ² -Jayshon, regeneration].
Jaytiv	/	3 imaginative-ness [En-Jaytiv ³ , unimaginative].
Sjershon	♫	2 exaggeration.
Sjert	♫	2 exaggerate-d [Sjert ² -Ray, exaggeratory].

Jent	✓	1 GENTLEMEN [Jet ¹ -Jer, ge'tlemen of the jury], 2 GENTLEMAN [Jay ² -Net, agent], 3 imagined [En-Jend ³ , unimagined].
Jayseshon	✓	2 justification [Jays ² -Ef-Ith, justification by faith].
Jelseshon	✓	3 evangelization.
Jerseshon	✓	1 (or Jers ¹) jurisdiction (see Jers ¹).
Jenseshon	✓	2 generalization.
Jedoid	✓	1 OUGHT (frequently added by shortening; as Tet ¹ , it ought; Chet ¹ , which ought—see ought phrases in Index, Dictionary and in Reporter's List), 2 WHO-M (see Index).
Jedsoid	✓	2 WHOSE, WHO IS (or HAS) (Jedsoid ² -Vee, WHOSO- EVER, WHOMSOEVER).
Jeltoid	✓	1 ought all, 2 who will.
Jerdoid	✓	1 ought our, 2 who are.
Jeftoid	✓	1 OUGHT TO HAVE, 2 WHO HAVE, WHOEVER, WHO OF (see Section 201, R. 4).
Jentoid	✓	1 (or Jedoid ¹ -Net) ought not.
K.		
Kay	—	1 COMMON, [Kay ¹ -El, COMMONLY—see Index], KINGDOM, 2 COME, country (Ken ² , country- men; Ken ³ , countryman).
Kays	—	1 BECAUSE (see phrases in the Dictionary), 2 country's or countries.
Kayst	—	1 COMMONEST, 2 exterior.
Skays	—	1 exquisite-ness, 3 excuse-able.
Skayses	—	2 success-ful-ly.
Kel	—	1 CALL (see Index), EQUAL-LY, 2 DIFFICULT-Y, 3 calculate-d-ion [Kel ³ -Bel, calculable].
Kels	—	3 conclusive-ness.
Skel	—	1 skill (Sklef ¹ , skillful-ly), 2 scale, 3 school.
Skels	—	2 exclusive-ness, 3 seclusive.
Ker	—	1 correct-ed-ness, 2 CARE, occur, 3 cure, accu- racy.
Kers	—	3 curious.
Sker	—	1 scripture-al, describe-d, 3 secure (Skret ³ , secured, security).

In-Sker.....	3—	1 inscribe-d, 3 insecure (In-Skret ³ , insecurity, unsecured).
Kler	—	1 clear-ed-ly-ness (see Index), 2 clerk (Kler ² -Kel, clerical) color-ed (see Index).
Skler	—	1 scholar, 2 secular.
Kef	—	2 cover-ed.
Klef	—	1 call forth.
Sklef	—	1 skillful-ly.
Klerf	—	1 clairvoyant-ce, 2 colorific.
Kref	—	1 corrective, 2 CAREFUL-LY-ness.
Skref	—	1 descriptive-ness.
In-Skref	—	1 inscriptive.
Ken	—	2 CAN (sometimes Kay in <i>phr.</i> see Index), question-ed (Ken ² -Bee, questionable), countrymen, 3 countryman.
Sken	—	1 consequential-ly-ness (Skent ¹ , consequent-ly).
Skens	—	1 consequence.
Weh-Ken	—	1 we can (<i>we</i> joined by license—see R. 3.) [Wuh ¹ -Ken, what can].
Kren	—	1 Christian-ity (see Index).
Krens	—	1 Christians, Christianize, 2 occurrence.
Skayshon	—	3 exaction [Kays-Kayshon, execution].
Kelshon	—	1 collision [Kay-Layshon ¹ , coalition], 3 conclusion [Kay-Layshon ³ , collusion].
Skelshon	—	2 exclusion, 3 seclusion.
Kershon	—	1 correction, 2 creation.
Skershon	—	1 description.
In-Skershon	—	1 inscription.
Kaytiv	—	3 active-ly-ness-ity.
Kertiv	—	2 creative.
Kayseshon	—	1 acquisition, 2 accession, 3 accusation.
Kaydher	—	2 can thr, 3 could thr (see Section 264, Rems. 4 and 8)—see Index.
Ket	—	1 QUITE [Kay-Tee ² , quiet], 2 COULD.
Sket	—	2 sect-arian, 3 exact-ed-ness-ly.

Web-Ket	⌊	1 we could (see Rem. 3).
Klet	⌊	1 CALLED, EQUALED, quality-ative, 3 conclude-d.
Skeld	⌊	1 skilled, 2 exclude-d, 3 seclude-d, schooled.
Kret	⌊	1 ACCORDING-LY, creature, 2 CARED, occurred, court (sometimes Kay in <i>phr</i>), 3 cured, accurate-ness.
Skret	⌊	3 secured, security.
In-Skret	⌊	3 unsecured, insecurity.
Kent	⌊	1 CANNOT, KIND, 2 ACCOUNT, county (sometimes Kay in <i>phr</i>), 3 countenance-d.
Skent	⌊	1 consequent-ly.
Web-Kent	⌊	1 we cannot—see Rem. 3.
Ketoid	—	And-tick, adapted to position of the word to which it is joined.
Ketsoid	⌊	1 AND H-IS, 2 AND H-AS, and us.
Kletoid	⌊	2 and all, and will (see Sec. 178, R. 4).
Kretoid	⌊	2 and are, and our (see Sec. 178, R. 5).
Krentoid	⌊	2 and our own (see Sec. 201, R. 7).
Keftoid	⌊	2 and if, and of [Ketoid-Vee ² , and have].
Kentoid	⌊	1 and what, 2 and would (see Sec. 201, R. 6).
Kentsoid	⌊	1 and what is (<i>or has</i>), 2 and would his.
G.		
Gay	—	1 GIVE-N, 2 TOGETHER.
Sgay	⌊	1 signify-ied, significant-ce-ly (Sgen ¹ , significancy).
Web-Gay	⌊	1 we give, we have given, we go (<i>voc</i>)—see Rem. 3.
Gel	⌊	2 glory-ied, glorify-ied.
Gels	⌊	2 glorious.
Sgler	⌊	1 singular-ly-ity.
Ger	⌊	1 degree.
Gef	⌊	2 GAVE, govern-ed-ment [Gef ² -Ray, governor].
Web-Gef	⌊	1 we gave (<i>or govern-ed</i>).
Gen	⌊	1 begin-ning, organ [Gen ¹ -Kay, organic], 2 AGAIN, begun, 3 began, 4 to have gone.

Gens	—	1 organs-ize [Genst ¹ , organized; Gens ¹ -Em, organism—see Section 187, Rem. 2, c].
Sgen	—	1 significancy (Sgay ¹ , significant-ce).
Weh-Gen	—	1 we have gone, 2 were gone.
Sgayshon	—	1 signification.
Gelshon	—	2 glorification.
Genseshon	—	1 organization [Dees ¹ -Genseshon, disorganization; Ray ¹ -Genseshon, re-organization].
Sgaytiv	—	1 significative-ly.
Ged	—	1 GOD, 2 good.
Glet	—	1 guilt-y, [Gelt ¹ -Lay, guiltily; Gelt ¹ -Els, guiltless].
Gret	—	2 GREAT (see <i>phr</i> in Dictionary).
Geft	—	2 gave it [Geft ² -Pee, gave it up].
Grend	—	3 grand-eur (see Index).
F.		
Ef	—	1 IF, 2 FOR, fact, 3 FEW, affect [Ef ² -Kay, effect-ed-ual].
Fel	—	1 feel, fall, fill, follow-ing, 2 FULL-y, fail, fellow, for all, 3 fool.
Fels	—	1 false.
Fler	—	1 if all are (<i>or our</i>), follower [Fel ¹ -Ar, feeler], 2 failure, for all are (<i>or our</i>), fuller [Flern ² , fuller than, for all our own].
Fer	—	1 if our, form-ed [Fer ¹ -Ar, formerly; Fer ¹ -Lay, formula; Fer ¹ -Lays, formless; Fer ¹ -Lay, <i>or</i> Frel ¹ , formal; Fer ¹ -Let <i>or</i> Frel ¹ , formality; con:Fer ¹ , conform-ed-ity; Fer ¹ -Bee, conformable; Dee ¹ -Fer, deform-ed-ity; Ray ¹ -Fer, reform-ed; En-Fer ¹ , inform-ed-ant; En:Fer ¹ <i>or</i> (if <i>fr.</i>) En-Fer ¹ , in conformity; En-Fer ³ , uniform-ity; Melt-Fer ¹ , multiform; Nen ¹ †Ef, non-conformity; Plet ² -Fer, platform; Per ² -Fer, perform-ed-ance; Ters ² -Fer, transform-ed-ation—see <i>phr</i> , in Dictionary and Reporter's List], 2 FROM, free [Fer ² -Lay, freely; Ferd ¹ -Em, freedom], 3 for our.
Ferst	—	2 <i>or</i> Fers ² , first- (that is, as a prefix); sometimes Ef ¹ , Ef ² , or Steh ² in <i>phr</i> (see <i>first</i> in Index).

Frel	↪	2 from all [Fer ² -Lay, freely].
Fen	↪	1 (or Ef ¹ -Wen) if one, 2 OFTEN , PHONOGRAPHY , for one (or Ef ² -Wen).
Steh-Fen	↪	2 STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY .
Flen	↪	1 fallen, fall in, 2 fell in, 3 philanthropy-ically-ist.
Fren	↪	1 if our own, frequency, 2 furnish-ed, furniture [Fren ² -Ar, furnisher], from one (or Fer ² -Wen)—see <i>from</i> in Index, 3 for our own.
Efshon	↪	1 fiction, 2 fashion [Efshon ² -Bee, fashionable], 3 affection-ate-ly.
Felshon	↪	1 affliction, 2 flexion.
Fershon	↪	1 formation [En-Fershon ¹ , in formation; Enshon ¹ , information], 2 fraction, 3 fruition.
Ferdher	↪	2 FARTHER , FURTHER , from thr.
Fet	↪	1 IF IT , feature, 2 AFTER , for it, for what (see Sec. 221, R. 4), 3 future-ity.
Fetst	↪	3 footstep.
Flet	↪	1 fault-y, followed, filled, fill it, feel it, 2 failed, felt, for all it (had or would), 3 fooled.
Fret	↪	1 from what, 2 from it.
Fent	↪	1 (or Ef ¹ -Net) if not, 2 (or Ef ² -Net) for not, 3 found-ed-ation.
Frent	↪	1 frequent-ly.
V.		
Vee	↪	1 EVER , 2 HAVE , 3 HOWEVER , halve.
Veas	↪	1 visible-y-ity [En-Veas ¹ , invisible-ity]
Svee	↪	2 SEVERAL , Savior [Ard ¹ -Ketoid-Svee, Lord and Savior].
Yuh ² -Vee	↪	you have (see R. 2)—see Index.
Vel	↪	3 VALUE (Veld ³ , VALUED).
Ver	↪	1 OVER , 2 EVERY , VERY , 3 favor-ed [Ef ² -Vert, favorite].
Vers	↪	1 converse-ant (Verseshon ² , conversation), 2 universe-al-ly [Vers ² -Tee, university; Vers ² -Em, universalism], 3 averse.

Ven	⌋	1 EVEN , evening (or Ven ¹ -Ing), 2 have(ing) been; sometimes <i>have</i> can be omitted (as in Kent ¹ -Ben, cannot have been), or it may be expressed by an Ef-hook (see <i>phr</i> in Dictionary and Reporter's List)—see Sec. 249.
Vren	⌋	2 (or Ver ² -Wen) every one (see <i>phr</i> in Dictionary and Reporter's List).
Veeshon	⌋	1 (the <i>con</i> written or implied) conviction, 2 vocation ["con":Vee-Kayshon, convocation], 3 avocation.
Vershon	⌋	1 conversion, 2 version, 3 aversion.
Veedher	⌋	1 of thr (see Index).
Vet	⌋	1 of it (see Index under <i>of</i> and <i>of it</i>) avoid- ance, 2 have it (or had), evident- <i>ce</i> , 3 halved.
Veld	⌋	3 VALUED .
Vert..	⌋	1 over it (see Sec. 221, R. 4) convert-ed, 2 virtue [Vert ² -Lay, virtual-ly; Vert ² -Es, virtuous; Verts ² -Lay, virtuously], 3 avert-ed.
Vent	⌋	1 convened, convenient, 2 (or Vee ² -Net) have not.
TH.		
Ith	⌋	2 THINK , 3 THANK-ED , thousand-th (see Sec. 266).
Sithist	⌋	2 south-east [Sithist ² -Ren, south-eastern].
Yuh ² -Ith	⌋	you think (see R. 2).
Ther	⌋	2 through [Ther ³ , threw].
Thef	⌋	3 thankful-ly-ness (see Sec. 182, Rem.).
Thren	⌋	2 (or Ther ² -Wen), through one.
Thet	⌋	1 THOUGHT [Thet ¹ -Fel, thoughtful-ly-ness], 2 think it.
Thret	⌋	1 authority-ative, 2 THROUGHOUT , through it.
DH.		
Dhee	⌋	1 THEE , THY , 2 THEY , THEM , 3 THOUGH , THOU .
Dhees	⌋	1 THESE , THYSELF , 2 THIS , 3 THOSE , THUS .
Dheeses	⌋	2 THIS IS (or HAS), THEMSELVES .
Dhel	⌋	1 with all, withal (Dhelts ¹ , with all its), 2 THEY WILL , they all, 3 thou will (or wilt).
Dher	⌋	1 EITHER , 2 THEIR , THEY ARE , THERE (see Sec 265), 3 OTHER .

Dhrel .....	)	2 there will, they are all (see Index).
Dhef .....	(	1 they ought to have, 2 they have (see Sec. 182, R.), 3 they would have.
Dhelf .....	(	1 with all of, 2 they will have, they all have, 3 thou wilt have.
Dhref .....	)	1 there ought to have [Dhret ¹ -Ben, there ought to have been], 2 they are to have, there have [Dher ² -Ben, there have been], 3 there would have [Dhred ³ -Ben, there would have been].
Dhrelf .....	)	2 they are all to have, there will have.
Dhen .....	(	1 WITHIN, THINE, 2 THEN, 3 THAN (see § 201, R. 8).
Sdhen .....	(	2 southern [Sdhen ² -Ray, southerner].
Dheedher ....	(	1 that thr, within thr (or Dhen ¹ -Bedoid), 2 the other, then thr (<i>roc</i> with <i>ē</i> , or Dhen ² -Bedoid), 3 though thr, than thr (<i>roc</i> with <i>ā</i> , or Dhen ³ -Bedoid), without thr (<i>roc</i> with <i>ou</i> , or Dhet ² -Jedoid).
Dheedhern ...	(	1 (or Dhen ¹ -Bentoid) within their own, 2 the other one, then their own (or Dhen ² -Bentoid), 3 (or Dhen ³ -Bentoid) than their own.
Dhet .....	(	1 THAT, they ought, 2 WITHOUT, 3 they would, they had, though it.
Dhelt .....	(	1 with all it.
Dhret .....	)	1 there ought, 2 there it, 3 there would (or had).
Dhent .....	(	1 within it, they ought not, 2 then it, 3 than it (had or would), they would (or had) not.
Dhlent .....	(	1 they will not, 3 thou wilt (or will) not.
Dhrent .....	)	1 on either hand, there ought not, 2 on the other hand, 3 there would (or had) not.
S.		
Steh	o	2 FIRST (usually Fers ² , in derivatives or compounds)—see Index.
Es .....	)	1 SEE, 2 so, 3 us, USE (= <i>yoos</i>).
Es-Steh .....	)	2 assist-ed-ance [Es ² -Stent, assistant].
Yuh ² -Es .....	)	you see, you say (<i>roc</i>).
Es'ef .....	)	3 useful-ly-ness.
Es-Isseshon ...	)	2 cessation (harmonizes with Es ¹ -Iss, cease,) [Ses-Shen ² , secession].

Estern .....	)	1 eastern.
Est .....	)	1 ASTONISH-ED-MENT, see 'it, 2 ESTABLISH-ED-MENT, so it, so had, say it (voc. with ā).
Z.		
Iss	o	1 H-IS, 2 H-AS (see <i>h-is</i> and <i>h-as</i> phrases in the Dictionary).
Zee .....	)	2 WAS, 3 USE (= yōōz).
Zef .....	)	2 was to have, 3 used to have [Zed ³ -Vet, used to have it].
Zeedher .....	)	1 is thr, 2 was thr, 3 h-as thr.
Zet .....	)	1 IS IT, 2 AS IT, HAS IT, hesitate-d-ation, 3 USED.
Zeft .....	)	2 was to have had.
SH.		
Ish .....	)	1 SHE, WISH, 2 SHALL, SHALT, 3 issue (Isht ³ , issued).
Yuh ² -Ish .....	)	you shall, you wish.
Sher .....	)	1 wisher, she were, 2 SURE-LY, assure [Sher-Ens, assurance], 3 share [Sher ³ -Ar, sharer].
Shef .....	)	1 wish-ed to have, she ought to have, 2 shall have, 3 she would have.
Isht .....	)	1 WISHED, she ought, wish it, 2 shall it, 3 she would (or had), issued.
Sheft .....	)	1 she ought to have had, 2 shall have had, 3 she would have had.
Sherd .....	)	2 assured, 3 shared.
ZH.		
Zhay .....	)	2 USUAL-LY [En-Zhay ² , UNUSUAL].
Zher .....	)	2 PLEASURE, 3 measure-able-ably.
Zherd .....	)	3 measured [En-Zherd ³ , unmeasured].
L.		
Lay .....	)	2 WILL, WILT, willing (see R. L., 460-6), 3 WHOLE.
Wel .....	)	1 WE WILL, WHILE, will (see Index, p. 440), 2 WELL.
Slay .....	)	2 as well, 3 salvation.
Lef .....	)	2 (or Lay ² -Vee) will have, willing to have, loving (see Sec. 182, R. b)—see Index.
Welf .....	)	1 we will have (see Reporter's List, p. 482).
Len .....	)	2 ALONE, learn-ed (see Reporter's List, p. 483).
Layshon .....	)	2 revelation (Ref ¹ , reveal-ed), 3 revolution.

Laydher.....	✓	1 all thr (see R. 20), 2 let thr (see Sec. 264, R. 8).
Let	✓	1 little, all it, will it, 2 LET, will have had (p. 440)
Lets	✓	1 all its, little as (or is), 2 LET US (or his).
Slet	✓	1 as little [Slets ¹ -Pees, as little as possible].
Welt	✓	1 while it, we will have had.
Eld	✓	2 WORLD [Eld ² -El, WORLDLY].
Seld	✓	2 seldom.
Lent	✓	1 WILL NOT [Let ¹ -Net, will it not; Lent ¹ , island; Petoid-Lent ¹ , highland]—see Reporter's List, pp. 495-498.
Welent	✓	1 WE WILL NOT.
R.		
Ar	✓	1 HEAR, HER, HERE, 2 ARE, 3 OUR.
Ars	✓	1 HERS, HERSELF, HEARS, 3 OURS, OURSELF.
Arses.....	✓	3 OURSELVES.
Sarn	✓	2 concern-ing (sometimes Iss-Ren in <i>phr</i>).
Arder	✓	1 order-ed, 2 RATHER (for the <i>rs</i> Raydher ² is preferable).
Ard	✓	1 LORD, READ, ordinary [Ster ² -Ard, extraordinary], 2 HEARD, WORD (when Werd is not convenient).
Arnt	✓	2 ARE NOT (sometimes for <i>art not</i> ; sometimes expressed by Rent).
Sarnd	✓	2 concerned (sometimes added by Iss-Rend; In-Sarnd, or Ens ² -Rend, unconcerned).
RAY.		
Wer.....	✓	1 WE ARE, 2 WHERE, work-ed, 3 AWARE, [En-Wer ³ , unaware], with our (or Wer ¹).
Rel.....	✓	1 real-ly-ity, 2 relate-d-ion, relative-ly (Reltiv ² , for the noun <i>relative</i>), 3 rule-d.
Rels.....	✓	1 realize [Relseshon ¹ , realization].
Ref	✓	1 arrive-al, reveal-ed, 2 are to have, are of, revolve-d.
Werf.....	✓	1 we are of, we are to have, 2 whereof, 3 aware of.
Wern	✓	1 we are in, 2 whereon, workman, 3 with our own (or Wern ¹).
Reneshon	✓	1 ornamentation (see R. 4).
Rayshon.....	✓	1 irrational-ly-ity, 2 reformation [Ray ¹ -Fer, reform-ed], 3 rational-ly-ity.






Ias-Bet	✓	2 certain-ly-ty (sometimes Sart ² in <i>phr</i>).
Wert	✓	2 word, were it, where it (or had).
Reft	✓	1 arrived, 2 hereafter.
Rent	✓	2 ARE NOT (more generally Arnt ²).
Wernt	✓	1 WE ARE NOT.
Wehwernt	✓	1 we were not.
M.		
Em	✓	1 MR, MY, 2 AM, MAY, HIM, make (or Em ² -Kay), 3 home [Em ² -Lay, homely].
Ems	✓	1 MYSELF, 2 HIMSELF.
Sem	✓	1 similar-ity, 3 consume [Smed ² , consumed; Sem ² -Ray, consumer].
Wem	✓	1 WE MAY, with me (or my), 2 with him.
Mel	✓	1 million-th, 2 promulgate-d-ion, 3 family [Ef ² -Em-Lay, female; Em ² -Mel, human family].
Mer	✓	1 MR., MERE, REMARK-ED, 2 MORE, mercy, merciful-ly.
Merl	✓	1 immoral-ly-ity, 2 moral-ly-ity
Men	✓	1 MEN, 2 MAN (sometimes added in the <i>rs</i> by the En-hook, as Ken ² , countrymen).
Smen	✓	2 examine-ation [Ker ² -Smen, cross-examine- ation], some one [or Sem ² -Wen].
Emshon	✓	2 mention (Wem'shon ¹ , we mention).
Semshon	✓	2 consumption.
Emp	✓	1 IMPORTANT-CE, 2 IMPROVE-MENT, may be.
Emps	✓	1 IMPOSSIBLE-ILITY.
Semp	✓	1 simple-y-icity, 2 exemplify-ied-ication, some- body, 3 example (In-Semp ² , unexampled).
Stemp	✓	2 extemporaneous-ly (Stemp ² -Ray-Ray extem- porary).
Wemb	✓	1 we may be.
Emben	✓	2 may have been.
Wemben	✓	1 we may have been.
Empshon	✓	3 impassion [Peeshon ² , passion].
Empshons	✓	2 impatience [Peeshons ² , patience].
Emdher	✓	1 might thr (see Sec. 264, R. 8), 2 MATTER.






Semdher	⌒	2 some other (see Sec. 264, R. 3).
Semdhern	⌒	2 (or Semdher ² -Wen), some other one.
Met	⌒	1 MIGHT, mighty, 2 may it (see Sec. 221, R. 4.
Med	⌒	1 IMMEDIATE-LY, 2 MADE.
Smet	⌒	1 SOMEWHAT, 2 sometime.
Smed	⌒	3 consumed.
Wemt	⌒	1 we might, we met, we made, 2 were met, were made.
Mert	⌒	1 immortal-ly-ity [Mert-Lays ¹ , immortalize], 2 mortal-ly-ity.
Ment	⌒	1 MIND, 2 MAY NOT, AM NOT, amount-ed, mental-ly-ity, 3 movement.
Sment	⌒	2 examined [Ker ² -Sment, cross - examined ; In-Sment ² , unexamined].
Wem'ent	⌒	1 WE MAY NOT, we meant, 2 were meant.
Emshond	⌒	2 mentioned (Wemshond ¹ , we mentioned, 2 were mentioned).
Empend	⌒	1 imponderable-ility, 2 impenetrable-ility-ness.
Empshont N.	⌒	2 impatient, 3 impassioned [Empshon-Tee ³ , impassionate].
En	⌒	1 IN ANY, never (or En-Vee ² —R. 15), 2 NO, KNOW, 3 OWN.
Ens	⌒	1 INFLUENCE, 2 commence-ment.
Enses	⌒	1 United States, 2 commences-ments, necessary-ly.
Enst	⌒	1 INFLUENCED, instinct-ive, 2 commenced, next (sometimes Ens in <i>phr</i>).
Steh-En	⌒	2 stenography-er-ic.
Wen	⌒	1 WHEN, we know, with no, 2 ONE, were no, were any (<i>voc</i>).
Nel	⌒	1 in all, 2 only, 3 annual-ly.
Nels	⌒	1 unless, 2 only h-as (or h-is), no less.
Ner	⌒	1 NEAR, NOR. 2 MANNER, 3 owner, in our.
Nerl	⌒	1 nearly, nor will.
Nen	⌒	1 OPINION, any one, in one, 2 NONE, KNOWN, 3 no one.
Snen	⌒	1 synonym-ous-ly, is known (or none), 2 has known (or none).

Wenen	⌋	1 we have known (<i>or</i> none), 2 were known (<i>or</i> none), 3 were no one.
Enshon	⌋	1 information [En-Fer ¹ , inform-ed-ant].
Nerns	⌋	1 ignorance.
Endher	⌋	1 ENTIRE, any other, 2 ANOTHER, 3 no other.
Wendher	⌋	2 wonder-ed-ful-ly, one (an)other (sometimes add <i>other</i> by lengthening, omitting the <i>an</i>).
Endhern	⌋	1 intrinsic-al-ly, any other one, 2 another one, 3 no other one (<i>or</i> than).
Net	⌋	1 NOT, in it, in what, interior [Net-El ² , interiorly; Ent-El ¹ , intolerable], 2 NATURE [Net ² -El, natural-ly], 3 anterior.
End	⌋	2 UNDER, hundred-th, 3 OWNED, 3 hand-ed (sometimes added by an En-hook and shortening, as, Tent ³ , at hand.
Netst	⌋	2 New Testament (Eldst ² , Old Testament,) [Kred ¹ -Netst, according to the New Testament].
Snet	⌋	1 IS NOT, 2 H-AS NOT.
Went	⌋	1 WANT-ed, when it (had, <i>or</i> would), 2 one would (<i>or</i> had).
Nerd	⌋	1 IN ORDER.
Neft	⌋	1 infinite-ly, infinity, infinitude (see § 182, R.b).
Wen'ent	⌋	2 on (the) one hand.
Nernt	⌋	1 ignorant-ly.
Netseshon	⌋	2 intercession.
NG.		
Ing	⌋	1 THING, English, 2 LANGUAGE, 3 long, along, length [Ing ³ -Ith, lengthy].
Sing	⌋	1 single-d, singly, 2 as long (see Sec. 245).
Ingen	⌋	1 Englishman (-men), 2 (or Yeh ² -Ingen) young man (-men), 3 lengthen.
Singen	⌋	2 sanguine (-ly-ness).
Ingdher	⌋	3 along thr (Ingthern ³ , longer than).
Ing'end	⌋	1 England, 3 lengthened, longhand.
W.		
Way	⌋	1 WHY, 2 WAY, 3 AWAY (sometimes added by wā).
Swayst	⌋	2 sou(th)west.
Swayster	⌋	2 southwester.
Wayf	⌋	1 why have.

Waydher	1	1 water-ed [Way ¹ -Ter, watery], with thr, with another, why thr, 2 WHETHER .
Waydherdher .	2	2 whether thr (see Sec. 264, R. 9).
Waynd	3	1 why not, 3 wound-ed [Wend, wound—to wind].
Swaynd	3	1 (or Sway ¹ -Del), swindle-d.
wā	c	1 WE .
Weh	c	1 WITH (usually Dhee or Ith—that is, the stroke part of the word—in compound words, as Dhen', within; prefixed to curves by the Way-hook frequently, and sometimes even to straight lines), 2 WERE .
Wuh	3	1 WHAT , 2 WOULD , (see R. L., pp. 875-879).
Way'weh	C	1 we were (or would).
Weh'weh	C	1 with what, 2 were we (with or what).
Wuh'wuh	3	1 what we (would or were), 2 would we (or what).
Way'yeh	C	1 we yet.
Weh'yeh	C	1 with you, 2 were you.
Wuh'yuh	3	1 what you (ye or yet), 2 would you (ye or yet).
Y.		
Yay	1	2 YOUR .
Yays	6	2 YOURS , YOURSELF .
Yayses	6	2 YOURSELVES , yours is (or has), yes s = yes, sir.
Yayn	6	2 your own.
Yeld	1	1 yield-ed.
Yaydher	1	2 your other.
Yaynd	C	2 (or Yay ² -End ³), your hand.
yē	1	1 YE .
Yeh	1	1 year-s, 2 YET .
Yuh	1	1 BEYOND , 2 you (in <i>phr</i> Yuh or Yeh, according convenience—see R. L., pp. 905-912).
Yay'weh	C	1 ye were (or would).
Yeh'weh	C	1 yet we (were, with, what or would).
Yuh'wuh	C	1 beyond what, 2 you were (or would).
H.		
Hay	1	2 HE , eh, 3 ah, holy [Hay ² -Ray, holier; Hayst ² , holiest; Hay ³ -Ens, holiness].

REM. 1. "All, Will, Are, Our" Added.—(a) The reporter may safely and advantageously apply the principles of adding *all* and *will* by an El-hook, and *are* and *our* by an Ar-hook, to simple-consonant signs—and to full-length Ar-hook and El-hook signs by enlarging the hook—in many more instances than are indicated in the preceding list.

REM. 2. "You" Joined as a Hook.—(a) In phrase-writing, the sign for *you* may sometimes be joined as an initial hook on the left-hand side of a descending letter; thus:  you have been,  you do, you had,  you shall,  you have,  you think. (b) When *you* commences a phrase, its sign, according to Section 245, rests on the line, and thus serves to distinguish a Yuh-hook sign, when standing alone or commencing a phrase-sign, from an Ar-hook sign. In Yuh-Vee and Yuh-Ith there is an additional distinction arising from joining the hook on the convex side of the curve. (c) Even when a Yuh-hook is taken from the position on the line—as in such phrase-signs as: Ef¹-Yuh-Ben, if you have been; Ef¹-Yuh-Dee, if you do—it is easily distinguished from the Ar-hook by a reference to the context and the other portions of the phrase-sign.

REM. 3. "We" Prefixed by a Hook.—(a) It is allowable in a few cases to represent *we* by joining *Weh* as a hook to *Kay* and some other horizontal letters which, according to the general rule, would not take the *Way*-hook; thus:  we can,  we could,  we give, we have given,  we go,  we may be. Signs thus formed do not in practice conflict with corresponding El- and Ar-hook signs. (b) *We* is generally joined by the *Way*-hook to a following word commencing with *Em*, *En*, *Lay*, or *Ray*; thus: *Wer¹-Ker*, we require; *Wens¹-Ray*, we answer; *Wel¹-Kay*, we like; *Wemst¹*, we must.

REM. 4. Eshon added to the En-hook.—The reporter occasionally adds *Eshon* to an *En*-hook; as in *Ren¹-Eshon*, ornamentation.

REM. 5. Termination Ly.—An adjective-signword may usually be written for an adverb formed from it by the addition of *ly*—as *spiritual* for *spiritually*; *particular* for *particularly*—unless the expression of the termination is found to be necessary for the sake of distinguishing between different words, as in writing *interiorly* to distinguish it from *not*.

REM. 6. The Ef-Hook on Curves.—In several of the word-signs of the preceding list it is indicated that an *Ef*- or *Vee*-hook should be written on a curve—as in the signs for "thankful-ness, they ought to have, they will have, was to have, will have," etc.—and the student should carefully distinguish *Thef*, *Shef*, *Neft*, etc., which

indicate single signs, from Ith-Ef, Ish-Ef, En-Fet, etc., which denote two signs joined.

REM. 7. *Art, Hast, Wert, Shall*, etc., belonging to what is called the solemn style, may be expressed the same as the corresponding *are, has, were, shall*, etc., belonging to the usual style of speech.

REM. 8. *Past Tense*.—(a) It is usually allowable and advantageous for the reporter, when a stroke or more can be saved thereby, to represent the past tense of a verb by the form of the present tense—writing, for instance, Stend, instead of Sten-Ded, for *extended*—depending upon the context for the distinction between the tenses. (b) This is a general principle of contraction and may be employed in representing the past tense of verbs not belonging to the list of sign-words; as in writing Net¹-Met for *intimated*, Ent²-End for *intended*, Ter²-Ment for *tormented*, Ray²-Gerd for *regarded*, Kay²-Net for *acquainted*, Rays¹-Ret for *resorted*.

REM. 9. *Distinctions*.—(a) A word whose outline, when unvocalized, would be liable to be mistaken for a word-sign, should have at least its accented vowel inserted. (b) As a sloping or perpendicular half-length can be written through or just below the line, a distinction may be made between “it had,” “it would,” etc., by writing the signs for “it had, they had,” etc., through the line, and the signs for “it would, they would,” etc., below the line. For the practiced reporter, however, such a distinction is unnecessary.

REM. 10. *In, In As, In His, etc., Prefixed*.—(a) The In-hook may frequently be joined to a word, in its natural position, to prefix in (and sometimes in the or in a-n); thus: In-Sem¹, in similar; In-Sem², in some; In-Spret¹, in (the) spirit; In-Skret¹, in (the) secret; In-Semp², in (an) exemplification. (b) In his or in as may in a few cases be prefixed by an In-hook and the circle; thus: Ins-Ker'shon², in his creation; Ins-Prens¹, in his appearance; Ins-Gret², in as great.

REM. 11. “One” Added.—One may be added to a considerable number of words, by an En-hook; thus: Smen², some one; Nen¹, any one; Nen², no one (in the third position, to distinguish it from none, Nen²); Ten², at one; Dhee'dhern², the other one; En'dhern², another one; En'dhern³, no other one; En-Ten², into one; Bet¹-Wen'en, between one; Bee²-En-Then, beneath one.

REM. 12. *Hooks Omitted*.—(a) The hook of the signs for *been* or *can* may be omitted when, if written, it would prevent the formation of a desired phrase-sign; thus: Tees²-Bees-Dee, “it has been said;” Tee²-Kay-Nel, “it can only;” Bee²-Bel, “been able. (b) A hook is occasionally omitted from other outlines, to

secure a special advantage in phrase-writing; thus: Art²-Yuh, around you; Em²-Slay, human soul; Em²-Mend, human mind; Men²-Kay-Kay, instead of Men-Ker²-Kay, human character.

REM. 13. "*It Ought to Have*," "*It Would Have*," etc.—(a) The outlines Tef¹, Tef², for "it ought to have," "it would have," are regarded as unvocalized Tauv, Twoov; in the first case, *it* being represented by *t*, *ought* by *au*, and *have* by *v*; *to* being omitted, according to Section 250, 2. In the case of Twoov, *it* is represented by *t*, *would* by *wöö*, and *have* by *v*. Upon the same principle are formed the signs for "they ought to have, they would have; which ought to have, which would have," etc. (b) *Did have*, which occurs rarely, may, in like manner, be written with Def¹—that is, "di' have." (c) *Could have* may be written Kef², when Ked²-Vee is not better, as in "could have had," Ked²-Ved; or as in "could have been," Ked²-Ben.

REM. 14. "*To*" Added by Halving.—Bled may be written for "able to"—as when preceding "understand"—when *to* cannot better be implied according to Section 250, 2; as in writing "able to be," Bel²-Bee; "able to make," Bel²-Em; "able to have," Blef².

REM. 15. *Never*.—(a) In phrase-writing, *never* may always be represented by En, being written in the first position when it commences a phrase-sign; thus: Wen¹-Ben, we never have been; Ken²-En-Bee, can never be; Dher²-En-Ken, there never can; En¹-Ish, never shall; En¹-Ken, never can. (b) Even when *never*, for any reason, is written separately, it may be represented by En¹, instead of En-Vee², in the writing of the practiced reporter.

REM. 16. *Forth*.—(a) *Forth*, when following a verb ending in a straight full-length line, may be represented by an Ef-hook; thus: Steh²-Pef, step forth; Klef¹, call forth. (b) In other cases it may be written with Ef-Ith; thus: Kels¹-Ef-Ith, calls forth; Send²-Ef-Ith, send forth. (c) The practiced reporter, in many cases when *forth* cannot be expressed by an Ef-hook, will not hesitate to represent it by Ef, trusting to memory and the context to distinguish it from *for*. (See Reporter's List, p. 212.)

REM. 17. *T or D Omitted*.—A *t* or *d* sound expressed by halving may be omitted in some cases, principally from verbs, to secure advantages which would otherwise be lost—as of adding *have* by an Ef-hook; thus: Tref¹ for "tried to have" as well as "try to have"; the difference of tense being distinguished by the context.

REM. 18. *Ef-Hook on Brief Way and Yay*.—The careful writer may, if he prefers, add "have" to a brief Way or Yay by an Ef-hook; as, Wehf¹, we have; Wehf², were to have; Yuhf², you have. *Of* or *If*

may be added in the same manner; 'as, Wehf², were of; Wuhf¹, what if; Yehf², yet if.

REM. 19. *Sign-Words Sometimes Written in Full.*—A sign-word is sometimes written in full, if the full form secures a convenience in phrase-writing which could not be secured otherwise; thus: Em²-En-Tee-Ems, many times; Def¹-Kay'ses-Tens, divine existence.

REM. 20. *All Thr, With All, etc.*—In analogy with the mode of writing "of thr, of it, for all, for all it," Laydher¹ may be written for "all thr"; Let¹, for "all it"; Dhel¹, for "with all"; Dhlet¹, for "with all it"; Dhel'ther¹, for "with all thr"; Dhlef¹, for "with all of"; Ish'dher³, for "should thr"; Isht³, for "should it"; En'dher², voc, for "under thr"; Ar'dher¹, for "or thr, or (the) other, or another"; Art¹, for "or it, or had (would)"; Arf¹, for "or would have"; Dhet², for "with it" (written a little higher than Dhet¹, *thal*); Dhret³, for "thou art."

REM. 21. *"Us" Added.*—*Us* may usually be best joined to a preceding word by a circle, or by enlarging a circle; thus: Gays¹, give us; Gay'ses¹, gives us; Pens², upon us; Bel'ses², bless us; Es¹-Ses, sees us; Teel-Chay'ses, teaches us.

REM. 22. *Our*, in phrase-writing, may be written with Ray, when it cannot be more conveniently expressed otherwise; thus: Dhee'ses²-Ray, this is our.

REM. 23. *"Is, As," etc., Prefixed.*—(a) A circle-signword may frequently be prefixed to a word commencing with a circle, by enlarging the circle; thus: Ses²-En, as soon; Ses¹-Emp, is simply; Ses¹-Mets, is sometimes; Ses²-Mets, has sometimes; Ses¹-Lays, his soul's; Ses¹-En, is his own. (b) The sign-word thus prefixed usually determines the position of the sign in accordance with Section 245.

§ 275. The student who desires thoroughly to prepare for general reporting is recommended to acquire the utmost familiarity with the following list of contractions, in addition to those given in Section 272. All the reporting-style word-signs and contractions in the Compendium are repeated, with many others added, in the Index. If a writer prefers to use a full outline (made in accordance with the principles of this system) for any reporting-style word-sign or contraction, it ought not to be assumed that he is not writing the system in its purity. Each person is at liberty to use more or less of the word-signs and contractions according to his will or need or

knowledge. It is considered unnecessary to give the engraved signs in the following list, as the nomenclature has been so thoroughly taught, and the *signs* and *names* given in preceding lists.

REM. 1. From the following list there have been excluded many contractions which might, and will in due time, be formed by the reporter, in accordance with the general principles of Section 237, R. 3; and also a large number of contractions for past tenses or perfect participles, which will be formed in accordance with the principles of Section 274, R. 8. Numerous contractions which are formed by the omission of prefixes or affixes, have, for a corresponding reason, been excluded. The practiced reporter will form, in accordance with Section 237, Rems. 2 and 3, numerous special contractions, as they may seem to be demanded.

REM. 2. *Primitive Words Sometimes Inserted.*—In some cases in the following list, where a contraction for a derivative word has happened to be the complete outline for a primitive word, such word has been inserted to indicate that fact; thus: “En-Vet¹,” the contraction for “invitation,” is the complete outline for “invite;” and this word has therefore been inserted.

REM. 3. In dividing the contractions for the words in the following list, there has been kept constantly in view the principle of making LIKE CONTRACTIONS FOR LIKE WORDS; so that one contraction, familiarized, is an index, in almost every instance, of the contractions for words of similar terminations. To illustrate—learning the contractions for “gracious-ly-ness,” is in effect learning the contractions for the words of similar terminations, as, “ambitious-ly-ness, judicious-ly-ness;” except in a few instances where still further contraction may be made, as in the signs for “capricious-ly-ness, superstitious-ly-ness.” The contractions for “dominant-ce, prominent-ce, independent-ce, correspond-ent-ence, superintend-ent-ence, depend-ent-ence,” and words of similar terminations, are all formed in analogy. Contractions for words ending in “graphic-al,” as a general rule, follow the analogy of “biography-ic-al.” This general rule being borne in mind, not only may the contractions presented in the following list be more readily learned than a few abbreviations formed without reference to general principles, but, the principle of these contractions being FAMILIARIZED, the reporter will readily form like them numerous others as they are needed.

REM. 4. “Distract” and “Administer” Distinguished.—“Administer” may be distinguished from “distract” by writing the circle

distinctly within the Ar-hook in the sign for the former word, and by implying the Ar-hook in the sign for the latter word, by turning the circle on the left-hand side of the Dee.

REM. 5. DERIVATIVES from contractions are in many cases not included in the Lists, as they are formed generally by simply *prefixing* or *affixing* the proper signs for the FORMATIVE; thus: to the contraction for "applicable" prefix En for "inapplicable;" to the contraction for "changeable," prefix En for "unchangeable." (See Section 252, R. 2.)

REM. 6. The contraction for a verb may, as a general rule, be employed as a sign for the actor; thus: the contraction for "interpret" may be employed as a contraction for "interpreter;" the contraction for "declaim" may be employed as a contraction for "declaimer;" the contraction for "discover," as a contraction for "discoverer."

REM. 7. "S" Sometimes Omitted.—When several Es-sounds occur together, one or more may be omitted to secure the advantage of a phrase-sign; thus: Thees²-Tens, this circumstance; Theeses²-Tens, this existence.

REM. 8. *-ful-ly-ness*.—These terminations may be expressed by Ef joined, when the Ef-hook, or a joined Fel cannot be conveniently employed; thus: Sen-Ef¹, sinful-ly-ness; Pen²-Ef, painful-ly-ness. The termination *-fulness* is, however, usually better expressed by its affix sign. (See Section 232, 2.)

List of Reporting Contractions.

Abrupt-ly-ness, Bee²-Ray-Pet.
 abstain-inent-inence, Bees²-Ten.
 abstract-ed-ly-er, Bees²-Ter.
 absurd-ity-ly, Bees²-Ard.
 administer, Dee³-Iss-Ter.
 admit-ted-tance, Dee¹-Met.
 admonish-ed-ition, Dee³-Men.
 adventure-d-r, Def³-Enter.
 aggregate-d-ion, Ger²-Gay.
 allegory-ic-ical, El²-Ger.
 ambitious-ly-ness, Emb-Ish¹.
 antagonist-ic-ism-ize-ed, Net²-Gay.
 aristocrat-ic-ical-cy, Ar²-Stee.
 arithmetic-al-ian, Ray²-Ith-Met.
 ascend-ed-ancy, Es²-End.
 assemble-d-y-age, Es²-Em.
 assimilate-d-ion, Es¹-Em.
 astronomy-ical-er, Ester¹-En.
 augment-ed-ation-ative, Gay²-Ment.

auspicious-ly-ness, Es¹-Pee.

Bank-rupt-ruptcy, Bee³-Ing.
 baptize-d-r-ism-ismal, Bee³-Pee.
 bigot-ed-ry, Bee¹-Get.
 biography-er-ic-ical, Bee²-Ger.

Capricious-ly-ness, Kay-Per¹.
 catholic-ism-ity, Kay-Ith².
 chirography-ic-ical, Ker¹-Ger.
 contaminate-d-ion, Tee²-Men.
 contemplate-d-ion, Tee²-Emp.
 contemplative-ly-ness, Tee²-Emp-(Lay-Tef).

criminal-ly-ity-ate-ated-ation, Ker¹-Men.
 culpable-bly-bility, Kel-Pee².

Declaim-ed-ant-er-ation-atory, Dee²-Kel.
 decline-able-ation, Dee¹-Klen.

deficient-ly-ce-cy, Dee²-Ef-Shay.
 deform-ed-ity-ation, Dee¹-Fer.
 degrade-d-ation, Dee²-Gred.
 deject-ed-(edly)-ion, Dee²-Jay.
 democrat-ic-cy, Dee²-Em.
 denunciate-d-ion-or-ory, Dee²-
 Nen.

depart-ed-ment-ure, Dee²-Pret.
 depend-ed-ence-ency-ent, Dee²-
 Pend.

deprecate-d-ion, Dee²-Per.
 depute-d-ation-y, Dee²-Pet.
 derogate-d-ory-orily, Der²-Get.
 designate-d-ion-(ive), Dees²-Gay.
 despond-ed-ency-ent-ently,
 Dees²-Pend.

dignify-fied-(tary)-ty, Dee²-Gay.
 dilapidate-d-ion, Del²-Pet.
 diplomat-ic-ist, Dee²-Pel-Met.
 disappoint-ed-ment, Dees¹-Pent.
 discord-ant-ance, Dees¹-Kred.
 discriminate-d-ly-ion, Dees²-Kay.
 disparage-ment, Dees²-Pee-Jay.
 distract-ed-er, Dees²-Ter.
 dominate-d-ant-ion, Dee¹-Men.

Eccentric-al-ity, Kays²-Enter.
 effeminate-ness-ly-acy, Ef²-Men.
 efficient-ly-ce-cy, Ef²-Shay.
 electric-al-ity, El²-Kay.
 entangle-d-ment, Ent²-Ing.
 enthusiast-ic-ical-ically-m, En-
 Ithses².

episcopal-ian-ianism, Pees²-Kay.
 exclaim-ed, exclamation-tory-(tiv),
 Kays²-Kel.
 expedient-ly-ce-cy and expedi-
 tion, Kay-Spet¹.

exterminate-d-ion, Ster²-Men.
 extinct-ion and extinguish-ed,
 Kays-Tee².

Facetious-ly-ness, Efs²-Shay.
 factious-ly-ness, Ef³-Kay.
 fanatic-al-ally-ism, Ef³-Net.

Gracious-ly-ness, Ger-Ish².
 gravitate-d-ation, Ger-Vet².

Hazard-ed-ous-ously, Zee²-Ard.

Implacable-bly-bility-bleness,
 Em-Pel²-Kay.

impregnate-d-ion-ble-bly, Em-
 Per²-Gay.

inauspicious-ly, Ens-Pee²-Ish.
 indefinite-ly-ness, End-Ef².
 indemnify-ied-ity, End¹-Em.
 independent-ce-cy-ly, End-Pend².
 indignant-ly-tion-ity, End¹-Gay.
 individual-ly-(ism), End-Ved¹.
 indivisible-bility, End-Vees¹.
 infer-red-ence, En-Ef².
 infirm-ity-ly-ness, En-Fer².
 infringe-d-ment-r, En-Fren¹.
 inspect-ed-ion, En-Spee².
 intellect-u-al-ually, Ent¹-Ket.
 intelligible-bly, Ent-Jay².
 interpret-ed-ation, Ent-Pret².
 intimidate-d-ion, Ent¹-Med.
 invent-ed-or-ive, En-Vent².
 invisible-bly-bility, En-Vees¹.
 invite-d-ation, En-Vet¹.
 irrecoverable-bly, Ar²-Kef.
 irresistible-bly-bility, Arses²-Tee.

Judicious-ly-ness, Jed¹-Shay.

Legislate-d-ive, etc., Lay²-Jay.
 legitimate-ly-cy-ness, Lay²-Jet.
 Levite-icus-ical, Lay¹-Vet.
 lexicography-ic-ical-er, Lays²-
 Kay-Ger.

Magnet-ic-al-ally-ism, Em²-Gen.
 magnificent-ly-ce, Em¹-Gay.
 majesty-ic-ical-ically, Em-Jay³.
 malevolent-ly-ce, Mel-Vee².
 malform-ed-ation, Mel-Fer².
 malicious-ly-ness, Mel-Ish².
 malignant-ly-cy, malignity,
 Mel¹-Gay.

mechanic-al-ally-ism, Em²-Kay.
 method-ic-ical-ically, (method-
 ism), Em-Thed².
 methodist-ic-ical, Em-Thedst².
 monstrous-ly, monstrosity, Men-
 Stees².

Nourish-able-ment, Ner-Ish².
 noxious-ly-ness, En-Kay-Ish².

Obscure-ly-ity, Bees²-Kay.
 officious-ly-ness, Ef¹-Ish.
 oligarchy-al-ical, El²-Ger.
 omnipotent-ly-ce-cy, Men-Pee².

omniscient-ly-ce-cy, Men¹-Ish².
orthodox-ly-ness-y, Ray¹-Ith.

Pedant-ic-ical-ically-ry, Pee²-Dent.
phenomenon-a-al, Fen²-Em.
philosophy-ic-ical-ically, Fels²-Ef.
photography-ic-er-ist, Fet¹-Ger.
potential-ity-ly, potency, Pee²-
Ten.

powerful-ness, Pee³-Ref.
precipitate-d-ion-or, Pers¹-Pet.
predominate-d-ion, Pred¹-Men.
prepare-d-atory-ation, Per²-Pee-
Ray.

presbyter-ian-ianism, Pers²-Bet.
present-ed-ation, Pers²-Ent.
preserve-d-ation, Pers²-Ray.
pretentious-sive-sion, Per²-Ten.
proclaim-ed-ation, Per²-Kel.
prognosticate-d-ion, Per¹-Gay.
project-ed, Per-Jay.
prominent-ly-ce-cy, Per¹-Men.
proscribe-d-r, Per²-Skay.
pugnacity-ous-ly, Pee²-Gay.
punctilious-ly-ness, Pee²-Ing-Ket.

Rapid-ly-ness-ity, Ray²-Ped.
recapitulate-d-ion, Ray²-Kay-Pet.
reciprocate-d-ion, reciprocal-ly-
ness, reciprocity, Rays²-Per.
reclaim-ed, reclamation, Ray²-Kel.
recover-ed-y, Ray²-Kef.
redundant-ly-ce-cy, Red²-End.
reform-ed-er-atory, Ray¹-Fer.
refute-d-ation, Ray²-Fet.
regenerate-d-cy, Ray²-Jen.
reject-ed-ion, Ray²-Jay.
relinquish-ed-ment, Rel²-Ing.
reluctant-ly-ce-cy, Rel²-Ket.
remonstrate-d, Ar²-Ems-Tret.
repent-ed-ant-ance, Ray²-Pent.
reprehend-ed, Ray²-Prend.
reprehensible-y-ness-bility,
Ray²-Prens.
reprehension-sive, Ray²-Pren.
republic-ation, republish-ed-(er),
Ray²-Pee-Bce.

resemble-d-ance, Ar²-Sem.
reserve-(d-ly)-ation, Rays²-Ray.
resplendent-ce-cy, Rays²-Plend.

Sanctify-ied-ication, Sing²-Ket.
sanctimony-ious, Sing²-Em.
sculpture-d-or, Skel-Pet².
sentiment-al-ality, Sent²-Ment.
skeptic-al-ally-ism, Skay-Pet².
sommambulic-ist-ism, Smen-Bee².
spacious-ly-ness, Spee²-Ish.
specific-al-ally-ness, Spees¹-Ef.
specious-ly-ness, Spee²-Ish.
speculate-d-or, Spee²-Klet.
subserve-d-ient-ience, Sbees²-
Ray.

substantial-ly-ity-ness, Sbee²-
Stee.

substantiate-d, Sbee²-Sten.
subtract-ed, Sbee²-Ter.
succinct-ly-ness, Ses-Ing¹-Ket.
sufficient-ly-cy, Sef²-Shay.
superficial-ly-ity-ness, Sper²-Ef.
superscribe-d-(r), Sper²-Skay.
superstitious-ly-ness, Sper²-Stee.
surreptitious-ly-ness, Iss-Ray²-
Pet.

Technic-al-ally-ality, Tee²-Kay.
telegraph-y-ic-ically, Tel²-Ger.
temperance-ate-ately, Tee²-Emp.
timid-ly-ness-ity, Tee¹-Med.
torpid-ity-ness, Ter¹-Ped.
transcend-ed, Ters²-End.
transcendental-ism-ist, transcen-
dent-(ly-ness), Ters²-Nent.
transcribe-d-(r), Ters¹-Kay.
transform-ed-ation, Ters²-Fer.
transparent-ly-ce-cy, Ters²-Pee.
typography-ic-ical, Tee²-Pee-Ger.

Vegetable-arian-ation, Vee²-Jet.
vexatious-ly-ness, Vee²-Kays-
(Ish).
vicious-ly-ness, Vee¹-Ish.

Wretched-ly-ness, Ray²-Ched.












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



















































§ 276. Words of different meanings, and containing the same consonants, are distinguished—

1. By difference in the mode of representing the first consonant; thus: Ray-Spens, responsible—Rays-Let, resolute (see Sec. 153, 2); Ar-Spens, irresponsible—Ar-Iss-Let, irresolute (see Sec. 152, 1).
2. By some other difference of outline; thus: Em'der-Tee², moderate—Med-Ret¹, immoderate; Pers¹-Ket, prosecute—Pee²-Rays-Ket, persecute; Bec²-Ray-Ith, berth—Ber²-Ith, breath.
3. By difference in position; thus: Per²-Met, permit—Per¹-Met, prompt—Per³-Met, promote; End¹-Kay'shon, indication—End²-Kay'shon, induction (see Sec. 261).
4. By the vocalization of one or more of the words to be distinguished; thus: Em²-Gret, emigrate—Em¹-Gret, migrate—İEm¹-Gret, immigrate.

§ 277. The mode of distinguishing several of the sign-words has already been exhibited in the list of reporting word-signs. The following list will be useful for reference, and as an extended illustration of the principles of Section 276.

Words containing the same, or nearly the same, Consonants, Distinguished by Difference of Outline, Position, or Vocalization.


P.	
	Pee ¹ -Tee, piety.
	Pee ² -Tee, pity.
	Pee ³ -Tee, patentee.
	Pee-Lays-Dee, pellucid.
	Pels ² (or ³)-Dee, placid.
	Pelst ¹ , pleased.
	Pee ² -Ray, pure.
	Pee ³ -Ray, power.
	Pee ³ -Ar, poor.
	Pee ² -Rays-Kayshon, persecution.
	Pers ² -Kayshon, or Perseashon ² , prosecution, or pros'ushon.

	Pers ¹ -Kayshon, pre- scription.		Per ² -Pret, appropriate- d-ness.
	Pers ² -Kayshon, pro- scription.		Per ² -Pee-Ray, prepare- ation-atory.
	Pee ² -Rays-Ket, perse- cute-d.		Per ² -Pershon, appro- priation.
	Pers ¹ -Ket, prosecute-d.		Per ² -Peeshon, propor- tion-ed.
	Pee ¹ -Rayshon, apparition.		Per ² -Pee-Ret, prepared.
	Pee ² -Rayshon, portion, Parisian.		Pee ² -Pee-Ret, purport-ed.
	Pee ³ -Rayshon, apportion.		Per ¹ -Pees, properties.
	Pershon ¹ , perfection.		Pers ¹ , proprieties.
	Pershon ² , operation, Persian.		Per ² -Pees, perhaps, propose.
	Pershon ³ , oppression, Prussian.		Pee ² -Pees, purpose.
	Pee ² -Ret-En, pertain.		Per ¹ -Beeshon, prohi- bition.
	Pee ³ -Ret-En, apertain.		Per ² -Beeshon, probation.
	Pees ¹ -Lay, epistle.		Per ³ -Beeshon, appro- bation.
	Pees ² -Lay, apostle.		Per ¹ -Beetiv, prohibitive.
	Pees ² -Len, pestilential.		Per ² -Beetiv, probative.
	Pees ³ -Len, pusillanimous.		Per ³ -Beetiv, approbative.
	Peeshon ² (-Tee), pas- sionate-ly-ness.		Per ¹ -Bet, prohibit-ed.
	Peeshont ² , patient.		Per ² -Bet, probate-d.
	Spee ² -Ret, support-ed.		Per ¹ -Kel, proclivity.
	Spret, separate-d.		Per ² -Kel, proclaim-ed- ation.
	Spees ¹ -Ef, specific-al- alness.		Per ³ -Ket, practicable- ness-ility.
	Spees ² -Ef, specify.		Per ³ , practice-cal-ly.
	Pel ² -Kay, placable-ility.		Perst ³ , adj., practiced.
	Pel ³ -Kay, applicable-ility.		Per ² -Ish, precious-ly- ness, perish, Persia.
	Per ¹ -Pee, property.		Per ³ -Ish, Prussia.
	Per ¹ , proper-riety.		Per ¹ -Ems, promise.


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
 Pent²-Bee, penetrable-
ility.

B.

 Bee²-Tee-Ef, bentify.


 Bet²-Ef, beautify.

 Bee²-Tef-Dee, beatified.

 Bet²-Fed, beautified.

 Bee²-Kay, become.


 Bee²-Kay, to become.

 Bee²-(Kay), back.


 Bee²-(Ray)-Ith, birth.


 Ber²-Ith, breath.


 Bee¹-En-Ef, beneficial-ly.


 Bee²-En-Fet, benefit-ted.

 Ben²-Ef, beneficent-ce.


 Bee²-En-Vee, benevolent-
ce.


 Bee²-En-Ef, benefactor.

 Bee²-Ing, being.

 Bee²-Ing, bank, bank-
rupt-cy.

 Bees²-Ter, obstruct-ed.


 Bees²-Ter, abstract-ed.


 Bees²-Tref, obstructive.


 Bees²-Tref, abstractive.

 Bees²-Tershon, obstruction.

 Bees²-Tershon, abstraction.

 Bees¹-Ten, obstinate-cy.

 Bees²-Ten, abstain-inent-
inence.


 Bees²-Ten, combustion.


 Bees¹-Let, obsolete.


 Bees¹-Let, absolute.


 Bees¹-(Ens), business.


 Bees²-Ens, baseness.


 Bees²-Ens, absence.

 Bees²-Ray, observe-d-
ant-ation.

 Bees²-Reft, observatory.


 Sbees²-Tee, substantial-
ly-ity.

 Sbees²-Ten, substantiate-
d-ion.

 Ben²-Dend, abandoned.


 Bend², abundant-ce.

T.


 Tee²-Ment, atonement.


 Tee²-Ment, attainment.


 Tee²-Ren, turn.


 Tren, train.

 Tee²-En-Bel, tenable.


 Ten²-Bee, attainable.

 Stee²-Bel, stable.


 Stec²-Bel, suitable.

 Ter²-Ter, or Terter²,
traitor.

 Tret²-Ar, trader.

 Tret²-Ar, tartar.

 Ter²-Lay, utterly.

 Ter²-Lay, or Trel², truly.

[1	Ters ² -Ef, Transfer-red.
[2	Ters ² -Fer, transform- ed-ation.
[1	Kay-Ster ² -Ket, extricate- d.
[1	Ster ³ , extract-ed.
[1	Kay-Ster ² -Kayshon, extrication.
[1	Stershon ³ , extraction.
[1	Sten ² -Shen, extenuation.
[1	Sten ² , extension.

D.

[1	Dee ¹ -Pet, adopt-ed.
[1	Dee ³ -Pet, adapted.
[1	Dee ¹ -Pref, deprive.
[1	Dee ² -Pref, deprave-ation.
[1	Dee ³ -Pref, depravity.
[1	Dee ¹ -Ter, daughter.
[1	Det ¹ -Ar, auditor.
[1	Det ¹ -Ray, auditory.
[1	Det ² -Ar, debtor.
[1	Det ³ -Ar, doubter.
[1	Dee ² -Ter, editor.
[1	Dee ² -Ter, deter, detri- ment-al.
[1	Dee ³ -Ter, detract-ed.
[1	Dee ² -Tred, deterred.
[1	Dee ³ -Tred, down-trodden.
[1	Dee ¹ -Klen, decline-able- ation.
[1	Dee ² -Klen, declension.

[1	Dee ² -Layshon, adulation.
[1	Delshon ³ , delusion, dilution.
[1	Dees ² -Layshon, desola- tion.
[1	Dees ² -Elshon, dissolu- tion.
[1	Dees ² -Let, desolate.
[1	Dees ² -Elt, dissolute.
[1	Dee ² -Let-Ray, adultery.
[1	Dee ² -Layter, idolator, idolatry.
[1	Dee-Let, adult.
[1	Dlet ¹ , delight-ed.
[1	Dlet ² , dilute-d, delude-d.
[1	Def ² , defence, differ-ent- ed-ence.
[1	Def ³ , advance-d.
[1	Dee ² -Rayshon, adoration.
[1	Dershon ¹ , derision.
[1	Dershon ² , direction.
[1	Dershon ³ , duration.
[1	Dee ¹ -Men, dominate-d- ation-ant-ance.
[1	Dee ² -Men, diminish-ed- ution.
[1	Dee ³ -Men, admonish-ed- ition.
[1	Dee ² -Em-Enshon, con- demnation.
[1	Dee ³ -Em-Enshon, dam- nation.
[1	Dees ¹ -Pent, disappoint- ed-ment.
[1	Dees ² -Pent, despond- ed-ent-ency.
[1	Dees ¹ -Ter, destroy.
[1	Dees ² -Ter, destructible.

Dees ² -Ter, distract-ed.	Chay ² -Jer, changer.
Dee ² -Iss-Ter, administer.	Chay ³ -Jer, charger.
Dees ² -Tershon, destruction.	J.
Dees ² -Tershon, distraction.	Retoid-Jay ³ , huge.
Dee ² -Iss-Tershon, administration.	Jay ³ , large.
Dees ² -Ten, destine.	Jay ¹ -Ent, giant.
Deest ² -En, destiny.	Jay ² -Ent, agent.
Dees ² -Tref, destructive-ness.	Jent ² , gentleman.
Dees ² -Tref, distractive.	Jay ² -Ent, gentle-ness.
Dee ² -Iss-Tertiv, administrative.	Jet ¹ -El, genteel; Jet ¹ -Elt, gentility.
Dees ¹ -Tee-Rayshon, distortion.	Jet ² -El, gentile.
Dees ² -Teeshon, destitution.	Jed ¹ -Ish, judicial-ly.
Dees ² -Teeshon, dissatisfaction.	Jed ¹ -Sher, judiciary.
Dees ¹ -Es, decess; <i>deceased</i> , Dees ¹ -Est.	Jed ¹ -Shay, judicious-ly-ness.
Deeses ¹ , disease-d.	K.
Del ¹ , idleness.	Kay-Ped ¹ , cupidity.
Dee ² -Lay-Ens, dullness.	Kay-Pet ² -(Lay), capital-ol.
Dee ² -Ems-Tershon, demonstration.	Kays-Dec ¹ , caused.
Dee ² -Iss-Tershon, administration.	Kayst ¹ , cost.
Deest ¹ -Vee, contradistinctive.	Kay ¹ -El, commonly.
Deest ² -Vee, distinctive.	Kay ¹ -Lay, common law.
Deest ¹ -Ing, contradicting-ed.	Kay-Lays ² -Vee, collusive.
Deest ² -Ing, distinguished.	Kels ³ , conclusive.
CH.	Kay-Layshon ¹ , coallition.
Chay ² -Bel, changeable.	Kay-Layshon ² , collusion.
Chay ³ -Bel, chargeable.	Kelshon ¹ , collision.

Kelshon ³ , conclusion.	Ef ² -Vert, favorite.
Kay ¹ -Mer, <i>chimera</i> -ical-ly; Kay ¹ -Mers, <i>chimēras</i> .	Ver ³ , favored.
Kay ² -Mer, <i>commercial</i> -ly; Kay ² -Mers, <i>commerce</i> .	Ef ² -Net, phonetic-al.
Ker-Prel ² , corporal-ly.	Ef ³ -Net, fanatic-al.
Ker-Pee ² -Rel, corporeal-ly.	Efs ² -Kel, physical-ly.
Ker-Dens ¹ , credence.	Efs ² -Kay-El, fiscal.
Kred ¹ , accordance.	Fel ² -Ent, fluent.
G.	Fel ³ -Ent, <i>affluent</i> .
Gay ¹ (or ²)-Dee, guide.	Fer ¹ , form.
Ged ¹ , God.	Fer ² -Em, affirm, frame.
Gret ² -Lay, greatly.	Ef ² (or ³)-Ar-Em, farm.
Gred ³ -Lay, gradual-ly.	Fer ¹ -Bee, conformable.
F.	Fer ² -Em-Bel, confirmable.
Ef ² -Kay, effect-ed.	Fet ² -Elt, fatality, fidelity.
Ef ³ -Kay, factious-ly-ness.	Fet ³ -Elt, futility.
Ef ² , fact. Ef ³ , affect-ed.	V.
Ef ¹ -Ish, officious-ly-ness.	Vee ¹ -Jay, Virginia.
Ef ² -Shay, efficient-ly-cy.	Vee ² -Jay, avenge.
Ef ¹ -Ars, fierce.	Vee ³ -Jay, average.
Ef ³ -Rays, furious.	Vee ¹ -Lent, violent.
Ef ¹ -Ret, fortune-ate-ly- ness.	Vlent ³ , valiant.
Ef ² -Ret, comfort-ed-able.	Vee ¹ -Layshon, volition.
Ef ² -Werd, forward-ed.	Vee ² -Layshon, violation.
Fer ² -Ard, froward.	Vee ³ -Layshon, evolution.
Ef ¹ (or ²)-Em-Lay, female.	Velshon ³ , valuation.
Mel ³ , family.	Vel ² -Bel, available.

Vel³-Bel, valuable.
 Ver¹(or²)-Shay, avaricious-ly-ness.
 Vee²-Ray-Ish, voracious-ly-ness.

TH.

Ithst¹, theistical-ly.
 Ithst², atheistical-ly.
 Iths¹-Em, theism.
 Iths²-Em, atheism.

S.

Es¹-Pee, auspicious-ly-ness.
 Es²-Pee, especial-ly.
 Es³-Pee, aspect.
 Es²-Kay, escape-d.
 Es³-Kay, ask.
 Es¹-Em, assimilate-d-ion.
 Es²-Em, assemble-d-y.
 Es³-Em, assume.
 Ish²-Dec, shady.
 Ish³-Dec, shadow-y.

L.

Lay²-Bred, labored.
 El²(or³)-Bret, elaborate.
 Lay¹-Brel, liberal-ly-ity.
 El¹-Brel, illiberal-ly-ity.
 Lay¹-Jay, logic-al-ly-ness.
 El¹-Jay, illogical-ly-ness.

Lay²-Jay, legible-y-ity, legislate-d-ion-ture.
 El²-Jay, illegible-y-ility.
 Lay²-Jet, legitimate-d-ly-acy-ation.
 El²-Jet, illegitimate-ly-

























Lay¹-Kay, like-d.
 El¹-Kay, alike.
 Lay¹-Kel, likely.
 Lay²-Kel, local-ly.
 Lay²-Kay-Lay, luckily.






El²-Kel, alkali.
 El²-Kay-El, alcohol.
 El¹-Gel, illegal-ly.
 Lay¹-Gel, legal-ly.
 Lay¹(or²)-Em, lime.
 El²(or³)-Em, alum.
 El²-Ment, element-al-ly.
 El³-Ment, aliment-al.
 El²-Ment-Ray, elementary.
 El³-Ment-Ray, aliment-ary.
 Let²-Ted, latitude.
 Let²-Tee-Dee, altitude.

AR.





















Arder¹, or Ard¹-Ar, reader.
 Ray¹-Ter, or Ray-ter¹, writer.
 Ar²-Ter, orator.
 Art¹-Ray, rhetor.

RAY.

	Ray ¹ -Pet, repeat-ed-tition.
	Ray ² -Ped, rapid-ness-ity.
	Ray ³ -Pet, rep ^u te-d-ation.
	Ray ¹ -Jen, origin-al-ally.
	Ray ² -Jen, regenerate-d-acy.
	Ray ² -Gay, regular-ity.
	Ar ² -Gay, irreg ^u lar-ity.
	Ray ¹ -Fer, reform-ed.
	Ray ² -Fer, refract-ed.
	Ray ¹ -Vee, revive-d.
	Ray ² -Vee, Rev.
	Ray ³ -End, ruined.
	Ray ² -En-Dee, renewed.
	Rays ¹ -Pent, recip ⁱ ent.
	Rays ² -Pend, respond-ed-ent-ency.
	Ray ² -Iss-Ter ^u shon, restric ⁱ tion.
	Rays ² -Tee-Rayshon, res ⁱ toration.
	Iss-Ray ¹ -Vee, survive-d.
	Iss-Ray ² -Vee, survey, conservative.
	Rel ¹ -Vent, irrelev ^a nt.
	Rel ² -Vent, relev ^a nt.
	Ret ¹ -Ef, artific ⁱ al-ly-ity.
	Ret ² -Ef, heretofore, ratify.
	Red ¹ -En, ordain, written.
	Ret ² -En, retain.

	Red ¹ -End, ordained.
	Ret ² -End, retained.
	Red ³ -End, redound-ed.
	Iss-Ret ¹ -Ef, certifi ^c ate.
	Iss-Ret ² -Ef, certifi ^c y.

M.

	Em-Per ¹ , improp ^u er-ly-riety.
	Em-Per ² , omni ^p resent-ce.
	Em-Per ³ , impractical.
	Em-Bel ² , amiab ^l e-y.
	Em-Bel ³ , humb ^l e-y.
	Em ¹ -Gret, migrat ^e -d.
	iEm ¹ -Gret, immigrat ^e -d.
	Em ² -Gret, emigrat ^e -d.
	Em ¹ -Grent, immigr ^a nt.
	Em ² -Grent, emigr ^a nt.
	Zher ³ , measur ^a ble-ably.
	Em-Zher ³ , immeasur ^a ble-y.
	Em ¹ -Ner, minor.
	Men-Ar ¹ , miner, meaner.
	Mel-Rayshon ² , meliorat ⁱ on.
	Mel-Rayshon ³ , ameliorat ⁱ on.
	Mer ¹ -Lay, mer ^e ly.
	Mer ¹ , immor ^a l-ly.
	Mer ¹ , mor ^a l-ly.
	Men ¹ -Ent, immine ⁿ t.

Men ² -Ent, eminent.	En-Fer ² , infirm-ly-ity.
Empshon-Tee ³ , or Empshon ³ , impassionate.	En-Fer ³ , uniform-ly-ity.
Empshond ³ , impassioned.	En-Felshon ¹ , infliction.
Empshont ² , impatient-ly.	En-Felshon ² , inflection.
Emb ¹ -Gay, ambiguity.	En-Ven ¹ -(Ens), inconvenience.
Emb ² -Gay, humbug.	En-Ven ² , invention.
Emb-Ish ¹ , ambitious-ly-ness.	En-Ved ¹ -Bel, unavoidable.
Embshon ¹ , ambition.	En-Ved ² -Bel, inevitable.
Em-Pret ² , impart-ed-ation.	En-Zee ¹ , uneasy.
Emp-Ret ² , import'-ed-ation.	En-Zee ² , noisy.
Emp-Ret ¹ , import, importunate.	En-Emp ¹ , unimportant-ce
Enter ¹ -Lay, immaterial-ly.	En-Emp ² , unimproved.
Enter ² -Lay, material-ly.	Ent-Deeshon ¹ , interdiction.
N.	Ent-Deeshon ² , introduction.
En-Bed ¹ , anybody.	End ¹ -Kayshon, indication (see <i>Indicate</i> , following).
En-Bed ² , inhabit-ed-ant-cy.	End ² -Kayshon, induction.
En ² -Bed, nobody.	End ¹ -Gay, indignant-ly-ation-ity.
En-Deest ¹ , in contradistinction.	En-Dee ² -Gay, undignified.
En-Deest ² , indistinct-ly-ness, indistinction.	End ² -Gay, undergo.
En-Jay ¹ -Ens, ingenious-ly-ness.	Ent ³ -Gay, antagonist-ic-ized.
En-Jay ² -Ens, ingenuous-ly-ness.	End ¹ Kaytiv, indicative.
En-Ef ¹ , inferior-ity.	End ² -Kaytive, inductive.
En-Ef ² , infer-red-ence.	End-Ted ¹ , indicted.
En-Ef ³ , in fact.	End-Ted ² , indebted.
En-Ef ² -Kay, in effect.	End-Ted ³ , undoubted.
En-Fer ¹ , inform-ed.	Ent ¹ -Ket, intellect-ual-ality.

Ent ¹ -Kay, antique-ity.	Ent-El ¹ , intolerable-y, intolerant, etc.
End ¹ -Ket, indicate-d.	Ent-El ² , interiorly,
End ² Ket, induct-ed.	Ent ² -El, natural-ly.
End-Ef ¹ , needful-ly.	Ent ³ -El, anteriorly.
End-Ef ² , indefinite-ly- ness.	End ² -Els, endless.
End-Fend ¹ , undefined.	End-Els ¹ , needless.
En-Def ² -End, undefended	

REPORTING-STYLE READING EXERCISE.

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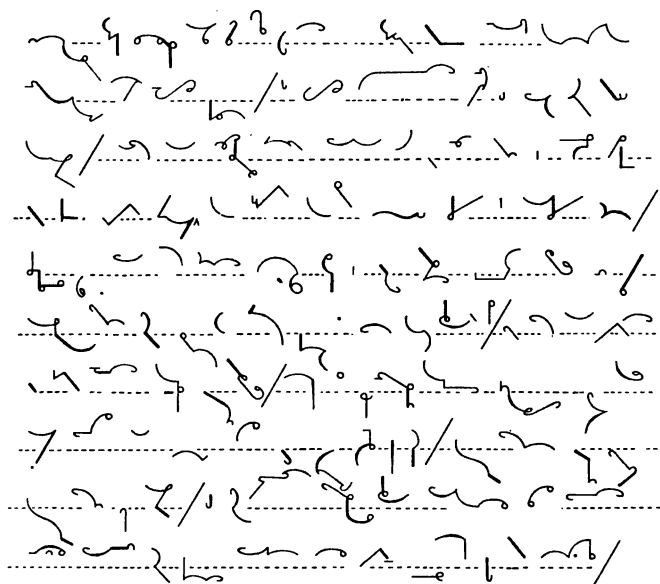
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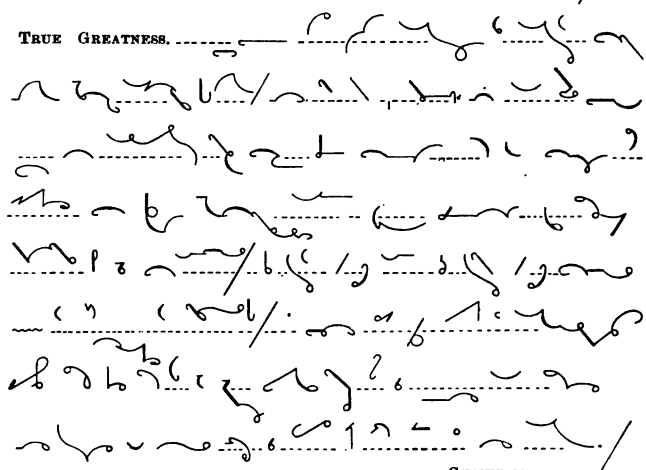
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Handwritten practice on lined paper, showing various cursive letters and symbols, including a signature-like flourish at the bottom right.

Handwritten cursive practice on lined paper, showing various letters and symbols written in a fluid, connected style.



TRUE GREATNESS.



CHANNING.

PART III.

PHONOGRAPHIC

WRITING EXERCISES.

(KEY TO READING EXERCISES.)

[These Exercises should be written carefully in phonography, and compared with the Reading Exercises. Students deficient in spelling will find these exercises especially good for study and practice. These pages have been prepared with a blank-line under each line of type for practice-books—see "Writing-Exercise Blanks" in the Price-List at back of this volume.]

WRITING EXERCISE I.—ON SECTIONS 1-25.

¶ 1. Make the signs indicated by the following syllable-names :—
Pee, Bee, Tee, Dee, Chay, Jay, Kay, Gay, Ef, Vee, Ith, Dhee, Es, Zee, Iss, Ish, Zhay, Lay, Ar, Ray, Em, En, Ing, Way, Wëh, Wüh, Yay, Yëh, Yüh, Hay, Hëh.

¶ 2. Pee, Bee, Ef, Vee, Ar, Way, Tee, Dee, Ith, Dhee, Es, Zee, Chay, Jay, Ish, Zhay, Lay, Ray, Hay, Kay, Gay, Em, En, Ing, Iss, Weh, Wuh, Yeh, Yuh.

¶ 3. Pee, Bee, Tee, Dee, Chay, Jay, Ef, Vee, Ith, Dhee, Es, Zee, Ish, Zhay, Ar, Way, Yay, Lay, Ray, Hay, Shay-Lay, Dee-Shay, Kay, Gay, Em, En, Ing.

¶ 4. Recreation.—Pee-Bee, Tee-Dee, Chay-Jay, Kay-Gay, Ef-Vee, Ith-Dhee, Es-Zee, Iss, Ish-Zhay, Lay-Ar-Ray, Em-En-Ing, Way, Weh-Wuh, Yay, Yeh-Yuh, Hay, Hëh.

¶ 5. (On § 12.) Chay, Jay, Yay, Zhay, Ish, Ish-Kay, Ish-Pee, Ish-Ar, Ish-Dee, Shay-Dee, Dee-Shay, Lay-Shay; Lay, Lay-Kay, El-Gay, Lay-Em, El-Em, El-En, El-Ing; Ray, Ray-Pee, Ray-Tee, Ray-Kay, Ray-En, Ray-Lay; Chay, Chay-Pee, Chay-Tee, Chay-Kay, Chay-En, Chay-Lay, Chay-Ray, Ray-Chay, Ray-Dee, Chay-Dee.

¶ 6. a. (On §§ 16-20.) Pee-Kay, Pee-Pee, Tee-Kay, Dee-Pee, Dee-Dee, Dee-Tee, Tee-Dee, Kay-Pee, Kay-Chay, Hay-Dee,

Kay-Dee, Gay-Tee, Pee-Dee, Dee-Kay, Dee-Jay, Dee-Bee, Bee-Dee, Jay-Dee, Pee-Dee, Chay-Dee, Kay-Bee, Jay-Kay, Kay-Jay, Gay-Dee, Gay-Gay.

b. Bee-Ith, Bee-Em, Dee-Vee, Dee-Ef, Bee-Ing, Bee-En, Pee-Es, Bee-Es, Dee-En, Tee-En, Tee-Ing, Lay-Kay, El-Gay, Ef-Kay, Kay-Ar, Vee-Kay, Vee-Gay, Ef-Gay, Lay-Gay, Gay-Ar, Ef-Dee, Dee-Ith, Es-Dee, Ish-Dee, En-Bee, En-Jay, Em-Bee, Em-Jay, Dee-Em, Jay-Em, Em-Chay, Shay-Dee, Ish-Pee, Dee-Shay, Bee-Ish, Ish-Kay, Kay-Ish, Ish-Gay, El-Gay, Ar-Gay, Gay-Lay, Kay-Es.

c. Ef-Ar, Vee-Ar, Shay-Lay, Ar-Ish, Ef-Shay, Lay-Ar, Em-Lay, Ar-Em, En-Ef, Ef-En, Vee-Ing, Es-Ith, En-Zhay, En-El, Ar-Lay, Ef-Em, Ish-Ing, Ing-Ish, Ish-Em, Way-Ar, El-En, El-Ing, Ith-En, Ith-Ing, Ith-Em, Ef-El, Vee-El, Ish-Ar, Way-Lay, Lay-Way, Lay-Es, Lay-Zee, Lay-Ish, En-Vee, En-Ith-En, En-Vee-Lay, Em-Lay-Ar, Lay-Ar-Em, Ef-Ar-Em, Ef-El-Ing, Em-Em, Em-En, Em-Ing, En-Em, En-Ing.

d. Ray-Pee, Pee-Ray, Chay-Pee, Pee-Chay, Chay-Ray, Ray-Chay, Ray-Dee, Chay-Dee, Ray-Bee, Kay-Chay, Kay-Ray, En-Ray, En-Chay, Em-Ray, Em-Chay, Ef-Ray, Ef-Chay, Lay-Ray, Lay-Chay, Ray-Ef, Chay-Ef.

¶ 7. Recreation.—Ef-Ar Kay-Pee. Pee-Lay Ing-Kay. Lay-Em Dee-Gay. El-Ing Lay-Ef. Shay-Lay Dee-Shay. El-Ing Tee-Em. Lay-Kay Jay-En-Vee. Em-En Tee-Ems. Ray-Tee Ray-Dee. Ef-Ar Lay-Ar-Em.

WRITING EXERCISE II.—ON SECTIONS 26-40.

¶ 1. a. Pees, Spee, Tees, Stee, Chays, Iss-Chay, Kays, Skay, Rays, Iss-Ray, Hays, Iss-Hay, Efs, Sef, Iths, Iss-Ith, Es-Iss, Iss-Es, Ish-Iss, Iss-Ish, Lays, Slay, Ars, Sar, Sems, Sens, Sways, Iss-Yays.

b. Pees, Peeses, Peest, Peester, Peeses-Iss, Peest-Iss, Peester-Iss, Spee, Ses-Pee, Steh-Pee, Kays, Kayses, Kayst, Kayster, Kaysts, Kaysters, Kayses-Iss, Sgay, Ses-Gay, Steh-Gay; Hays, Hayses, Iss-Hay, Iss-Hays, Efs, Efses, Ef-Steh, Efster, Ef-Steh-Iss, Efster-Iss, Sef, Ses-Ef, Steh-Ef, Lays, Layses, Layst, Laysts, Layster, Laysters, Slay, Ses-Lay, Steh-Lay, Ish-Iss, Dhees, Es-Iss, Ems, Emses, Emst, Emster, Sens, Senses, Enster, Ings, Sways, Waysts, Stars, Sars, Sarses, Yays, Yayses, Yayster; Hays, Rays, Schays, Iss-Hays, Iss-Rays, Chayses, Rayses, Iss-Hayses, Schayses, Iss-Rayses, Chayst, Rayst.

¶ 2. Pees-Pee, Pees-Tee, Pees-Kay, Tees-Tee, Tees-Chay, Tees-Pee, Tees-Kay, Tees-Ray, Tees-Hay, Kays-Kay, Kays-Pee, Kays-Ray, Rays-Kay, Rays-Pee, Rays-Tee, Rays-Ray, Rays-Hay, Pees-Vee, Pees-Way, Pees-Lay, Chays-El, Pees-Em, Pees-En, Tees-Ef, Tees-Ar, Chays-El, Chays-Ar, Kays-Ef, Kays-Lay, Rays-Vee, Rays-Lay, Efs-En, Efs-El, Efs-Lay-Tee, Efs-Em, Iths-Em, Ens-En, Ens-El, Ens-Lay-Dee, Ens-Em, Ems-Em, Ems-En, Ems-Vee, Ems-Es, Ems-Ith, Iths-En, Iths-El ; Peeses-Tee, Peeses-Ray, Peeses-Vee, Ens-es-Ray, Ens-es-Tee, Ems-es-Pee, Kayses-Vee, Kayses-Ray, Kayses-Tees, Rayses-Tees, Deeses-Tees, Deeses-Vee, Jayst-Ef, Teest-Ef, Deest-En, Sjayst-En.

¶ 3. Recreation.—In this way. This is his influence. Those things commonly influenced him. Why so? This whole subject. He hopes to be here. She will do as she thinks best. They will hear her. They themselves think so. His language was common. Is it usual for them to be away so much? It is as much as he will ever do for us. Are these things for me? No ; they are to be given away. Which was first.

WRITING EXERCISE III.—ON SECTIONS 41-55.

¶ 1. Dot-Vowels.—a. Eat, tea, aid, day, are, pä ; ape, pay, eke, key, age, jay, fee, fay, fä, eve, Vee, ease, Zee, say, ear, air, e'en, nay, neigh, mä, way, weigh, yea, Yay.

b. Itch, etch, add, eighty, Eva, Erie, era, airy, Asa, ashy.

c. Eel, ill, ale, ail, ell, lee, lea, lay, lä, allay, Ellæ, Allah, re-, ray, rä, rä, hay, hä, ah, eh, aha.

d. Elke, key, ache, Kay, e'en, knee, nay, neigh, aim, mä, Emma, Ing, En.

¶ 2. Dash-Vowels.—a. Awed, daw, owed, ode, dō, doe, dough, pshaw, Shaw, show, shoe, shoo ; paw, ope, Poe, Pō, bow, beau, jaw, Joe, off, foe, oath, thaw, saw, so, sew, awes, owes, ooze, or, ore, oar, o'er, Orr, woe, woo ; odd, ugh !

b. Awl, law, low, lō, raw, roe, row, haw, hō, hoe ; caw, Coe, cōo, go, maw, mōw, moo, awn, gnaw, know, gnu. Long, log. Obey, ado, Esau, Otho, also, arrow, anno.

¶ 3. Optionals.—Air, airs, airy, dare, dairy, add, adoo, adz, adds,

ax, ash, ashy, ask, Abbey, Ann, Anna, Annie, Allah, alley, err, errs, early, earth, ergo, myrrh, merry, obey, omit, only, Otho, arrow.

¶ 4. ē, ā, ah, ao, ō, ōō, ō, ü, öö, äÿ, öÿ, ŷö, öö; é, ä, o, ah! eh! ugh!

¶ 5. Recreation.—Abbey owed Eddie money. Joe had his tooth out. He will row for us. They shall obey our kingdom's laws. Asa will saw up those logs. My hoe was lost. Ella wishes me to add her sums.

WRITING EXERCISE IV.—ON SECTIONS 56–77.

¶ 1. (See § 56.) Sip, steep, step, sup, soup, stoop; sob, stub, stab, sit, state, sat, city, soot, said, steady, study, sage, stage, stitch, such, sick, sack, stick, stack, stake, steak, stuck, safe, save, sofa, saith, Seth, soothe, seize, sash, seal, ceil, steal, steel, sale, sail, slay, sleigh, stale, soul, sole, slow, sloe, stole, stool, seer, steer, stare, stair, sir, stir, star, starry, store, story, seam, seem, steam, same, stem, seen, scene, sin, sane, sown, snow, sun, son, sing, sting, sung, stung, sway, sweep, swallow; soho', sorrow, such (§ 27, R. 1.), Sarah, Sahara, chase.

¶ 2. a. Say, saw, see, sea; Asa, easy, owes, ooze; sip, soup, seat, sought, sit, set, such, sage, seek, sake, safe, saith, Seth, seize, sash, seal, ceil, sale, sail, sear, sore, seem, seam, same, seen, scene, sane, sing, sang, sway, Sarah, sorrow, soho', Sahara.

b. Sayings, sower, seance.

c. Cease, ceases, ceased, sauce, sauces; system, sausage, Sussex, suspicious, Sicily, scissors, saucer, schism, season, seizin, Cicero.

d. Zee, zeal, zealous, zero, Czar, zany, Zeno, zest, zinc.

e. Iss, Es, ask, sack, asp, sup, asset, sat, assail, sale, sail, asleep, sleep, essence, sense, Ezra, Sarah, ism, seam, seem.

¶ 3. a. Pass, passes, past, pastors, pose, post, posters, bees, beast, bows, beaux, boasts, boasters, baize, bays, Beys, bases, abyss, abysses, sups, stoops, teas, teases, teased, taste, toss, tosses, dose, doses, dust, duster, chase, chases, chased, chaste, Chester, jest, jests, jester, jesters, suggest, cause, causes, case, cases, coast, conasters, geese, gauze, ghost, ghosts, face, (phase,) faces, faced, feast, fester,

fast, faster, vase, vases, vest, vests, thaws, thesis, seas, cease, ceases, seizes, essays, assist, assists, zest, shoes, ashes, shows, chaise, chaises, Shaster, lees, leas, leases, least, leased, less, lest, Lester, lass, lassies, last, loss, losses, lost, erase, erases, erased, arrest, miss, misses, mist, missed, maize, mace, amaze, amass, amasses, most, Moses, muster, master, knees, niece, nieces, gnaws, honest, honest, neighs, nays, nest, Nestor, knows, nose, noses, ways, weighs, waste, waist, waister, west, yeas, yes, yeast, Huss, hose, hoes, host, hosts, hiss, hisses, hist, race, raise, raze, raced, raised, razed, races, raises, rose, roast, roasts, roaster, roasters, rooster.

¶ 4. (§ 63.) *a.* Iss, Es, ace; ease, owes, ooze; pace, pays, paces, paced, paste, oppose, base, bays, baize, Beys, obeys, tease, teases, odds, dose, doze, chose, choose, jaws, ages, kiss, ox, case, ex-, oaks, gaze, gas, guess, goose, fees, face, phase, foes, fuss, thaws, cease, shows, chaise, shoes, ashes, leas, lees, lease, lace, lass, loose, lose, crase, arrays, miss, amiss, mess, mass, amass, knees, niece, gnaws, neighs, nays, knows, nose, noose, sings, songs, ways, weighs, sways, yeas, yes, race, raise, Hayes, haze, chase, rose, hoes, chose.

b. Kays, chaos, knees, niece, Aeneas.

c. Decease, disease, Mrs., amaurosis, abscess, access, axes, excess, possess, recess, recesses, Jesus, Ephesus, thesis.

d. Say, saw, see, sea, easy; puss, pussy, pose, posy, busy, abbacy, Tasso, Odessa, dizzy, Jesse, cozy, gas, gassy, gauze, gauzy, fuss, fussy, fuzzy, Vēsey, saucy, lass, lassie, also, less, lessee, lasso, lazy, mace, maize, Macy, mazy, mossy, Nassau, unsay, racy, rosy, haze, hazy, huzza.

¶ 5. *a.* Pieces, pauses, possess, possessed, possessive, abscess, abscesses, teases, tosses, doses, dozes, disease, diseases, chases, causes, axes, excess, excessive, access, accessory, cases, guesses, faces, vases, thesis, chaises, leases, losses, loses, erases, misses, masses, Moses, nieces, noses, races, recess, amaurosis, hisses.

b. Possessed, possessive, possessor, accessory, successive, successor, exist, desist, insist, resist, subsist, exhaust, diseased, Mississippi, necessity.

c. Suspicious, system, systole, Sussex, schism, season, seizin, Sisyphus, Sosthenes, Sicily, Cæsar, scissors, saucer, sausage, Cicero.

¶ 6. *a.* All, too, two, of, to, owe, oh, or, but, ought, who-m, on,

should, the, an-d, thē, ā, all, two, too, already, awe, oh, owe, ought, who-m, of, to, or, but, on, should, all, of, already, awe, or, ought, on, two, too, to, owe, oh, but, who-m, should; awe, awes, awed, owe, owing, owes, owed, who, whose.

b. By the, in the, in a, to the, to a, of the, of a, or the, or a, but the, but a, and the, and a-n, and should, and but, and to, should the, should a; and this, and those, and thus, the way, the first, a way, and am, and may, and him, is a-n, has a-n, as a-n, is the, as the, has the, and is, and his, and as, and has.

¶ 7. Recreation.—The seal sleeps on the rocks. The steam is up and the ship will soon sail for Sicily. Ask Ezra and Zeno if they will come to-day or to-morrow. He is on the way to the city. And he will leave the saw for Esau at Smith's store. The horse knows his master, and will neigh for him, they say. Miss Emma sang "The Last Rose of Summer." He possesses a fast sailing sloop. Chester is just a jester. See her rosy cheeks. All who wish to go should be ready soon.

WRITING EXERCISE. V.—ON SECTIONS 78–86.

¶ 1. a. Corresponding Style period, Reporting Style period, colon, semicolon, comma, exclamation, wonder or irony, wonder at, or contempt of, the remarks quoted from the writings of another, grief, interrogation preceding a question, interrogation following a question, doubt, doubt of the accuracy or propriety of remarks quoted from the writings of another, pleasantry, hyphen, parenthesis, brackets, obsolescent, dash.

b. Quotation points, caret, index or hand, paragraph, section, asterisk, obelisk or dagger, double dagger, parallels, period.

¶ 2. A'rrows, aro'se, Aug'ust, august', abyss', a'bbess, obey', ado'. It is as he said, however it may seem. A. J. Ellis, A. B. R. G. Latham, M. D., F. R. S. H. U. Janson.

¶ 3. He aro'se early to use his a'rrows. The a'bbess is in the abyss' of sorrow! Alas! who said so? If they have a mark for sorrow, why should they object, to a mark for joy?

WRITING EXERCISE VI.—ON SECTIONS 87-104.

¶ 1. Pie, pies, spy, spies, spice, spices, spiced; tie, ties, sty, die, dye, dies, dyes, eyed, side, sighed, sky, guise, guide, vie, vies, vice, vices, thigh, sigh, sighs, size, sizes, shy, lie, lye, sly, slice, slices, sliced, Silas, styles, ire, awry, arise, arises, sire, Cyrus, mice, Nye, nigh, nice, sign, Sinai, wise, rye, rise, rice, rises, high, hie, hies; I, eye, eyed, eyes, ice, icy, height, higher, hire, highness, eyeing, highly or I will, time, thyme, dime, rhyme, lime.

¶ 2. Boy, boys, poise, poises, poised, toy, toys, choice, joy, joys, Joyce, coy, voice, voices, oil, oily, alloy, alloys, ahoy, annoy, annoys, noises, Hoy, hoist, hoists, hoister.

¶ 3. Bōw, bough, bōws, boughs, stout, Dow, Dow's, cow, cows, scow, vow, vows, owl, allow, slough, sour, sours, arouse, arouses, aroused, mow, mouse, ounce, ounces, rōw, rōws, rouse, rouses, Howe, house, houses; now; rout, rowdy, allowed, power.

¶ 4. Pew, pews, abuse, abuses, suit, stew, dew, adieu, sued, adduce, adduced, cue, queue, fuse, fuses, view, views, thew, sue, sues, lieu, slew, allude, mew, mews, muse, new, knew, news, yew, rue, rues, ruse, rude, hew, Hugh.

¶ 5. Aye, ayes, Cairo, Caughey, Haughey, being, Deity, laity, doughy, snowy, Stoic, Owen, Zoë, Noë, poet, Noah, boa, Goa, Genoa, Alloa, Louis.

¶ 6. Payee, avowee, dewy, Leo, doughy, Leah, boa, Noah, snowy, Ohio, bayou; Iowa, iota, idea, Zoë, Noë, Louis, Isaiah.

¶ 7. Recreation.—See my new toy house. I see it. Mice are shy. The boy annoys our cow. How does he do it? I think I will go now to see how the boys enjoy the nice new toys I shall give them. Though it is a snowy day, I should like Louis and Owen to go for my son Noah.

WRITING EXERCISE VII.—ON SECTIONS 105-114.

¶ 1. Peak, peek, pique, speak, pick, baulk, bog, pike, spike, spoil, leap, lip, sleep, slip, slop, life, laity, meal, mile, reach, rich, rock, right, write, wright, ride, meek, nick, kick, pop, pipe.

¶ 2. Page, pour, pare, pair, boar, bore, spake, spoke, take, tare, tore, cape, cope, vague, vogue, fair, fare, four, fore, shake, shame, lathe, loathe, lair, lore, make, smoke, snake, awake, awoke, rake, rale, rail, role, roll, rare, roar, vary, Pope, cake, coke.

¶ 3. Peck, speck, bur, deck, duck, Dutch, cup, fir, ferry, fur, Shem, shell, leg, lug, luck, lull, lungs, rum, myrrh, neck, nudge, snuff, null, among, pup, judge.

¶ 4. Pack, path, patch, pouch, poor, pure, tube, dupe, back, boor, bag, tack, tar, tour, jar, catch, couch, cash, cool, cowl, far, fag, fang, vouch, thatch, assume, shabby, shook, sham, abash, bush, dash, lash, rash, mash, lamb, lap, loop, slap, sloop, lack, look, lag, laugh, lath, lassie, Lucy, lash, alarm, allure, lamb, loom, room, rheum, map, match, mouth, mash, mule, mar, moor, nap, Knapp, knack, gnash, narrow, rap, wrap, rude, rack, rag, wrath, rouge, rule, rally, rang, cook, gag, gewgaw.

¶ 5. Abolish, parity, panel, barrack, bonnet, bank, fact, melody, magic, outrage, logic, length, rarity, cubic, admirer, eliminate, dignify, cogency.

¶ 6. Compile, conduce, accompany, compensate, connive, converge, convinces, conceal, conscious, compose, commune, convey, committee, commence, consist; accompany, accompanied, talking, making, keeping, musing, musings, doings, sayings, facing the, doing the, showing the, seeking the, laying the, doing a-n-d, giving a-n-d, making a-n-d, catching a-n-d, asking a-n-d.

¶ 7. (See § 108.) Pacify, episode, beside, beseech, vassal, officer, missive, mussel, muscle, music, chosen, society, suicide, gasp, rasp, excite, unsafe.

¶ 8. (See § 109.) Poem, poet, piano, fuel, fewer, vowel, science, séance, lower, royal, power, towel, duel, dual, tower, cower, shower, lower.

¶ 9. Recreation.—See the big box. He will spoil the spike. He has to ride a mile to the mill for his meal. He makes lathes and rakes, and she bakes cakes. The shell of a duck's egg. Among the Dutch judges. The lassie Lucy laughs at the lamb and the mule. The cook rang the alarm bell. The desk came to the custom house at dusk, but the duty is so much they will leave it for a time. It is

out of the power of the thief to steal the King's jewels which are in the high tower. His logic was convincing. They are talking and laughing and singing and joking.

WRITING EXERCISE VIII.—ON SECTIONS 115-125.

¶ 1. *a.* Wee, [we, way, away,] weigh, weighs, waist, waste, waists, wastes, wist, west, wast, wise, woe, woes, woo, woos, Worcester, Iowa.

b. Wisp, wasp, Owasco, Wesley, wiser.

c. Sway, sways, Swiss, sweep, swap, swoop, swab, swag, swath, swash, swill, swell, swallow, swim, swing, swung.

d. Awake, awoke, await, Owego.

e. Yay, yays, yew, yes, yeast, Oyer.

¶ 2. Weep, weeps, web, webs, Webster, wit, wait, weight, wet, weed, widow, weighed, wade, wad, wooed, wood, witch, watch, watches, wage, wages, wedge, weak, week, wake, woke, wax, walk, wig, wag, waif, woof, weave, wave, waive, wove, wither, withes, wash, washes, wing, unweighed, inweave; sweet, sweat, Swede, swayed, switch.

¶ 3. Weal, willow, Willis, wail, wails, well, wells, wall, wallow, wile, wily, wiles, wool, weary, ware, war, wore, worse, worst, wire, wiry, swear, swore, Wemyss, Wem, win, wins, winnow, wince, winces, winced, wine, wines, wane, wen; twin, twain, twine, Edwin, queer, query, quire, acquire, unwell, unwieldy, unwearied, unworried, unwary, unworthy.

¶ 4. Yacht, Yates, yak, yoke, unyoke, youth, Yale, yell, yellow, yawl, Yulee, year, yore, yam, yawn, yon, Yankee, young, youngster, Eunice, unique, yarrow, Uriah, yerk, Uranus, you are, you are doing, you are going.

¶ 5. Recreation.—We wish to say, this is our way of dealing with the subject. The wise king's woes keep him awake. The twain swore to use no wine. The wise widow walking by the wayside watches the stinging wasp. Willie loves the weeping willow. The sheep has his wool fast in the wire fence by the wigwam. Uriah is a young Yankee who owns the yacht Eunice. The wolf yelps.

WRITING EXERCISE IX.—ON SECTIONS 126-143.

¶ 1. W with a Vowel. Wē, wā, wah, wī, wē, wā, wau, wō, wōō, wō, wū, wōō, sweet, Swede, swayed, sweat, switch, switches; twitch, tweak, twig, dwell, twang, equip, equity, acquit, quick, quake, quack, quill, quail, quell, equipage, quench, thwack, twist, untwist, dissuade, unswayed, quest, bequest, request, inquest, squaw, quad, quota.

¶ 2. Y with a Vowel. Yē, yā, yah, yī, yē, yā, yau, yō, yōō, yō, yū, yōō, youth, young, unity, unite, unison, lawyer, folio, bilious.

¶ 3. W with a Diphthong. Wī, woi, wow. Wipe, wight, wide, twice, Dwight, buoy.

¶ 4. Y with a Diphthong. Yi, yoi, yōw, genii, Honeoye, meow.

¶ 5. Y for I. (§§ 134-136.) Scoria, insignia, maniac, opiate, barrier, carrier, odious, odium, superior, interior, anterior, copious, furious, various, envious, obvious, notorious, sensorious, oleo, foliage, Scipio, studious, piteous.

¶ 6. (§ 139.) Wight, wide, wife, wives; ammonia, nephew, argue, ague.

¶ 7. Word-signs and Contractions. Why, way, away, your, yours, yourself, yourselves, we, with, were, what, would, ye, yet, beyond, you, while, we will, well, we are, where, aware, we may, when, one; acknowledge, anything, disadvantage, familiar, familiarity, forever, highly, irregular, irregularity, knowledge, never, nevertheless, new, now, notwithstanding, object, objected, objector, peculiar, peculiarity, refer, referred, reference, refers, references, regular, regularity, represent, represented, something, whenever, wherever, whatsoever, whensoever, whencesoever, wheresoever.

¶ 8. Recreation.—We are aware where you are going. When were you in the city? This is your book. What would you do if we were up with you or beyond you? What do you say? We should take one step at a time. Study the best style or system in all cases, said the pastor. Resist disease in due season. I will request the sweet Swede to sing for us. The consul's insignia were on his equipage. Scipio was a superior warrior of Rome. Mrs. Dwight was wide awake. My nephew who lives in Zenia has

the ague. When we became aware of his irregularities he was in Canada. One of us may go when you come back. Never object to acquiring knowledge: it will always be of advantage to you wherever you may be. Notwithstanding you represented the fair as a poor show, we are going to see it, as we have never seen anything like it.

NOTE.—In the following article, and in others hereafter presented as additional writing exercises (to which no "key" is given), an inverted accent (,) precedes words to be written in longhand. Of the other words, the sign-words are to be expressed by their signs, and the remainder, by the proper outlines, which are occasionally indicated by the names of the outlines inclosed in parentheses. When words are connected by a hyphen, their signs should be joined.

The Good Samaritan.—And behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him, saying, "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" He said unto him, "What is written in the law? how readest thou?" And he answering, said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." And he said unto him, "Thou hast answered right: this do, and thou shalt live." But he, willing to justify (Jayst-Ef) himself, said unto Jesus (Jay'see), "And who is my neighbor?" And Jesus answering said, "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, who stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And likewise (Lay-Kays) a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring (Pee-Ar:"ing") in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow, when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, "Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee." Which now of these three, thinkest (Ith-Steh) thou, was neighbor unto him who fell among thieves?" And he said, "He that showed mercy on him." Then said Jesus unto him, "Go, and do thou likewise."

WRITING EXERCISE X.—ON SECTIONS 144-149.

¶ 1. Heap, happy, hop, hoop, hub, heat, hate, hat, hot, hut, height, white, heed, hid, head, hood, hide, hitch, hatch, hedge, huge, hawk, hook, hug, heath, hath, hash, hush, heel, hill, hail, hale, hell, hall, haul, hole, hull, howl, hair, hare, hire, higher, hymn, him, ham, home, hum, hang, hung; head, hedge, horse, hem, hate.

¶ 2. In the following words write the aspirate with a tick : Whiz, whisk, whistle, whist, whey, wheeze, when, awhile.

¶ 3. Write the aspirate with a dot in the following words : Whiz, whisk, whistle, whist, whey, wheeze, chew, awhile. [§ 147, Rem. 2.]

¶ 4. Whip, wheat, whit, whig, whiff, whip, wheat, whig, whit, whiff. [§ 148, Rem. 1.]

¶ 5. Aspirate the following words according to the instruction given in Section 148, 3 : Wheel, whale, whirl, whirl.

¶ 6. Wheel, whale, whirl, whirl. [§ 148, Rem. 2.]

¶ 7. Whence, whinney, whine, whim ; whence, whinney, whine, whim. [§ 148, Rem. 2.]

¶ 8. Hay, haste, hoe, host, ahoy, eh ! uh ! aha ! Ya'hoo, Ohio, hew, Hugh, hue, Howe, hiss, hisses, hissed, hist, hoist, ahead, haughty, halo, holy, hairy, Harry, hurry, Soho, Sahara, race-horse, hazy, hasten, hasty, hosanna.

¶ 9. Recreation.—A white hut half hid by a huge hedge on a high hill by the highway is Hugh Hoyle's happy home, whence he hies to hawk hams, hats, hose, honey, hooks, horse-whips, whistles, wheels, whey, and who knows what else ?

WRITING EXERCISE XI.—ON SECTIONS 150–153.

¶ 1. (§ 152, 1.) Ear, air, heir, ere, ore, era, arise, arose, orb, harp, ark, argue, harsh, earl, arm, erring ; [§ 153, 3] aright, arrayed, arch, urge, earth, erroneous, arson.

¶ 2. (§ 152, 2.) Peer, bar, tar, tire, dare, door, char, chore, scare, cower, cure, fear, veer, shower, leer, Lear, lower, error, newer, singer, weigher, oyer, sere, sear, Cæsar, Cyrus, serious, year, yore ; Thayer, mar, mire, rare, roar, ware, wore ; future, futurity ; Shakespeare.

¶ 3. (§ 153, 1.) Ray, raw, roe, row, rue ; parry, borrow, berry, bury, tarry, dairy, dowry, cherry, carry, Carrie, curry, ferry, fury, thorough, theory, Assyria, sherry, Laura, aurora, Mary, marry, Henry, Harry, hurry, Sahara, Sarah, sorrow, yarrow.

¶ 4. (§ 153, 2.) Ray, raw, rōw, roe, race, raise, races, raises, rose, roses, rise, rice, rises; reap, ripe, robe, rate, right, write, wright, rout, reed, Rēad, rod, ride, rude, reach, rich, rage, rock, rake, rack, rig, rogue, rug, refuse, review, revise, wreath, wrath, wreath, racy, rosy, rash, rush, rouge, real, reel, rail, roll, rule, rally, rely, rare, roar, ranny, ruin, rosin, reason, ring, rang, Rahway, re-hew, race-horse; [§ 153, 3] ream, rim, roam, Rome, rime, rhyme, rheum, resume.

¶ 5. (§ 153, 4.) Two R's.—Rear, rare, roar; barrier, carrier, terror, furor; rarity, rarify, horror; aurora, error, rehearse.

¶ 6. Recreation.—Ezra, when you arise, awake Harry and urge him to resume his study of the harp. To-morrow will be a fair day, for the sun was a red orb when it set, leaving the earth arrayed in many hues. Come out of doors at once, for the aurora borealis arches above our heads in rare beauty. Mary and Laura were riding on the road to Ross's when they saw Harry Roe and Miss Sarah Ware going to be married.

WRITING EXERCISE XII.—ON SECTIONS 154–158.

¶ 1. (§ 155, 1.) Eel, lee, ail, ale, lay, isle, lie, lye, ceil, seal, Sicily, steel, steal, stole, solace, slice.

¶ 2. (§ 155, 2.) Leap, lobby, lady, latch, ledge, leak, leek, lack, like, leaf, life, live, lath, lathe, lassie, lazy, lashed, slash, slush, polish, polished, lull, layer, Lyra, lime, lamb, leeway, Lehigh; lion, long, lessen.

¶ 3. (§ 155, 3, 4.) Pall, Paul, pill, bail, bale, Bailey, tall, tallow, doll, dale, chill, chilly, jail, jolly, kale, Kelly, gale, gally, thill, Thule, assail, Osceola, zeal, easily, shell, Shelley, shale, shawl, shallow, social, socially, loll, lily, oral, orally, mill, mellow, swell, swallow, halo, holy, well, willow, yell, yellow; annual, annually, only, scowl, scale, scaly, kingly.

¶ 4. (§ 156, 1.) Elk, alike, alack, alum, illumine; Alps, elbow, alto, allowed, elegy, alive, elf, health, also, Elisha, allure, Ellery, allays, alliance, illness.

¶ 5. (§ 156, 2.) Lag, log, lion, long, lesson, lynch, lounge, length.

¶ 6. (§ 156, 3.) Final l.—File, vile, vowel, avowal, kneel, anneal, nail, knoll, squall, scowl, real, reel, roll, role, rule, whirl.

¶ 7. (§ 156, 3.) *a.* File, folly, vile, valley, real, really, whirl, wearily.

b. Scale, scaly, kneel, Nell, Nellie, annual, annually, null, only, kingly.

c. Pall, Paul, Apollo, bill, billow, tall, tallow, doll, daily, chill, chilly, jail, jelly, kale, Kelly, gull, gully, thill, Thule, assail, Osceola, zeal, easily, shell, Shelley, shallow, social, socially, loyal, loyally, oral, orally, mill, mellow, swell, swallow.

¶ 8. (§ 158, 2.) Shawl, shell, shallow, social, socially.

¶ 9. (§ 158, 3.) Lash, lashed, Elisha, slash, slush, polish, polished, abolish.

¶ 10. (§ 158, 4.) Dash, dish, tissue, sottish, Swedish, whitish.

¶ 11. (§ 158, 1, 5.) Ash, show, sash, wash ; push, bush, Jewish, cash, gush, mush, gnash, youngish, rash, rush, ratio, Irish, harsh, fishy, fish.

¶ 12. Recreation.—The law book lies on the window sill. The ale which he likes is the cause of much of his folly. The seals were seen on the coasts of the Orkney isles. The seal's fur is smooth and silky. They lie much of the time basking on ledges by the beaches. Elisha lags behind on the way to his lessons. Alum and alcohol are for sale at the chemist's. File off the nail in the heel of your shoe or you may become lame. What are the vowels in file, folly, fuel, holy, real, really? Why should we scowl when he receives us in kingly style? If we go by way of the hill to the social, we will easily keep out of the slush of the valley which will take the polish off our shoes.

1. The ashes were in a pail, and the dust shows where the boy took them.
2. She may wash the yellow shawl in the shallow pool.
3. Have him polish his shoes, demolish his pipe, and abolish his horrid customs.

WRITING EXERCISE XIII.—ON SECTIONS 159-169.

THE EL-HOOK.

¶ 1. (§ 161.) Pel, Bel, Tel, Del, Chel, Jel, Kel, Gel, Fel, Vel, Thel, Dhel, Shel, Zhel, Yel, Mel, Nel, Rel, Wem, Wen, Wer, Mer, Ner.

THE AR-HOOK.

¶ 2. (§ 162.) Pel, Per, Bel, Ber, Tel, Ter, Del, Der, Chel, Cher, Jel, Jer, Kel, Ker, Gel, Ger, Fel, Fer, Vel, Ver, Thel, Ther, Dhel, Dher, Shel, Sher, Zhel, Zher.

¶ 3. Wem, Wen, Wer, Mel, Nel, Rel, Mer, Ner.

¶ 4. a. Pee-Pel, Pee-Tel, Chay-Tel, Ray-Kel, Em-Fel, En-Shel; Ray-Pel, Gays-Pel.

b. Pee-Per, Pee-Ter, Chay-Ter, Ray-Ker, Em-Fer, En-Sher, Lay-Zher, Em-Zher; Dee-Mer, Tee-Ger, Ray-Ter.

VOCALIZATION OF INITIAL-HOOK SIGNS.

¶ 5. a. Apple, plea, apply, able, blow, idle, addle, huddle, hatchel, claw, eagle, higgie, glow, awful, flaw, flee, flea, fly, flow, flew, flue, evil; only, annals.

b. Pray, prey, bray, eater, tree, draw, drew, acre, crow, crew, augur, agree, gray, grow, free, offer, fray, affray, fry, Havre, ether, three, usher, azure, Homer, hammer, inner, honor.

¶ 6. a. Pleas, please, pleases, place, places, placed, plaster, plum, plumb, bloom, claws, clause, clauses, cloister, clip, clock, claim, gloom, clear, glory, flows, flame, fling.

b. Press, presses, praise, praises, price, prize, prop, prowl, prayer, prairie, prime, trace, traces, trip, drop, trim, drill, drear, dreary, trash, cries, crisis, craze, croup, crook, crayon, crawl, crush, growth, crime, freize, freeze, freezes, frame, fresh, Africa, author, authorize, thrill, thrush, throng, ushers, shriek, shrug.

¶ 7. a. People, pupil, employ, Bible, feeble, amiable, libel, noble, total, peddle, model, shuttle, Mitchell, pickle, bugle, tackle, shackle, likely, local, legal, uncle, weekly, weakly, baffle, bevel, youthful, apishly, bushel, initial, rashly.

b. Paper, fiber, neighbor, robber, daughter, entry, Andrew, pitcher, major, baker, maker, fifer, fever, mover, bather, feathery, Jethro, fisher, measure, Palmer, dimmer, rumor, banner, dinner, writer.

¶ 8. a. The clock clicks off the flying time which idle people are deeply pleased to rashly waste in sickly tittle-tattle.

b. Frogs and crows croak. The baker's daughter has three very pretty dresses. The grocer sells sugar, brooms, brushes, pepper, crackers, ginger, treacle, etc. Homer, the author of the Iliad,

traces therein the grievous trials and the dreary and prolonged troubles of the Greeks till their triumph over Priam and Troy.

¶ 9. Feel, fill, fail, fell, chair, share, term, firm, germ, shirk, aver, park, barbarous, Jarvis, sharp, marvelous, calomel, calcine, paralyze, engineer, pioneer, appear, fall, follow, form, correct, coarse, course, curse, accurse, recourse, recurs, ignore, burst, vulgar, courage, fool, qualify, endure, procure, feature, guile, require.

¶ 10. A sharp fellow from the village came to Jarvis Park, the last term of the college. He is going to purchase books on engineering and take several courses with Mr. Parkhurst, hoping to qualify himself for the place in Guile University in Norwich!

WRITING EXERCISE XIV.—ON SECTIONS 170-173.

ISS PREFIXED TO EL-HOOK SIGNS.

¶ 1. Iss-Pel, Iss-Tel, Iss-Chel, Iss-Kel, Iss-Fel, Iss-Thel, Iss-Shel : supply, sable, settle, saddle, satchel, cycle, sickly, safely, civil ; peaceable, possible, plausible, traceable, adducible, disciple, gospel, crucible, feasible, visible, phthisical, physical, disclose, classical, peaceful, blissful, taxable, noticeable, explore ; necessarily [§ 170, R.].

INITIAL MODIFICATIONS OF R-HOOK SIGNS.

¶ 2. (§ 171.) a. Sper, Sber, Ster, Sder, Iss-Cher, Sjer, Sker, Sger, Ses-Per, Ses-Ber, Ses-Ter, Ses-Der, Ses-Cher, Seq-Jer, Ses-Ker, Ses-Ger, Steh-Per, Steh-Ber, Steh-Ter, Steh-Der, Steh-Cher, Steh-Jer, Steh-Ker, Steh-Ger. [§ 171, 1.] Spray, spry, supper, saber, sober, stray, straw, suitor, strew, cedar, cider, seeker, sicker, sacker ; sister ; stupor, stouter, stager, stalker, stagger ; super-add, sprawl, supreme, soprano, spring, sprung, sobriety, strap, satrap, strip, strapper, strata. [§ 172.] Strutter, stretch, stretcher, strike, striker, stroke, stroker, struck, stroll, stream, streamer, strainer, string, strong, strung, scrape, scrub, scribe, screech, scratch, secrecy, scrawl, scroll, scream. [§ 172, a.] Strapper, strutter, stretcher, stroker, streamer, strainer. [§ 171, 2-4.] Prosper, destroy, dissuader, disaster, prescribe, proscribe, subscribe, tasker, descry, describe, disagree, execrable, Jasper.

b. Dayspring, disappear, express, lisper, whisper, pastry, extra, extreme, bowstring, shoestring, mystery, mouse-trap, besieger, massacre. [§ 171, R. 3.] Prescribe, proscribe, subscribe, subscriber, describe, transcribe.

¶ 3. Iss-Fer, Iss-Ther, Iss-Sher, Iss-Mer, Iss-Ner; passover, atmosphere, hemisphere, soother, sinner, sooner, designer; listener, prisoner, gossamer.

¶ 4. A strong string. Succor the distressed. The careless scribe scratches and scrawls strokes scarcely legible. Cedars and cypresses strew the shores of the strange stream. Supply the sickly youth with physical culture as soon as possible. The atmosphere which envelopes our hemisphere enables us to dwell here. The Supreme Being makes the streams to flow and the flowers to bloom. The eagle has her nest in the scrub bush on Eagle Rock, to which she has given the name. From this rock you may see several cities!

WRITING EXERCISE XV.—ON SECTIONS 174-180.

N INITIAL.

¶ 1. (§ 174, 1.) a. In-Sper, In-Sber, In-Ster, In-Sder, In-Scher, In-Sjer, In-Sker, In-Sger.

b. (§ 174, 2.) Ins-Es, Ins-Zee, Ins-Ish, Ins-Zhay, Ins-Lay, Ins-Ar, Ins-Way. [§ 174, b.] Ins-Hay, Ins-Tel, Ins-Del, Ins-Chel, Ins-Jel, Ins-Fel, Ins-Vel.

¶ 2. (§ 174, 1-2.) Inseparable, unsuppressed, insuppressible, instructor, unstring, inscribe, unscrew, insecure; insular, enslave, unsullied, unseemly, unsurmised, unceremonious, unswayable; settle, unsettle, civil, uncivil, in his haste.

REPORTING LER- AND REL-HOOKS.

¶ 1. Pler, Tler, Chler, Kler, Fler, Thler, Shler, Prel, Trel, Chrel, Krel, Frel, Threl, Shrel, Merl, Nerl.

¶ 2. Blair, Adler, clear, color, ocular, scholar, secular, floor, fuller; tolerable, clergy, clairvoyance; cobbler, tabular, Kepler, modeler, fiddler, stickler, smuggler, muffler, leveler, traveler, trifier, at all our, for all our.

¶ 3. April, trial, Trall, Charles, Averil, thrall, shrill, moral, immoral, nearly, parallel, corporal, liberal, illiberal, editorial, pastoral, sideral, mackerel, enthrall; from all, over all, through all, they are all or there will.

¶ 4. (§ 178-180.) Able, tell, till, it will, until, at all, which will, call, equal-ly, difficult-y, full, fully, value, they will, principle, principal, surprise, member, remember, number-ed, truth, dear,

during, care, from, over, every, very, through, either, their, there, they are, other, sure-ly, pleasure, Mr., mere, remark, remarked, more, near, nor, manner; capable, capability, influential, probable, probability, remarkable, transgress. [§ 178, R. 4.] And all, and will, and are, and our, by all, by our, by ourself, by ourselves, careless, during all, for all, for all are, for all our, fullness, fuller, merely, Messrs., Miss, Misses, Mrs., nearer, nearest, nearly, nearness, of all, of our, pleasurable, remarkable, there will, they are all, to all, to our, to ours, to ourself, to ourselves, who will.

¶ 5. (§ 174.) Their unsociable manner was very uncivil to their instructor in his house. The uncereemonious manner in which the unscrupulous officials enslave travelers there, will soon unsettle our commercial affairs. Felix Adler will lecture at the Travelers' Club on secular subjects. There was a liberal editorial on the morals of our clergy in the April number of the "Scholar's Review." The other day when the new watch was given to Miss Mitchell, the girls' instructor, her pleasure and surprise were very agreeable to all the pupils. It is remarkable how nearly alike in features and manner the members of their family are. Miss Nelson is going to call on the Misses Brownlee, who receive with their married sister Mrs. Averil. There was a sum raised by all of us for all the sufferers by the terrible railroad disaster. Give our love to our cousins there, who are yet dear to us. His progress is remarkable. He is an influential person and highly capable. It is probable they will transgress their own rules which are so illiberal.

NOTE.—Write, according to the directions of the note at the end of Writing Exercise IX, the following article :

THE ,DISCONTENTED ,PENDULUM.

An ,old clock ,that had ,stood for 50 years in a ,farmer's ,kitchen, ,without giving its owner any cause of ,complaint, early one summer's (Sem-Rays) ,morning, ,before the family (Ef-Em-Lay) was stirring, ,suddenly ,stopped. ,Upon this the dial ,plate (if we may ,credit the fable) ,changed ,countenance with alarm; the ,hands ,made a ,vain ,effort to continue their course; the wheels ,remained ,motionless with surprise; the weights hung speechless (Spec-Chay-Lays); each member ,felt disposed to ,lay-the blame on-the others. At length the dial ,instituted a ,formal (Fer-Em-Lay) inquiry as to-the cause of-the ,stagnation, when ,hands, wheels, weights, with one voice, ,protested their innocence (Ens-Ens).

But now a ,faint tick was ,heard below from-the ,pendulum, who thus spoke : "I confess myself to-be-the sole cause of-the stoppage (Steh-Pee-Jay), and I-am willing, for-the ,general ,satisfaction, to ,assign my reasons. The truth is, ,that I-am ,tired of ticking." ,Upon hearing this, the ,old clock became so ,enraged ,that it was on-the very ,point of ,striking.

"Lazy wire!" ,exclaimed the dial ,plate, ,holding up its ,hands. "Very ,good," ,replied the ,pendulum. "it-is vastly (Vees-El) easy for-you, Mistress (Ems-Ters) Dial, who have always, as everybody knows, set yourself up above me—it-is

vastly easy for-you I-say, to accuse other people of laziness (Lay-Zee-Ens)! You, who have had nothing to do all-the days of-your life but to stare (Steh-Ar) people in-the face, and-to amuse yourself with watching all ,that goes on in-the ,kitchen! Think, I beseech you, how you would like to-be ,shut up for life in-this dark closet, and-to wag, ,backwards and ,forwards, year ,after year, as I-do." "As-to ,that," said-the dial, "is there ,not a-window in your house, on purpose (Pee-Ray-Pees) for-you to-look through?" "For all ,that," resumed the ,pendulum, "it-is very dark here and, although ("all"-Dhee) there-is a-window, I dare ,not stop, ,even for-an ,instant, to-look out at it. Besides, I-am really ,tired of my way of life; and-if you wish, I'll tell you how I took this disgust at my ,employment. I ,happened this morning to-be ,calculating how many times I should have to tick in-the course of only the next twenty-four hours; perhaps (Per²-Pees) some of you above there can give me the ,exact sum."

The ,minute ,hand being *quick* at figures, ,presently replied, "Eighty-six ,thousand four ,hundred [86,400] times." "Exactly so," replied the ,pendulum. "Well I appeal to you all, if-the very ,thought of-this was ,not enough to fatigue one; and, when I began to ,multiply the strokes of one day by thöse of months and-years, really it-is no ,wonder if I ,felt ,discouraged at-the ,prospect; so, ,after a ,great deal of reasoning-and hesitation, ,thought I to myself, I'll stop."

The dial ,could scarcely (Skers-Lay) keep its ,countenance during-the harangue (Hay-Ray-Ing); but resuming its gravity (Ger-Vee-Tee), thus replied: "Dear Mr. ,Pendulum, I-am really ,astonished ,that such a-useful, industrious person as yourself should have been overcome (Verl-Kay) by this ,sudden action. It-is true, you have done a ,great deal of work in your time; so have we all, and are likely to do; which, although it may fatigue us to *think* of, the question (Kays-Ten) is ,whether it-will fatigue us to *do*. Would you now do me the favor to give ,about half a-dozen strokes to ,illustrate my ,argument?"

(To be Continued.)

WRITING EXERCISE XVI.—ON SECTIONS 181–189.

¶ 1. Pef, Bef, Tef, Def, Chef, Jef, Kef, Gef, Ref, Hef; Tlef, Tref, Stref, Sdref, Skref, In-Skref, Pen, Ben, Ten, Den, Chen, Jen, Ken, Gen, Ren, Hen; Tlen, Tren, Stren, In-Stren, Skren, In-Skren, Fen, Ven, Then, Dhen, Esen, Zen, Shen, Zhen, Len, Arn, Men, Nen, Ingen, Wayn, Yayn.

¶ 2. (§ 181.) *F Added*.—Puff, beef, tough, deaf, chaff, chief, cough, roof, hoof; proof, belief, brief, stuff, trough, strife, cliff, scarf, surf. *V Added*.—Pave, prove, brave, stove, dove, strive, drove, achieve, Jove, cave, cove, cleave, clove, glove, crave, grave, rave, rove, arrive, serve, heave, hive, bee-hive, behave.

¶ 3. *N Added*.—a. Pin, pun, spin, spine, plain, plane, plan, sprain, weapon, bone, blown, brain, bran, tin, ten, tone, attain, town, stain, Dane, den, dine, sudden, drain, drown, chin, chain, Jane, join, keen, cane, skin, waken, clean, crane, gain, gown, wagon,

glean, grain, rain, reign, roan, run, serene, worn, sworn, hen, hone, hewn.

b. Fin, vane, vein, vain, heaven, seven, woven, flown, frown, thin, thrown, heathen, assign, shine, shown, shrine, lane, lain, loan, slain, woolen, urn, earn, concern, main, Maine, mane, mean, mein, Simon, women, woman, yeoman, swain.

¶ 4. *Hooks and Strokes*.—Cough, coffee, chaff, chaffy, pen, penny, den, deny, tin, tinny.

¶ 5. (§ 186.) Puffs, proofs, proves, stuffs, stoves, groves, troughs, coughs, caves, skiffs, cliffs, gloves, groves.

¶ 6. (§ 187.) Den, condensed, condenses, chain, chains, chanced, chances, join, joins, pun, punster, instance, instanced, instances, resistance, preference, preferences, entrance, entranced, entrances, glance, glanced, glances, prance, prances, appearance, appearances, punsters, spinsters; hone, rinse, rinses, rinsed; [§ 187, R.] against-the, ransom, gainsaid, organism, dancing, Johnson.

¶ 7. (§ 188.) Fines, vines, thins, assigns, shines, shrines, lines, concerns, swains, nines, woman's, yeoman's, ignorance.

¶ 8. (§ 189.) Provoke, periphery, proffer, proverb, perverse, briefer, believer, befog, soporific, province, profane, proven, profit, prophet, driver, contriver, deliver, traffic, extravagance, define, advance, defence, divine, divinity, divide, devote, deviate, river, rover, reverence, reveal, arrival, roughly, cover, graver, clever, heaven, behavior.

¶ 9. (§ 189.) Gainsay, turnkey, millennium, pecuniary, keen-eyed, keener, gainer, gunnery, openness, furnish, furniture, French, thinness, finish, convenience, vanish, lonesome, lonely, nunnery, vacancy, fringe, finance, finery; beacon, burn, violin, remain, imagine, machine, Mammon.

¶ 10. The proof of his belief is his praiseworthy behavior. The native's grave was in the cave near the cove. The surf heaves high its mighty crest. Jeff, the brave woodsman, climbs cliffs and bluffs, looking for plover. Strive to achieve things honorably. Can you open the door? Frown upon every mean plan of gaining wealth. Upon what plan do you mean to proceed with this fine work? A poor weapon is often worse than none. The woman has spun and woven seven fine thin woolen dresses. The man in the moon came down too soon. Standard Phonography is shown by the comparisons to be easily chief.

WRITING EXERCISE XVII.—ON SECTIONS 190-196.

THE SHON-HOOK.

¶ 1. *a.* Peeshon, Beeshon, Teeshon, Deeshon, Chayshon, Jayshon, Kayshon, Gayshon, Rayshon, Hayshon ; Efshon, Veeshon, Ithshon, Dheeshon, Es'shon, Zeeshon, Ishshon, Zhayshon, Layshon, Arshon, Emshon, Enshon, Inghon, Wayshon, Yayshon.

b. Option, optional, passion, passions, passionate, patience, conception, operation, oppression, inspiration, tuition, constitution, attrition, addition, additions, additional, condition, derision, consideration, caution, auction, auctioneer, occasion, occasions, occasional, action, section, sectional, connection, conclusion, creation, consecration, execration, Grecian, ration, Hessian.

c. Fashion, fashions, fusion, vision, visions, visionary, afflation, version, aversion, conversion, allusion, lotion, lotions, oration, mission, missionary, omissions, motions, nation, national, notions, sanction.

d. Occupation, deception, depression, co-operation, exhibition, probation, approbation, elaboration, imitation, notation, irritation, obtrusion, nutrition, intrusion, radiation, conviction, discussion, election, attraction, direction, collection, logician, infusion, derivation, elevation, invasion, innovation, renovation, initiation, palliation, abolition, volition, relation, emulation, veneration, admission, commotion, remission, animation, donation, ascension, mansion, mechanician, generation, population, demolition, accumulation, abomination, domination, illumination, rumination, remuneration, extension.

THE TIV-HOOK.

¶ 2. *a.* Peetiv, Beetiv, Teetiv, Deetiv, Chaytiv, Jaytiv, Kaytiv, Gaytiv, Raytiv, Haytiv.

b. Captive, perceptive, deceptive, receptive, operatives, combative, combativeness, corroborative, constitutive, excitative, intuitive, illustrative, nutritive, dative, datives, sedatives, fugitive, active, activeness, activity, consecutiveness, creative, perfective, provocative, talkative, talkativeness, attractive, attractiveness, adjective, effectiveness, afflictive, inactive, communicative, instructive, refractive, decorative, figurative, negative, comparatives, sportive, restoratives, furtively, commemorative.

WRITING EXERCISE XVIII.—ON SECTIONS 197-203.

¶ 1. (§ 197.) *a.* Pees, Pens, Peeseshon, Penseshon, Teeseshon, Tenseshon, Jayseshon, Jenseshon, Kayseshon, Kenseshon, Rayseshon, Renseshon, Efseshon, Ithseshon, Es-Isseshon, Layseshon, Arseshon, Emseshon, Enseshon ; Defeshon, Kefeshon, Keneshon, Reneshon.

b. Position, positions, possession, abscission, persuasion, procession, precision, compensation, decision, dissuasion, condensation, acquisition, accusation, rescission, recession, physician, physicians, association, cessation, authorization, transition, transitions, transitional, conversational, sensation, sensational, musician.

c. Profession, professional, abbreviation, devotion, devotional, diffusion, derivation, aggravation.

d. (§ 197, R. 2.) Diffusion, division, devotion, abbreviation, profession, derivation.

¶ 2. (§ 197, R. 4.) Specification, taxation, justification, prosecution, devastation.

¶ 3. *Final-Hook Word-Signs and Contractions.*—Before, [above,] whatever, differ, different, difference, truthful, truthfully, whichever, careful, carefully, gave, I have, whoever, upon, been, remembrance, done, down, general, generally, can, again, often, phonography, Standard Phonography, even, within, then, than, alone, men, man, opinion, none, known, objection, objective, subjection, subjective. [§ 201, R. 4.] Out of, it will have, each of, all of, all have ; to have ; or of, or have ; but of, but have ; who have, who of ; should have ; and of ; [§ 201, R. 5] but not ; or not ; but are not ; [§ 201, R. 6] of what, to what, all would, and what, and would, he would ; to what is, to what has ; by our own, of our own, to our own, and our own, [§ 201, R. 8] more than, sooner than, [§ 202] investigation, phonographer, phonographic, representation, representative.

¶ 4. It is optional with the musician. Some have taken a position the very opposite. His opposition is rational and effective. The profession is comparatively lucrative. The conversation was instructive, though sensational. The association is active and combative. What does he say of the physician's devotion to his profession, and what was the decision as to compensation? The missionary, with zealous consecration and devotion, goes to uncivilized populations, to give them illumination and elevation. Combativeness is at times useful and necessary, as in some cases you require stimulation, the use of excitatives more than sedatives ;

and on some occasions a talkative, communicative disposition is more instructive and effective than a negative or sullen one. It was an effective and illustrative communication. A genial operative took us through the works. I have been down town and back, but can go again if you think best. The phonographic representation of language is often an immense saving of time ; and "to save time is to lengthen life."

NOTE.—Write, according to the directions of the note at the end of Writing Exercise IX, the following :

A TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

BY J. N. HUME, M. D.

Ye ,friends of ,moderation,
Who think a-reformation,
Or moral renovation,
Would ,benefit our nation ;
Who deem ,intoxication,
With all its dissipation,
In every rank and-station,
A-cause of degradation,
Of-which your observation
Gives ,ample demonstration ;
Who see-the ruination,
Distrust, and-desolation,
The open violation
Of moral obligation,
The ,wretched habitation,
,Without accommodation,
Or any regulation,
For common sustentation,
A-scene of deprivation
,Unequaled in creation ;
The ,frequent desecration
Of Sabbath ordination ;
The crime of depredation,
Defying legislation ;
The awful profanation
Of common conversation ;
The mental aberration,
The dire infatuation,
With every sad gradation
Of maniac desperation ;—
Ye who with consternation
,Behold this devastation,
And utter condemnation
Of all inebriation,
Why sanction its duration,

Or show disapprobation
Of any combination
For its extermination ?
We deem a-declaration
,That offers no temptation
By any palliation
Of this abomination,
The only sure foundation ;
And ,under this persuasion
,Hold no communication
With noxious emanation
Of brewers' fermentation,
Or poisonous preparation
Of ,spirits' distillation,
Nor any vain libation
Producing stimulation.
To this determination
We call consideration,
And ,without hesitation
,Invite co-operation,
,Not ,doubting imitation
Will raise your estimation
And by continuation
,Afford you consolation ;
For in ,participation
With this association,
You may by ,meditation
Insure-the preservation
Of-a future generation
From all contamination,
And-may each ,indication
Of such regeneration
Be-the theme of exultation
Till its final consummation.

WRITING EXERCISE XIX.—ON SECTIONS 204–206.

WIDENING EM.

¶ 1. *Emp.*—Imp, hemp, pump, bump, damp, jump, camp, shampoo, limp, lump, lamp, romp, swamp, plump, primp, scamp, clamp, cramp, impose, imposed, imposition, imposter, impugn, impatience, impute, impede, impeach, impel, impair, empire, umpire, empower, impure, empress, emperor, stamp, simple, example, ensample, exemplify, imperative.

¶ 2. *Emb.*—Emboss, imbue, imbues, imbibe, embody, imbued, somebody, steamboat, ambush, ambitious, ambiguous, embassy, embellish, embalm, embark, embezzle, ambassador, bamboo, bamboozle, embarrass, humbug, ambition.

¶ 3. (§ 204, R. 4.) Pre-emption, presumption, exemption, commotion, assumption, empty, temptation, pumpkin, Simpson.

¶ 4. *Word-Signs.*—Important, importance, improve, improvement, impossible, impossibility, impossibilities. Many important improvements were once supposed to be impossible—utter impossibilities—which are now really in use. Unimportant, unimproved.

¶ 5. The boy fell by the pump and broke a lamp. The impostor was embarrassed by his arrest for embezzling. Of course, we have now by ample proof to confirm our suspicions and show him to be a real embezzler. The scamp, the imp, was hiding in the swamp as the officers rode past. The ambassador's dress was embossed with silver, and embellished with jewels. Somebody, imbued with malice, imputes wrong motives to the embassy. What he thinks, however, is unimportant.

NOTE.—Write, according to the directions of the note at the end of Writing Exercise IX, the following :

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.—Continued.

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times at its usual pace. "Now," resumed the dial, "may I be allowed to inquire if that exertion (Kays-Rayshon) was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?" "Not in the least," replied the pendulum, "it is not of six strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of millions." "Very good," replied the dial; "but recollect (Ray-Kel-Kay-Tee) that though you may think of a million strokes in an instant, you are required to execute but one; and that, however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always (Lay-Ways) be given you to swing in." "That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendulum. "Then I hope," resumed the dial-plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty, for the maids will lie in bed if we stand idling thus."

Upon this the weights, who had never been accused of *light* conduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed; when, as with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to swing, and to its credit, ticked as loud as ever; while a red beam of the rising sun which streamed through a hole in the kitchen, shining full upon the dial-plate, it brightened up, as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock, he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.

Moral.—A celebrated modern writer says "Take care of the *minutes*, and the *hours* will take care of themselves." This is an admirable remark, and might be very seasonably (Ses-En-Bel) recollected when we begin to be "weary in well-doing," from the thought of having much to do. The present moment is all we have to do with, in any sense; the past is irrecoverable (Ar-Kef-Ray-Bel), the future is uncertain; nor is it fair to burden one moment with the weight of the next. Sufficient unto the moment is the trouble thereof. If we had to walk a hundred miles, we should still have to step but one step at a time, and this process continued would infallibly bring us to our journey's end. Fatigue generally begins, and is always increased by, calculating in a minute the exertion of hours.

Thus, in looking forward to future life, let us recollect that we have not to sustain all its toil, to endure (En-Der) all its sufferings (Sef-Ray-Ing), or encounter all its crosses at once. One moment comes laden with its own little burdens, then flies, and is succeeded by another no heavier than the last:—if one could be borne, so can another and another.

It seems easier to do right to-morrow than to-day, merely because we forget that when to-morrow comes, *then* will be *now*. Thus life passes with many, in resolutions for the future, which the present never fulfills. It is not thus with those who "by *patient continuance in well-doing*, seek for glory, honor, and immortality." Day by day, minute by minute, they execute the appointed task, to which the requisite measure of time and strength is proportioned; and thus, having worked while it was called day, they at length rest from their labors, and their works "follow them." Let us then, "whatever our hands find to do, do it with all our might, recollecting that *now* is the proper and accepted time."—JANE TAYLOR.

WRITING EXERCISE XX.—ON SECTIONS 207-211.

LENGTHENING.

¶ 1. *a. Ker or Ger Added.*—Inker, anker, sinker, banker, drinker, canker, thinker, hunger, younger, stronger, finger, longer, linger.

b. Tr Added.—Fetter, voter, theater, Easter, eastern, shutter, letter, later, alter, alteration, Walter, psalter, slaughter, slaughtered, miter, matter, material, materially, enter, entered, niter, nitric, center, centered, concentration, water, waiter, embitter, embittered, shorter, lantern.

c. Dr Added.—Fodder, shudder, leader, ladder, louder, elder, older, order, ardor, madder, moderate, moderation, modern, tender,

candor, render, rendered, wonder, wider, wilder, wilderness, bewilder, smoulder.

d. Thr Added.—Luther, Lutheran, Arthur.

e. Dhr Added.—Father, feather, thither, the other, leather, leathern, lather, wither, weather, whether, neither, another, mother, smother, northern, northerner, smoother, smoother'n, some other, some other one, further, every other.

¶ 2. (§ 210.) Entire, another, matter, rather, whether, farther, further; entirely, entered, material, materiality.

¶ 3. (§ 211.) In there, in their; if there, if their, if they are; for there, for their, for they are; when there, when their, when they are; through there, through their; from there, from their; in their own; for their own, through their own; from their own.

¶ 4. The thinker lingers over his problems notwithstanding his hunger. The younger newsmonger, hankering for news, calls upon the banker. The silk handkerchief is longer than the linen one. The slender and elderly man is a dealer in anthracite coal. The minister has gone to Australia for the winter but he will suffer from the sweltering heat. At the battle of the Wilderness the Federal army, by a flank move, sought to reach the rear of the Confederates. Arthur, Luther and Walter have copies of "Graham's First Standard-Phonographic Reader," and they will see there further illustrations of this lengthening principle. We would rather be with father and mother, wherever they are, to watch over their health through their declining years. [§ 207, R. 2] The elder is older and goes to his business later. [§ 207, R. 3] They were pleased to go among their own people and live along their green highways. [§ 207, R. 4] Beeves were slaughtered and the tallow rendered while their vessel was anchored. [§ 207, R. 5] He was seeking shelter when he broke his shoulder. He unshouldered his gun when he came to a sheltered place. [§ 208] Andrew gave sundry paltry reasons for staying away. During the whole sultry day the sentry remains at his post hungry and angry. [§ 210] When we study the matter further, whether from one side or another, the truth of the entire story appears probable rather than improbable. [§ 211] If there be no desire for their company, we wish there would be no time taken while they are here to talk over their affairs. [§ 208] At the eastern entrance of the shop there were boxes of blue vitriol and various nitrates with which the eccentric chemist makes the intricacy of his work seem more bewildering and confusing.

NOTE.—Write, according to the directions of the note at the end of Writing Exercise IX, the following :

SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS.

We can, not observe the necessary rules of life if there be, wanting these three virtues : Wisdom, which makes us discern good from evil ; universal love, which makes us love all men who are virtuous ; and, that resolution which makes us constantly persevere in the adherence to good, and in the aversion to evil. But lest some fearful persons, not well versed in morality, should imagine, that it is impossible for them to acquire these three virtues, they should know, that there is no person incapable of acquiring them ; that the impotence of man is, voluntary. However dull and inexperienced a man may be, if he desire to learn, and grow, not weary in the study of virtue, he is, not very far from, wisdom. If a man, although full of, self-love, endeavor to perform good actions, behold him already very near, that universal love which urges him to do good to all. If a man feel a, secret shame when he hears impure and unchaste discourses, if he can, not forbear blushing thereat, he is, not far from, that resolution of, spirit which makes him, constantly seek, after good, and have an aversion for evil.

He who in his studies wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects (Eu-Gel-Kay-Tees), meditation, loses his time ; and he who only applies himself to, meditation, and neglects, experimental exercise, does only wander and lose himself. The first can never know anything, exactly ; his knowledge will always be, intermixed with, doubts and obscurities ; and the last will only pursue shadows (Shay-Dees) ; his knowledge will never be, certain and solid. Labor, but, slight, not, meditation. Meditate, but, slight, not labor.

Riches and honors are, good. The desire to possess them is, natural to all men ; but if these agree, not with virtue, the wise man ought to contemn, and generously to renounce them. On the contrary, poverty and ignominy (Gen-Em-En) are evils ; man, naturally, avoids them. If these evils attack the wise man, it is right, that he should rid himself of them, but, not by a crime.

Wouldst thou learn to die well ? learn first to live well. Acknowledge thy, benefits by the, return of other, benefits, but never revenge injuries.

Labor to purify thy, thoughts : if thy, thoughts are, not ill, neither will thy actions be so.

The, great, secret to acquire true knowledge is to, cultivate and polish the reason, and to, get a knowledge of things rather than, words, by unceasing (Enses-Ing) perseverance (Pers-Vrens).

WRITING EXERCISE XXI.—ON SECTIONS 212-224.

SHORTENING OR HALVING.

¶ 1. *T Added*.—Pent, pate, apt, pout, bit, bait, habit, bought, boat, taught, tight, date, debt, dot, cheat, etched, jet, jot, caught, coat, act, got, gate, gait, get, feet, feat, fought, oft, fight, fate, fête, foot, east, iced, highest, shot, shoot, plot, operate, puffed, point, points, print, prints, splint, patient, patients, blot, blunt, blunts, brought, bright, delight, tuft, stuffed, taint, chant, chants, colt,

court, greet, gifts, grants, quotient, flit, flint, flints, fret, faint, feint, athlete, threat, wilt, lent, warrant, warrants, mint, impatient, want, went, wont, anoints, ancients, rent, rents, rant, raft, rafts, haft.

¶ 2. *D Added*.—Paid, bead, bed, tide, tied, died, dyed, code, codes, feed, thawed, eased, shade; plead, played, bleed, build, blade, prayed, pride, proud, broad, bride, trade, tread, tried, dried, dread, child, cheered, clawed, Claude, clad, glide, creed, cried, occurred, card, greed, grade, guard, field, filled, failed, fled, freed, afraid, thread, third, shroud, shrewd, assured, wield, yield, ward, hammered, wind, honored; paved, braved, pained, penned, bend, bends, blend, sprained, tend, attend, attends, attained, stained, sustained, stand, contrived, derived, trained, strained, drained, achieved, chained, joined, adjourned, cleaved, cleaned, gland, grind, cautioned, occasioned, negatived, fiend, find, found, softened, vend, friend, frowned, fashioned, thinned, throned, assigned, shunned, shrined, lined, lend, land, errand, around, concerned, rend, round, minds, mend, moaned, mound, motioned, impend, impassioned, sanctioned, wound, wounds, behaved.

¶ 3. *T^{or} and D Added* (§ 213).—Late, laid, light, lied, halt, hauled, laud, load, led, lead, held, oiled, lad, loud, art, heart, hurt, erred, heard, aired, hired, meet, meat, mead, mid, amid, mate, made, mat, mad, moat, mote, mode, hemmed, aimed, neat, need, not, knot, nod, gnawed, note, node, net, hand, slight, slide, soiled, sold; concealed, styled, yelled, sort, soared, sword, soured, stored, smite, seemed, seamed, steamed, saint, sent, send, sand, sound; [Let for Eld] muzzled, embezzled, whistled [§ 213, R. 4].

¶ 4. *A Full-Length and a Shortened Letter*.—Appetite, paged, polite, compiled, backed, attacked, tarred, adored, condemned, kept, acquiesced, vivid, shaft, ashamed, relate, railed, remit, armed, mocked, method, melt, mailed, mart, unfit, invade, inmate, named, winked; [Section 218, R.] visionist, fashionist, opinionist, unionist.

¶ 5. *A Shortened Letter and a Full-Length*.—Potato, beautify, bitter, better, bottom, detail, deduction, detection, cattle, cotton, cottage, fatal, history, wisdom, little, lately, lottery, retail, redeem, modify, madam, midway, meditation, notify, needle, indite, indict; thinnest, finest, vainest, meanest.

¶ 6. *Two Shortened Letters*.—Abdicate, abduct, beautified, detached, deduct, dedicate, agitate, actuated, affidavit, evident,

estimate, ill-timed, latitude, retaliate, retailed, hardened, retained, modified, mitigate, midnight, maddened, anticipate, sentiment, handmaid, antidote, undoubted, indebted, handled, windward, intact, indent, intend, untold, intimate, protect, tradewind, chartered, cultivate, gratified, gratitude, flattened, verdict, threatened, superintend, inordinate.

¶ 7. *A Full-Length and Two Shortened Letters.*—Capitulate, fortified, fortunate, ascertained, legitimate, lefthand, rectitude, rectified, multitude, inaptitude, unindebted, infatuated.

¶ 8. (§ 213, R. 1.) Coward, feared, fired, afford, veered, lowered, lard, marred or mart.

¶ 9. *Lapped Shortened Letters* (§ 218).—Date, dated, amputated, antidated, treat, treated, dread, dreaded, doubted, freight, freighted, await, awaited, escheat, emphatic, critic, athletic.

¶ 10. (§ 220, b, 1.) Pity, body, tattoo, duty, motto, needy, notice, equity, gaiety, veto, into, window; [§ 220, b, 2] unite, abed, edit, acute; [§ 220, b, 3] hallowed, allied, allowed, alloyed, allude, solid, rallied, married, borrowed, narrowed, torrid, tarried, moneyed, accompanied, renewed, annoyed; [§ 220, b, 4] quiet, poet, Jewett, naiad; [§ 220, b, 5] right, write, rate, root, wrought, read, reed, road, rode, rude, red, read; [§ 220, b, 6] liked, looked, locate, liquid, effect, fact, convict, afflict, suffocate, navigate, peeped, bobbed, kicked, cooked, gagged, judged, roared, reared, bribed, propped, correct, collect, aggregate.

¶ 11. (§ 149, R. 5.) Hoped, heaped, hopped, hated, heeded, hitched, hedged, hawked, hooked, hacked.

¶ 12. (§ 212, R. 6.) Part, parted, beard, bearded, melt, melted, mould, moulded, rent, rented, land, landed, paint, painted, bound, bounded, treat, treated, dread, dreaded, delight, delighted, indicate, indicated, anticipate, anticipated, note, noted, need, needed; locate, located, effect, effected, navigate, navigated, solicit, solicited.

¶ 13. *Word-Signs and Contractions with Shortened Letters.*—Put, about, quite, could, God, good, if it, after, thought, that, without, astonish, astonished, astonishment, establish, established, establishment, is it, h-as it, used, wished, let, let us, world, Lord, read, heard, word, might, immediate, immediately, made, somewhat, not, nature, [natural, naturally,] under. is not, h-as not, want, till it, told, until it; called, equaled; valued, particular, particularly, opportunity, spirit, toward, according, accordingly, cared, great,

throughout, in order, did not, do not, had not, gentlemen, gentleman; kind, cannot, account, will not, we will not, are not, we are not, were not, mind; may not, am not; we may not, it will not, which will not; acknowledged, afterward, forward, inconsistent, indiscriminate, indiscrimination, indispensable, intelligence, intelligent, intelligible, interest, manuscript, onward, practicable, practicability, transcript, understand, understood.

¶ 14. The cat bit the dog's foot while they were fighting about the piece of fat. The bad and proud feed on God's food and with greed guard their fields and gold, but the good regard all mankind as God's children. In our effort to get the fruit we split the tree. The child dressed in plaid glowed with delight when told that he could build houses with the blocks. Little Lloyd oiled the old wheel. His hard heart was hurt. The mad mate. His aunt knits neat mits for his hands. The surface covered with peat in England is considerable; it is greater in Scotland, and very great in Ireland. It is the ordinary fuel of a great part of Ireland. In countries depending on peat for fuel a very rainy season sometimes occasions distress by preventing the cutting and drying of the peat.

NOTE.—Write, according to the directions of the note at the end of Writing Exercise IX, the following :

ECONOMY OF TIME AND SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

There may be economy of time as well as in spending of money. Time, in fact, is money or money's worth. Few reflect deeply (Dee-Pel) on this truth. Young persons in particular throw away a vast deal of leisure time in a way often worse than useless. Much they spend in silly gossip with acquaintances, much in frivolous amusements, much in perfect vacancy of thought. In many country towns, a great amount of time is spent in lounging at doorways or in the street. If all this idle time, exclusive of what should be properly devoted to open-air exercise, were spent in the acquisition of some kind of useful knowledge, what a difference there would be in the lot of some young persons.

We say to the young, devote your leisure hours to some useful purpose. And what are your leisure hours? Spare hours in the winter evenings after the labors of the day are over, and also hours in the morning, particularly during summer. Rising at an early hour—for instance, at 4 or 5 o'clock—may be made the means of self-culture [see C., 228, 14] to a very considerable extent. Science or history may be studied; languages may be learned. Early rising is perhaps considered by many to be a vulgar practice. Those who say so have perused the biographies of great men with little attention. It is indisputable (Ends-Pet-Bel) that few ever lived to a great age, and fewer still ever became distinguished, who were not in the habit of early rising. You rise late, and of course get about your business at a late hour, and every thing goes wrong all day. Franklin says that "Who rises late must trot all day, and not overtake his business at night." Dean Swift avers that he "never knew a man come to greatness and eminence (Men-Ens) who lay in bed of a morning." We believe that with other degenerations of our days, history will prove that late rising is a very prominent (Per-Men-Ent)

one. There seems to be now a tendency to turn day into night—to breakfast late, dine late, and go to bed late, and consequently ("con":Skenti-Lay) to rise late. All this is most pernicious both to health and morals. To a certain extent, people must do as others do; nevertheless, every one is more or less able to act with something like independence of principle; the young—those who have everything (Verz-ing) to learn—can at least act upon a plan, rising at an early hour.

In order to arise early, we would recommend an early hour for retiring. There are many other reasons for this; neither your eyes nor your health are so likely to be destroyed. Nature seems to have so fitted things that we ought to rest in the early part of the night. A professor used to tell his pupils that "one hour of sleep before midnight is worth more than two hours after that time." Let it be a rule with you, and if possible adhered to, that you be at home, and have your light extinguished by ten o'clock in the evening. You may then rise at 5, and have seven hours to sleep, which is about what nature requires. It may be most confidently affirmed that he who from his youth is in the habit of rising early, will be much more likely to live to old age, more likely to be a distinguished and useful man, and more likely to pass a life that is peaceful and pleasant. Read the life of Franklin, and see what he accomplished, both as respects economizing of time, and the cultivation of his own capacious mind. In connection with self-improvement, let us say a word on the duty of professional diligence. It is a fact that you cannot be too well made aware of, that a man may distinguish himself, or at least attain great respectability in any profession which is really honorable and socially useful. Whatever you do, learn to do it well. Do not be discouraged by difficulties, nor vex yourselves with what may be the final results of your efforts. Just go on quietly and diligently, seizing hold of every occasion for improvement, and acquire habits of industry, which will form your character, and stick to you through life. The likelihood is, that by this simple but persevering course—a course unmarked by any great effort—you will pass the idle, the dissipated, and the timorous, realizing those rewards which usually wait on well-directed enterprise.—*Chambers' Miscellany—A Present to an Apprentice.*

WRITING EXERCISE XXII.—ON SECTIONS 225-230.

EXPEDIENTS.

¶ 1. *Contracted Prefixes* (§ 227-8).—Accommodation, accommodated, commune, connive, cognate, circumscribe, circumspect, circumvention, contravene, controvert, counterfeit, countermand, decompound, disconnection, discommode, forefather, foreseen, incognito, incommode, incompressible, interpose, intermission, irreconciliation, magnanimus, Magna Charta, magnitude, magnificent, miscompute, misconstrue, noncompliance, noncommission, nonconducting, noncontagious, nonconcurring, reconcile, recognition, recombine, recommit, reconsider, self-accused, self-evident, self-knowledge, self-improvement, unconscious, uncompressed, unconquerable, unrecognized, unreconciled, unrecompensed; incumbent, recumbent, congress, reconquer, magnetic, magnesia, uncircumscribed;

unselfish, undecomposed, uncontradicted, uninterpreted, unforeseen, disencumber, disinterested, unaccomplished, circumscribe, circumference, concomitant, concomitance; in conclusion, in connection, in conversation, small compensation, common consent, in controverting, in contradistinction, contribution, contribute, forever, forewarn, forsooth, forswear, forward; introduce, entertain, intercourse, enterprise, interchange, interest, interfere, interjacent, interjection, interpolate, interpose, interpret, interrogate, interrupt, intersect, intertwine, interval, interview, interweave, introspect, introvert; incompetent, incomprehensible, inconceivable, inconsequence, inconsiderable, inconsistent, inconvenient, in consideration; misconduct, misconception; self-esteem, self-same, self-conceit, self-condemnation; unconcern, unconditional, unconstitutional; in recognizing, in reconsidering.

¶ 2. *Word-Signs Used for Prefix-Signs* (§ 229).—Altogether, almost, although, Almighty, to-morrow, to-night, to-day, understand, understood, undergo, undersigned, afternoon, afterthought; also, always, always.

¶ 3. *Other Prefixes and their Usual Signs*.—a. Ambition, ambulate, antedate, antecedent, antidote, antagonist, astronomy, benefit, catalysis, catastrophe, centiped, centennial, chirography, collect, correspond, heptarchy, hydropathy, hydrometer, hyperbole, jurisdiction, jurisconsult, metaphor, multiply, October, philosophy, paragraph, perfect, periphery, polyglot, postpone, retrograde, stereotype, stereometer, subterranean, superfine, superlative, sustain, susceptible, system, transact, translate, withdraw, withhold.

b. *Tra's* (§ 230, R. 8).—Transact, transalpine, transanimate, transatlantic, transcend, transcendent, transcribe, transfer, transfigure, transfix, transform, transfuse, transgress, transship, transient, transit, transitional, translate, translucent, transmarine, transmigrate, transmit, transmute, transparent, transplant, transport, transubstantiation, transverse.

¶ 4. If you can accommodate yourselves to the circumstances, you may accompany them in their circumnavigating the whole earth. As you have promised to be circumspect in your conduct, willing to discommode yourself, and to suffer discomfort without complaint, I will find accommodation for you. It will not be necessary for you to incommode yourself by going incognito. The hatred between them seems irreconcilable. Our forefathers did not foresee the magnitude and magnificent growth of our country. The disease is noncontagious; but we were unconscious of it, and entertained an unconquerable antipathy to it. The contraband knew the

countersign. The order for the immediate arrest of the counterfeiter was countermanded; his misconduct caused his motives to be misconstrued. I cannot allow you to interrupt by interposing questions while I am interrogating the witness. By introducing interchangeable parts, the machines were made more valuable. After a recognizance the forces were reconstructed. They recognized each other, and a reconciliation followed. Self-respect and self-improvement are essential to true success in life. He thought his merit was unrecognized, and he was unreconciled to his position. His speech was uninterrupted and his statements uncontradicted. [§ 228, R. 6] Who can give a synonym for *comity*? A commotion occurred when the commissary received his supplies. I felt commiseration for my comrade. The accented vowel of *commerce* is first place, but the outline may be written in the second position, to harmonize better with *commercial* which is second position.

WRITING EXERCISE XXIII.—ON SECTIONS 231-234.

EXPEDIENTS.—*Continued.*

¶ 1. *Contracted Affixes* (§ 232-3).—Sensible, sensibly, attainable, accountable, insurmountable, feebleness, serviceableness, lawfulness, mindfulness, skillfulness, faithfulness, sinfulness, watchfulness, wherefore, therefore, seeking, trying, seeking a, seeking the, trying a, trying the, charmingly, perseveringly, amazingly, offerings, doings, artlessness, lawlessness, sensibility, affability, legality, principality, vulgarity, prosperity, disparity, popularity, feebly, nobly, sickly, homely, dimly, completely, womanly, meanly, instrumental, instrumentality, fundamental, ornamental, supplemental, regimental, zoology, physiology, physiologist, theology, theologian, tautology, phrenology, phrenological, chronology, myself, himself, thyself, ourself, ourselves, themselves, yourselves, man's self, our own selves, hardship, fellowship, wardship, friendship, partnership, wearisomeness, irksomeness, gladness, whensoever, wheresoever, whencesoever, whatsoever, whosoever, whosoever, howsoever, whithersoever; possibility, sensibility, disparity, detrimental, genealogy, mineralogy, one's self, our own self, joyful, truthful, careful, deceitful, positive, native, despondency, validity, Christianity, verbosity, vagrancy.

¶ 2. Thereto, hitherto, whereto, onto, into, unto, hereinto, hereunto, thereinto, thereunto; thereon, hereon, whereon, hanger-on, looker-on; thereof, untalked of, unheard of, unthought of, whereof; therein, wherein, herein, hereinbefore, hereinafter, hereafter, thereafter; wherever, whatever, whichever.

¶ 3. While the work is profitable it is sensible to continue it. The serviceableness of the nurse is shown by the skillfulness with which she cares for a patient of such feebleness. We had a good time listening to a story charmingly told, and our risibilities were excited notwithstanding its credibility was questionable. Carelessness and thoughtlessness, but not rascality, led to his discharge. His popularity is due to his affability. The artlessness of the child in presenting the offerings, was much admired. Although homely and sickly, she is noble and womanly. The experimental trials of the machine were mainly instrumental in securing the capital needed to complete the work. Are you studying physiology and phrenology? I am studying zoology and chronology. Students of phonography can avoid irksomeness, if not wearisomeness, by studying with an artistic instead of a sordid interest. Whatsoever may be said of the truthfulness of the theologian's discourses, his verbosity weakens their influence. Thereafter, the subject was untalked of, if not unthought of.

WRITING EXERCISE XXIV.—ON SECTIONS 235-241.

¶ 1. *Consonants Omitted.*—Pumped, tempt, jumped, stamped, exempt, exemption, pre-emption; distinction, function, anxious; post-office, postpone, post-paid, tasteless, testimony, destitute, domestic, adjustable, restless, mostly, mistrustful, New Testament; destruction, restriction, reduction, instruction, construction, production; intelligent, intellect, atonement, identical, transpose, transaction, transmit, capable, capability, describe, manuscript, surprise, proportion, justification, investigation.

¶ 2. *Vowels Omitted.* (§ 239.) 1. Possible, capital, artless, rotary, reasons, undoubted, indebted, traceable, soluble. 2. Superior, better, beautiful, distribute, exercise, sufficient, convenience, necessary, intended, intention, sometimes, considerable, correspond, harmony, memory.

REM. 2. Essence, labor, ready, later, enter, dread, science, argument, pre-emption, conquer.

REM. 3. Penny, body, bevy, chaffy, fancy, ultra, rosy, mighty, many, needy, entry, windy.

REM. 4. Avowed, ask, assign, alum, older, annoyed, awake. Idea, argue.

(§ 240.) 1. Eyed, hide, wight, white, whiten, highly, oil, wide, ivy, eyes. 2. Bôw, cue, glue, proud, sprout, trout, loud, conclude, ammonia, scoria, mania, agree, nephew.

The pumpkins tempted the hungry cattle. There was great anxiety and many anxious inquiries about the over-due transatlantic steamer. The committee sanctioned the scheme to help the destitute. There is no restriction as to the amount of instruction. The construction of railroads has caused the destruction of thousands of acres of forest. The knowledge and intelligence of domestic animals is often remarkable. The manuscript produced at the investigation was found to be identical with the transcript of the reporter, whose capability was a surprise to the Court.

WRITING EXERCISE XXV.—ON SECTIONS 242-250.

1. You may also, you may always be, I am, I am sure, I may try, I am certain that, we are inclined, are you sure, in order that you may, as soon as possible, there must always be, which will most probably, we are never, every man, very many, nothing is necessary, something is necessary, for his own sake, if we are, if they were not, by themselves, by many persons, by some persons, it is necessary that.

2. In this life, in these days, of those who, of much greater, and it is always, and if we are, in your mind, as if, as if there were, as these, as this, as this is, as long as possible, as though, as they, as for.

3. The loss of the money, the subject of the letter, the meaning of the text, the nature of the subject, one of the most, attribute of the soul, in every part of the world, the condition of the body; shall have been, there have been, cannot have been, we have been, cannot have done, must have done, shall have done, we have done, which have been, which have done, I have been, I have done, they have been, they have done.

GENERAL WRITING EXERCISES.

APHORISMS OF THE ANCIENTS.

Before old age, I made it my care to live well, in old age to die well.—*Seneca*. Strive not with words against the contentious: speech is given to all, wisdom to few.—*Cato*. The body is a vessel, as it were, or receptacle for the soul.—*Cicero*. It is the province of folly to discover the faults of others and forget its own.—*Cicero*. Men believe their eyes rather than their ears. The road by precept is long; by example, short and sure.—*Seneca*. I depart from life as from an inn, not as from my home.—*Cicero*. I am a man, and nothing that concerns humanity do I deem a matter of indifference to

me.—*Terence*. Honorable death is better than an ignominious life.—*Tacitus*. In prosperity let us especially avoid pride, disdain, and arrogance.—*Cicero*. It is true wisdom to be able to govern the feelings whenever there is a necessity for it.—*Terence*. To keep the mastery over your indignation and language, when you are angry, is no mean effort of the mind.—*Cicero*. Nothing is void of God; he himself fills all his works.—*Seneca*. Nothing can be honest which is destitute of justice.—*Cicero*. Do not that yourself which you are wont to censure in others.—*Cato*. It is folly to tear one's hair in sorrow, just as though grief could be assuaged by baldness.—*Cicero*. Whenever you behold a fellow-creature in distress, remember that he is a man.—*Seneca*. Just so much meat and drink should be used as to reinvigorate our powers, not to oppress them.—*Cicero*. A good man ought not to be drawn from the path of rectitude by wealth, by favor, or by danger.—*Ad Herrenn*. The industrious husbandman plants trees, of which he himself will never see a berry.—*Cicero*. Has God any other seat than the earth, the sea, and the air, and the heavens, and virtue? Beyond these, why do you seek for God? Whatever you see, he is in it; wherever you move he is there.—*Lucan*. When we are utterly ruined, and when no counsel can profit us, there seems to be one way open to us, whatever may happen: to bear it with moderation.—*Cicero*. Fortitude is to be seen in the endurance of toils and dangers; temperance, in the self-denial of luxuries; prudence, in the choice between good and evil; justice, in rendering to everyone his due.—*Cicero*. The man is master of himself, and lives happy, who has it in his power to say, "I have lived to-day, to-morrow the Divine Father may invest the heavens either with black clouds or with clear sunshine; still, what is past shall not be effaced."—*Horace*. Death falls heavily upon him who, too well known to all others, dies unknown to himself.—*Seneca*. No man was ever truly great without some portion of divine inspiration.—*Cicero*. Iniquitous wealth increases, yet something or other is ever wanting to our still incomplete fortune.—*Horace*. No well-instructed man has called a change of opinion inconstancy.—*Cicero*. We are naturally most tenacious of those impressions which we receive in childhood, just as a flavor remains in those vessels with which they were imbued when new.—*Seneca*. There is, I know not how, inherent in the minds of men, a certain presage, as it were, of a future state; and this chiefly exists, and appears the most manifest in those of the greatest genius and of the most exalted minds.—*Cicero*. Let it not be the subject of your thoughts what you may do, but what you ought to do; let a regard for what is honorable ever govern your mind.—*Claudius*. In discussing a question, more reliance ought to be placed on the influence of

reason than on the weight of authority.—*Cicero*. Not how long, but how well you have lived, is the question.—*Seneca*. I am not ashamed to confess myself ignorant of that which I do not know.—*Cicero*. Never was there any person of such well-trained habits of life, but experience, age, and custom, were always bringing him something; so much so, that what you believe you know, you do not know, and what you have fancied of first importance to you, on making trial you reject.—*Terence*. It is dangerous alike to believe or to disbelieve; therefore we ought to examine strictly into the truth of a matter rather than suffer an erroneous impression to pervert our judgment.—*Phœdrius*. When those things befall us, which by no prudence we can avoid, we shall, by calling to memory what has happened to others, be able to reflect that nothing new has befallen ourselves.—*Cicero*. Time is a certain part of eternity.—*Cicero*. Virtue unites man with God.—*Cicero*. Is there any good whatever that we can enjoy wholly without evil, or where you must not endure labor when you would enjoy it.—*Plautus*.

THE FOX AND THE GOAT.

A fox and a goat traveling together, in a very sultry day, found themselves exceedingly thirsty; when looking round the country in order to discover a place where they might probably meet with water, they at length descried a clear spring at the bottom of a well. They both eagerly descended; and, having sufficiently allayed their thirst, began to consider how they should get out. Many expedients for that purpose were mutually proposed and rejected. At last the crafty fox cried out with great joy: "A thought has occurred to my mind, which I am confident will extricate us from our difficulty. Do you only rear yourself upon your hind legs, and rest your forefeet against the side of the well. In this posture, I will climb up to your head, from which I shall be able with a spring to reach the top; and when I am once there, you are sensible it will be very easy for me to pull you out by the horns." The simple goat liked the proposal well, and immediately placed himself as directed; when the fox without much difficulty gained the top. "Now," said the goat, "give me the assistance you promised." "Thou old fool," replied the fox, "hadst thou but half as much brains as beard, thou wouldst never have believed that I would hazard my own life to save thine. However, I will leave with thee a piece of advice, which may be of service to thee hereafter, if thou shouldst have the good fortune to make thy escape: Never venture into a well again, before thou hast well considered how to get out of it."

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon and Pythias, of the Pythagorean sect in philosophy, lived in the time of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily. Their mutual friendship was so strong that they were ready to die for each other. One of the two, being condemned to death by the tyrant, obtained leave to go into his own country, to settle his affairs, on condition that the other should consent to be imprisoned in his stead, and put to death for him if he did not return before the day of execution. The attention of everyone, especially of the tyrant himself, was excited to the highest pitch, as everyone was curious to see what would be the event of so strange an affair. When the time was almost elapsed, and he who was gone did not appear, the rashness of the other, whose sanguine friendship had made him run so desperate a hazard, was blamed. But he still declared that he had not the least shadow of doubt in his mind, of his friend's fidelity. The event showed how well he knew him. He came in due time and surrendered himself to that fate which he had no reason to think he should escape; and which he did not desire to escape by leaving his friend to suffer in his place. Such fidelity softened even the savage heart of Dionysius himself. He pardoned the condemned; he gave the two friends to each other, and begged that they would take himself in for the third.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHER.

The character of the true philosopher is to hope all things not impossible, and to believe all things not unreasonable. He who has seen obscurities, which appeared impenetrable in physical and mathematical science, suddenly dispelled, and the most barren and unpromising fields of inquiry converted, as if by inspiration, into rich and inexhaustible springs of knowledge and power, on a simple change of one point of view, or merely bringing to bear on them some principle which it never occurred before to try, will surely be the very last to acquiesce in any dispiriting prospects of either the present or future destinies of mankind; while, on the other hand, the boundless views of intellectual and moral, as well as material, relations which open on him on all hands in the course of these pursuits, the knowledge of the trivial place he occupies in the scale of creation, and the sense continually pressed upon him of his own weakness and incapacity to suspend or modify the slightest movement of the vast machinery he sees in action around him, must effectually convince him, that humility of pretention, no less than confidence of hope, is what best becomes his character.—*Sir John Herschel.*

THE FROST.

The frost looked forth one still, clear night,
And whispered : " Now I shall be out of sight :
So through the valley and over the height
In silence I'll take my way.

I will not go on like that blustering train—
The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain—
Who make so much bustle and noise in vain ;
But I'll be as busy as they."

Then he flew to the mountain and powdered its crest ;
He lit on the trees, and their boughs he dressed
In diamond beads, and over the breast

Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that it need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on its margin, far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept ;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped,

By the light of the moon were seen
Most beautiful things ; there were flowers and trees ;
There were bevvies of birds, and swarms of bees ;
There were cities with temples and towers ; and these
All pictured in silvery sheen.

But he did one thing that was hardly fair—
He peeped in the cupboard, and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare—

" Now, just to set them a-thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he ;
" This costly pitcher I'll burst in three,
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall 'chick,' to tell them I'm drinking."

—*Hannah F. Gould.*

[This and the article following are keys to pages of the FIRST STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC READER, which the student is recommended to procure for further study and practice.]

SELF-CULTURE.

" Every person has two educations : one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives to himself."—*Gibbon.*

Self-culture includes the education or training of all parts of a man's nature, the physical and moral, as well as the intellectual.

Each must be developed, and yet each must yield something to satisfy the claims of the others. Cultivate the physical powers exclusively, and you have an athlete or a savage; the moral only, and you have an enthusiast or a maniac; the intellectual only, and you have a diseased oddity, it may be a monster. It is only by wisely training all three together that the complete man can be formed.

The ancients laid great stress on physical training, but a sound mind in a sound body was the end which they professed to aim at in their highest schools of culture. The Greek teachers were peripatetic, holding that young men should only learn what they could learn standing.

But while it is necessary, in the first place, to secure this solid foundation of physical health, it must also be observed that sustained application is the inevitable price which must be paid for mental acquisition of all sorts; and it is as futile to expect them without it, as to look for a harvest where the seed has not been sown. The road to knowledge is free to all who will give the labor and the study requisite to gather it; nor are there any difficulties so great that the student of resolute purpose may not effectually surmount and overcome them. It was one of the characteristic expressions of Chatterton, that God had sent his creatures into the world with arms long enough to reach anything if they choose to be at the trouble. In study, as in business, energy is the great thing. There must be the "*ferret opus*"—we must not only strike the iron while it is hot, but strike it till it is made hot. The proverb says: "He who has heart, has everything,"—*che non arde non incende*, who doth not burn doth not inflame. It is astonishing how much may be accomplished in self-culture by the energetic and the persevering, who are careful to avail themselves of opportunities, and use up the fragments of spare time which the idle permit to run to waste. Thus Ferguson learned astronomy from the heavens while wrapped in a sheepskin on the highland hills. Thus Stone learned mathematics while working as a journeyman gardener; thus Drew studied the highest philosophy in the intervals of cobbling shoes; thus Miller taught himself geology while working as a day-laborer in a quarry. By bringing their minds to bear upon knowledge in its various aspects, and carefully using up the very odds and ends of their time, men such as these, in the very humblest circumstances, reached the highest culture, and acquired honorable distinction among their fellow-men.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was so earnest a believer in the power of industry, that he held that all men might achieve excellence if they

would but exercise the power of assiduous and patient working. He held that drudgery was on the road to genius, and that there were no limits to the proficiency of an artist except the limits of his own painstaking. He would not believe in what is called inspiration, but only in study and labor. "Excellence," he said, "is never granted to man but as the reward of labor." "If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is to be obtained without it." Sir Fowell Buxton, who labored in a very different field, was an equal believer in the power of study; and he entertained the modest idea that he could do as well as other men if he devoted to the pursuit double the time and labor that they did. He placed his great confidence only in ordinary means and extraordinary application. Genius, without work, is certainly a dumb oracle; and it is unquestionably true, that the men of the highest genius have invariably been found to be among the most plodding, hard-working, and intent men—their chief characteristic apparently consisting simply in their power of laboring more intensely and effectively than others.

THOROUGHNESS AND ACCURACY.

Thoroughness and accuracy are two principal points to be aimed at in study. Francis Horner, in laying down rules for the cultivation of his mind and character, placed great stress upon the habit of continuous application to one subject for the sake of mastering it thoroughly, confining himself, with this object, to but a few books, and resisting with the greatest firmness "every approach to the habit of desultory reading." The value of knowledge to any man certainly consists, not in its quantity, but in the good uses to which he may apply it. Hence a little knowledge, of a perfect character, is always found more valuable for practical purposes than any extent of superficial learning. The phrase in common use as to "the spread of knowledge" at this day is no doubt correct. But it is spread so widely, and in such thin layers, that it only serves to reveal the mass of ignorance lying beneath. Never, perhaps, were books more extensively read or less studied, and the number is rapidly increasing of those who know a little of everything, but nothing well. Such readers have not inaptly been likened to a certain sort of pocket-knife which some people carry about with them, which, in addition to a common knife, contains a file, a chisel, a saw, a gimlet, a screw-driver, and a pair of scissors, but

all so diminutive, that the moment they are needed for use they are found useless.

One of Ignatius Loyola's maxims was, "He who does well one work at a time, does more than all." By spreading our efforts over too large a surface we inevitably weaken our force, hinder our progress, and acquire a habit of fitfulness and ineffective working. Whatever a youth undertakes to learn, he should not be suffered to leave until he can reach his arms round it and clinch his hands on the other side. Thus he will learn the habit of thoroughness. Lord St. Leonards once communicated to Sir Fowell Buxton the mode in which he had conducted his studies, and thus explained the secret of his success. "I resolved, when beginning to read law, to make everything I acquired perfectly my own, and never to go to a second thing till I had entirely accomplished the first. Many of my competitors read as much in a day as I read in a week, but at the end of twelve months, my knowledge was as fresh as the day it was acquired, while theirs had glided away from recollection." Sir E. B. Lytton, once explaining how it was that, while so fully engaged in active life, he had written so many books, observed, "I contrive to do so much by never doing too much at a time. As a general rule, I have devoted to study not more than three hours a day, and when Parliament is sitting, not always that; but then during those hours, I have given my whole attention to what I was about."

REPORTING-STYLE WRITING EXERCISES.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, 1892.

GENTLEMEN :—In reply to yours of the 27th ultimo, relative to the commercial position of Messrs. Hawes & Taylor, of Natchez, would say that they have by their honesty, energy, and strict attention to business secured the entire confidence of the merchants in this city, and have succeeded in building up a very large trade over a large section of the southwest. By their shrewd management and cautious investments they have risen high in the estimation of our business community, and bid fair to become one of the leading houses in our section.

We feel confident that all transactions with them will accrue to your advantage.

Respectfully yours,

To MESSRS. HENRY & NICHOLS,
New York.

BIDWELL & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1892.

GENTLEMEN :—I reached here yesterday at 10.30 A. M., and promptly waiting upon Mr. Martin received from him the necessary information relative to Messrs. Hastings & Co., upon whom we called. I found these gentlemen to be thorough business men—sharp, quick, and decisive—impressing me favorably with their conversations and otherwise creating in me a feeling of security in opening an account with the house. From other sources I learned of the estimation in which they are held individually. I am gratified in being enabled to secure a large order from them, which I herewith send you with others, and which, if satisfactory, I have no doubt will result in our receiving their future correspondence. They gave me, without hesitation, a complete understanding of their affairs, the amount of capital employed and business done, together with some private matters which I shall lay before you on my return.

I am sorry to hear that H. C. Belknap is considerably embarrassed from a variety of causes. He has been struggling desperately for some time, and it is feared he will be compelled to stop. I am inclined to believe he was connected with the Atwood & Co. failure.

Business appears to be improving, as you will see by the large number of orders sent you, which greatly exceed my anticipations. Having thoroughly canvassed this city, I leave for Baltimore to-night, where I shall await your advices.

Very respectfully yours,

P. F. THURMAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1892.

GENTLEMEN :—A draft purporting to be drawn by Mr. J. K. Phelps, of Baltimore, for five thousand dollars for three months from October 5th, in favor of Briggs, Scott & Co., but endorsed Briggs, Slote, & Co., in your hand-writing, apparently, was presented to-day for our acceptance. Owing to doubts of its genuineness, from your firm name being so dissimilar, and not having advices to hand from Mr. Phelps regarding it, we thought best to withhold our acceptance until we hear from you. We are greatly surprised at Mr. Phelps' failure to notify us in relation to the matter, to which we have this day called his attention. We shall duly honor the draft upon receipt of your or his reply.

We remain yours respectfully,

BRODE BROS. & Co.

To Messrs. BRIGGS, SCOTT & Co.,

Albany, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, May 24, 1893.

GENTLEMEN :—I find my business increasing so rapidly that my capital is insufficient to meet its requirements, and as you have doubtless noticed my orders to you for sometime back have been greatly increasing, I wish to assure you that this is simply the result of a healthy increase of business and not any irregular or careless extending of it. The long credit I am obliged to give, and this inadequacy of capital which prevents me from carrying a sufficient stock, naturally places me at a disadvantage in filling orders. In consequence of which, and trusting that you have every confidence in me, I would ask your acceptance of my note at ninety days for the amount of your bill, which concession on your part will assist me in meeting my obligations. Asking for a reply at your earliest convenience, I remain, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

To MESSRS. PLATTON & TAYLOR,

HENRY ANDERSON.

Buffalo, N. Y.

MISERIES OF WAR.

Oh ! tell me, if there be any relentings of pity in your bosom, how could you endure it to behold the agonies of the dying man as, goaded by pain, he grasps the cold ground in convulsive energy ; or faint with the loss of blood, his pulse ebbs low and the gathering paleness spreads itself over his countenance ; or wrapping himself round in despair, he can only mark by a few feeble quiverings that life still lurks and lingers in his lacerated body ; or lifting up a faded eye, he casts on you a look of imploring helplessness for that succor which no sympathy can yield him. It may be painful to dwell thus in imagination on the distressing picture of one individual, but, multiply it ten thousand times—say how much of all this distress has been heaped together on a single field. Give us the arithmetic of this accumulated wretchedness, and lay it before us with all the accuracy of official computation, and, strange to tell, not one sigh is lifted up among the crowd of eager listeners as they stand on tip-toe and catch every syllable of utterance which is read to them out the registers of death ! Oh ! say what mystic spell is that which so blinds us to the suffering of our brethren ; which deafens to our ear the voice of bleeding humanity when it is aggravated by the shriek of dying thousands ; which makes the very magnitude of the slaughter throw a softening disguise over its cruelties and its horrors ; which causes us to eye with indifference the field that is crowded with the most revolting abominations, and

arrests that sigh which each individual would singly have drawn from us, by the report of the many that have fallen and breathed their last in agony along with him.—*Chalmers.*

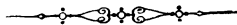
THE DEFENSE OF SOCRATES.

No man knows what death is, yet men fear it as if they knew well that it was the greatest of all evils ; which is just a case of that worst of all ignorance, the conceit of knowing what you do not really know. For my part, this is the exact point on which I differ from most other men—if there be any one thing in which I am wiser than they. As I know nothing about Hades, so I do not pretend to any knowledge ; but I do know well that disobedience to a person better than myself, either God or man, is both an evil and a shame ; nor will I ever embrace evil certain, in order to escape evil which may, for aught I know, be a good. Perhaps you may feel indignant at the resolute tone of my defense ; you may have expected that I should do as most others do in less dangerous trials than mine ; that I should weep, beg, and entreat for my life, and bring forward my children and relatives to do the same. I have relatives, like other men, and three children ; but not one of them shall appear before you for any such purpose. Not from any insolent disposition on my part, nor any wish to put a slight upon you, but because I hold such conduct to be degrading to the reputation which I enjoy ; for I *have* a reputation for superiority among you, deserved or undeserved as it may be. It is a disgrace to Athens when her esteemed men lower themselves, as they do but too often, by such mean and cowardly supplications ; and you, Judges, instead of being prompted thereby to spare them, ought rather to condemn them the more for so dishonoring the city. Apart from any reputation of mine, too, I should be a guilty man if I sought to bias you by supplications. My duty is to instruct and persuade you, if I can ; but you have sworn to follow your convictions in judging according to the laws, not to make the laws bend to your partiality ; and it is your duty so to do. Far be it from me to habituate you to perjury ; far be it from you to contract any such habit. Do not, therefore, require of me proceedings dishonorable in reference to myself, as well as criminal and impious in regard to you, especially at a moment when I am myself rebutting an accusation of impiety advanced by Melitus.

TRUE GREATNESS.

Grandeur of character lies wholly in force of soul—that is, in force of thought, moral principle, and love—and this may be found in the

humblest condition of life. A man brought up to an obscure trade, and hemmed in by the wants of a growing family, may in his narrow sphere perceive more clearly, discriminate more keenly, weigh evidence more wisely, seize on the right means more decisively, and have more presence of mind in difficulty, than another who has accumulated vast stores of knowledge by laborious study; and he has more of intellectual greatness. It is force of thought which measures intellectual, and so it is force of principle which measures moral, greatness—that highest of human endowments, that brightest manifestation of the Divinity. The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God is most unfaltering.—*Channing*,



PART IV.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC ORTHOGRAPHER;

AN EXPOSITOR OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE

ASCERTAINMENT OF THE BEST PHONOGRAPHIC OUTLINES.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE previously unsettled state of phonography, in respect of the outlines or words, may be very properly compared with the chaotic condition of English spelling when each writer spelled to suit his own taste, good sense, or whims. English orthography has finally been made to depend, not upon the observance of natural principles of representing language, but upon the authority of lexicographers. To this method of settling English spelling corresponds precisely the attempted method of settling phonographic orthography by the authority of "phonographic vocabularies." The writer, without the guidance of general principles, feels himself continually subjected to the restraint of authority, even when he has reason to doubt its correctness. Even rules of writing which are dictated by an author's phonographic experience and taste, are felt to be little better than arbitrary authority, until their dependence upon general principles can be perceived; and even then they must be regarded as statements of their author's opinion of the results or demands of such general principles, rather than as imperative laws.

The object of this treatise is to furnish a statement of certain laws of speed, vocalization, and legibility, by refer-

ence to which phonographers will be enabled to determine for themselves the best phonographic outlines, and free themselves from the drudgery of thumbing "vocabularies."

The selection of outlines by reference to these principles, may at first seem slow and irksome; but after a short time, the mind, having become accustomed to the process, seems no longer to consider particulars, to compare different modes of writing and estimate their differences, but it soon arrives, without apparent exertion, at results which will, as a general thing, withstand the severest criticism. The phonographer thus furnished with criteria of judgment and taught self-reliance, is prepared to receive the suggestions of a phonographic vocabulary, or of other phonographers, in respect of phonographic outline, without liability of injury to his writing.

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§ 1. *Phonographic Orthography Defined.*—The term Orthography (derived from the Greek *ὀρθός*, correct, and *γραφή*, writing) is used to signify the writing of words with the proper letters. In the common orthography, the propriety of the use of the letters is determined to a great extent by arbitrary custom, and not, as would be the case in a rational orthography, by the fixed and invariable values of letters. The term Phonographic Orthography is here used to signify the writing of those outlines which, all things considered, are found to be best.

§ 2. *Conditions of Phonographic Orthography.*—A careful investigation has shown that Phonographic Orthography depends upon the requirements or laws of

vocalization, speed, and legibility, which will next be considered.

REQUIREMENTS OF VOCALIZATION.

§ 3. The requirements of vocalization are—

1. That when there is an initial or final vowel, the consonant next following the initial, or the consonant next preceding the final, shall be so written as to permit the easy expression of such vowel in its proper order and relation to the consonant; thus: Es-Kay, ask; Zee-Ray, Ezra; Ray-Es, racy; Way-Kay, awake; Yay-Ar, oyer; Hay-Dee, ahead; Pee-En, penny; Chay-Ef, chaffy; En-Ter, entry; Sen-Der, sundry; En-Dee, needy; En-Tee, into.
2. That generally such outlines shall be employed as will permit the easy and distinct expression of the principal medial vowels; thus: Bee-Lay, ball, bail, below, Ballou, etc.; Dee-Lay, deal, dull, dally, dahlia, etc.; Kay-Tee, quiet; Kay-Es, chaos, acquiesce; Es-Ens, science; Tee-En-Shen, continuation.

REM. 1. The first requirement of vocalization is absolute in the Corresponding Style; and a departure from it in the Reporting Style is allowable in those cases only where a stroke may be saved by, and illegibility not result from, expressing the last consonant so that a final vowel could not be written after it; as in writing Pret² for *pretty*; Bed¹ for *body*.

REM. 2. The second requirement of vocalization demands that a stroke-sign should be used for both the consonant preceding and the one following two concurrent vowels which cannot be expressed by a single sign; as ao in *chaos*, io in *lion*, ua in *continuation*, ewe in *Jewett*. This is to secure two strokes between which the vowels may be divided, instead of both having to be written in a confused manner beside one.

REQUIREMENTS OF SPEED.

§ 4. Speed of writing phonographically depends chiefly upon the following-mentioned conditions :

1. The use, if permitted by other principles, of the briefest signs for the expression of sounds.
2. The use, so far as allowed by other principles, of the most readily made junctions.
3. Accordance with the laws of analogy.
4. The use, so far as possible, of signs which can be readily joined to a preceding or a following word ; that is, accordance with the requirements of phrase-writing.
5. The use of forms favoring lineality of writing.

REM. By the briefest letters or signs are to be understood those simple or group consonant signs which require for their execution the least time. A subsequent table shows the comparative brevity of different modes of expressing given sounds, by reference to which table, when the opportunity for a choice is presented, the writer may determine with mathematical precision the most rapid signs. Another table furnishes a statement of the comparative speed and ease with which different kinds of joinings of letters may be effected. By reference to that statement a choice as to the best joining may be readily made.

REQUIREMENTS OF LEGIBILITY.

§ 5. Legibility, in addition to good penmanship, depends chiefly upon the following-specified conditions :

1. Writing the consonants, so far as possible, in a manner to denote the vowel-relations of the words.
2. Accordance with the laws of analogy.

3. Distinguishing between words of the same consonants.
4. The number and relation of the consonants.
5. The relation of the words to the sentence ; that is, the context.

REM. 1. (a) The first requirement of legibility is complied with to nearly its fullest extent by observing the laws of vocalization and speed ; these securing such distinctions as the following : Es-Pee-Shel, especial ; Spee-Shel, special. Ray-Zee, rosy ; Rays, rose. Em-Es, massy ; Ems, mass. Kay-Es, chaos ; Kays, case. Es-Ens, science, essence. Sens, signs, sense, etc. Way-Kay, awoke ; Wuh-Kay, woke. Yay-Ar, öyer ; Yuh-Ray, yore. Hay-Dee, ahead ; h-tick-Dee, head. Chay-Ef, chaffy ; Chef, chaff. Pee-En, penny ; Pen, pen, pain, etc. Em-Pee, map, etc. Emp, hemp, etc. En-Ter, entry ; Enter, enter. En-Dee, needy. Ned, need, etc. En-Tees, notice ; Nets, notes. (b) In some other cases, it is necessary, or at least advantageous, to resort to other methods of indicating the different vowel-relations of such words as "hot, haughty ; Hague, Hugo (see the Compendium, § 149, 3) ; night, unite ; bed, abed ; foot, afoot ; caught, acute (see the Compendium § 220, b, 2) ; led, allied ; sold, solid ; rolled, rallied ; marred, married ; ruined, renewed (see the Compendium, § 220, b, 3) ; quite, quiet ; pad, poet ; Jude, Jewett" (see the Compendium, § 220, b, 4) ; in which cases a distinction is naturally effected by giving a short form to the shorter word, and a longer form to the word of the greater number of syllables. (c) The fact that the stroke-signs for *l* and *r* may or must be written in different directions, may be availed of to considerable advantage, when these consonants are represented by strokes, to indicate the different vowel-relations in such words as "like, alike ; lime, alum ; rail, rely ; vale, valley ; ark, rack ; air, ray ; fire, fury." The plan of, and cases for, making this distinction are particularly stated in the Compendium, Sections 152-156, and in general terms, in the following remarks (2 and 3).

REM. 2. *Uses of El and Lay.*—*L*, when it is the first or last consonant of a word, and when it is to be expressed by a stroke, may be represented—

- (a) By Lay, when it commences a word, or precedes a final vowel.
- (b) By El, when it ends a word, or follows an initial vowel, and is not the only stroke-consonant in the word.

REM. 3. *Uses of Ar and Ray.*—*R*, when it is the first or last conso-

nant in a word, and when it is to be expressed by a stroke, may generally be represented—

- (a) By Ray, when it begins a word, or precedes a final vowel.
- (b) By Ar, when it ends a word, or follows an initial vowel.

REM. 4. The required distinction between words of the same consonants is secured in most cases by the indication of the vowel-relations of words, in accordance with the first requirement of legibility. In other cases, a distinction may usually be made by observing the rule of position, especially in the Reporting Style, though in a very few instances there must be a resort to vocalization. (See the Compendium §§ 276 ; 256–261.)

REM. 5. Analogy of writing is of so much importance as a condition of both speed and legibility, that it will be fully defined and its laws stated in subsequent sections.

REM. 6. As a general rule, the greater the number of consonants in a word the greater its legibility ; for the number of chances that a given word should contain the same consonants as some other word is inversely proportioned to the number of its consonants. The chances are still further lessened in proportion to the peculiarity of the relation of the consonants. Hence, of words of the same number of consonants, those which are composed in part of common prefixes or affixes are, as a general thing, less legible than the others.

LAWS OF ANALOGY.

§ 6. *Analogy Defined.*—*Analogy* may be defined as an agreement or likeness between things in certain respects, when they are otherwise entirely different. To illustrate—there is an analogy, in respect of the principal portion of the forms or outlines, between the outline of one and of any other of the following words: Def-En, define ; Def-Enshon, definition ; Def-En-Tef, definitive ; Def-Net, definite ; Def-En-Ar, definer ; but there is want of such analogy between Def-Net, definite, and End-Ef-Net, indefinite. So there is an analogy between Pen-Ens, openness, and Bees-Ens, baseness—in respect of the mode of ex-

pressing the terminations; and between Pers-Vee, *perceive*, and Perf-Ket, *perfect*—in respect of the mode of expressing their initial parts.

§ 7. The laws of analogy are the three following :

1. Derivatives, as a general rule, should be written in analogy with the form of the primitive.
2. Generally, the forms of compound words should follow the analogy of the component words.
3. Generally, classes of words agreeing in certain particulars should be written in analogy in respect of those particulars.

REM. The demands of analogy are so strong that the form of the primitive is sometimes determined with reference to the convenience of writing the derivatives, even in violation of some other principle of speed. To illustrate—to secure an analogical and convenient mode of writing *comforted*, the primitive must be written “com”:Ef-Ret, instead of Fret, which would be best for speed. The first form is also required by considerations arising from another principle of legibility. In the Corresponding Style, *invert*, *convert*, must be written En-Vee-Ret, “con”:Vee-Ret, on account of *inverted*, *converted*, which are most conveniently written En-Vee-Ray-Ted, “con”:Vee-Ray-Ted; but on the other hand, considerations of speed, overruling the law of analogy, require that *inversion*, *conversion*, should be written En-Vershon, “con”:Vershon, instead of En-Vee-Rayshon, “con”:Vee-Rayshon. In the Reporting Style, where the past tense or perfect participle is expressed, if more convenient, by the form of the present tense, the laws of both analogy and speed are more fully complied with by writing En-Vert, *invert-ed*; En-Vershon, *inversion*; “con”:Vert, *convert-ed*; “con”:Vershon, *conversion*.

COMPARATIVE BREVITY.

§ 8. By the comparative brevity of a sign is understood its brevity as compared with another sign of equivalent

signification. The comparative brevity of the Tiv-hook, for instance, is its brevity as compared with equivalent signs for the same sounds, as Tee-Vee, Tee-Ef, Tef, or Ef or Vee with the preceding *t* expressed by halving.

REM. 1. The terms *brief* and *brevity* refer adjectively and substantively to shortness in respect of either space or time. They are here applied to signs with respect to the time occupied in their formation; and not with reference to the space occupied by them, for it is not invariably true, though nearly so, that the briefest signs in respect of space are also briefest in respect of time. Brief Way and Yay are properly designated thus, because they are briefer than the Way and Yay stroke as to both space and time.

REM. 2. *Faster Than, As Fast As*.—If A can be written once and a half while B is being written once, then A is once and a half as fast as, but only one half faster THAN B. If A can be written four times while B is being written once, then A is four times as fast as, but only three times faster THAN, B. The words *as fast as* express the proportion between the signs, either as to the number of times that each may be written in the same period of time, or as to the amount of time occupied in writing each the same number of times. The words *faster than* express the proportion of gain by the faster over the slower sign, either as to the number of times that the signs may be written in a given period of time, or as to the time occupied in writing them a certain number of times.

REM. 3. (a) The first column of figures in the following tables of Comparative Brevity shows in units and hundredths how many times the first sign compared may be written while the second is being written once, or, the separatrix (.) being omitted, how many times the first sign may be written while the second sign is being written one hundred times. The gain in times of the first over the second sign may be ascertained by subtracting from the numbers of the first column 1.00 or 100, according as the numbers are taken with or without the decimal point. (b) The second column of figures in the following tables shows in units and hundredths what proportion of the time is required to write the first sign as many times as the second. The percentage of time gained by the first over the second sign may be ascertained by subtracting the numbers of the second column from 1.00 or 100, according as they are taken with or without the decimal point.

§ 9. *Table showing the Comparative Brevity of Different Phonographs.*

STRAIGHT AND CURVED LINES—		Times.	Time.
Tee, Chay, Kay ; Ith, Es, Ish, Em - - - -		1.06	.95
LIGHT AND HEAVY LINES -			
Tee, Chay, Kay, Ef ; Dee, Jay, Gay, Vee - - -		1.06	.95
DOWNWARD AND UPWARD LINES—			
Chay, Ish, El ; Ray, Shay, Lay - - - -		1.10	.92
MODES OF REPRESENTING S, ST, AND STR—			
Iss-Tee, Tee-Iss ; Es-Tee, Tee-Es - - - -		1.14	.88
Ses-Tee, Tee-Ses ; Es-Iss-Tee, Tee-Iss-Es, Tee-Es-Iss -		1.16	.86
Steh-Pee, Steh-Kay, Steh-Em, Peest, Kayst, Teest ; Stee-Pee, Stee-Kay, Stee-Em, Pee-Stee, Kay-Stee, Tee-Stee		1.28	.78
Bee'ster, Dee'ster, Kay'ster ; Bees-Tee-Ar, Dees-Tee-Ar, Kays-Tee-Ar - - - -		1.46	.68
Bee'ster, Dee'ster, Kay'ster ; Bees-Ter, Dees-Ter, Kays-Ter		1.14	.88
MODES OF REPRESENTING L AND LR—			
Pel, Tel, Fel ; Pee-Lay, Tee-Lay, Ef-Lay - - -		1.25	.80
Pler, Tler, Fler ; Pel-Ar, Tel-Ar, Fel-Ar - - -		1.75	.57
MODES OF REPRESENTING R AND RL—			
Per, Ter, Ker ; Pee-Ar, Tee-Ar, Kay-Ar - - -		1.31	.76
“ “ Pee-Ray, Tee-Ray, Kay-Ray - - -		1.22	.83
Prel, Trel, Frel ; Per-Lay, Ter-Lay, Fer-Lay - - -		1.75	.57
MODES OF REPRESENTING INITIAL INS, ENS, AND UNS—			
In-Sper, In-Ster, In-Sker ; En-Sper, En-Ster, En-Sker -		1.67	.60
Ins-Lent ; Ens-Elent - - - -		.00	.00
In-Slay-Vee ; En-Slay-Vee - - - -		1.22	.83
MODES OF REPRESENTING F AND V—			
Pef, Tef, Chef, Kef ; Pee-Ef, Tee-Ef, Chay-Ef, Kay-Ef -		1.44	.70
Pef, Tef, Kef ; Pee-Vee, Tee-Vee, Kay-Vee - - -		1.33	.75
MODES OF REPRESENTING N, NS, NSS, NST, AND NSTR—			
Pen, Ten, Chen, Ken, Fen, Len, Men ; Pee-En, Tee-En, Chay-En, Kay-En, Ef-En, Lay-En, Em-En - - -		1.37	.73
Pens, Tens, Kens, Fens ; Pee-Ens, Tee-Ens, Kay-Ens, Ef-Ens - - - -		1.31	.76
Pen'ses, Ten'ses, Ken'ses ; Pee-En'ses, Tee-En'ses, Kay-En'ses - - - -		1.31	.76
Penst, Tenst, Chenst, Kenst ; Pee-Enst, Tee-Enst, Chay-Enst, Kay-Enst - - - -		1.40	.71
Penster, Tenster, Chenster, Kenster ; Pee-Enster, Tee-Enster, Chay-Enster, Kay-Enster - - - -		1.40	.71

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MODES OF REPRESENTING -TION, -CIAN, ETC.—

	Times.	Time.
Peeshon, Teeshon, Kayshon, Efshon ; Pee-Shen, Tee-Shayn, Kay-Shen, Ef-Shen - - - - -	1.67	.60

MODES OF REPRESENTING TIV—

Peetiv, Deetiv, Kaytiv ; Pee-Tee-Vee, Dee-Tee-Vee, Kay-Tee-Vee - - - - -	2.00	.50
Peetiv, Deetiv, Kaytiv ; Pet-Vee, Det-Vee, Ket-Vee -	1.70	.58
“ “ “ Pee-Tef, Dee-Tef, Kay-Tef -	1.40	.71

MODES OF REPRESENTING MP AND MB—

Emp ; Em-Pee - - - - -	1.40	.71
Emb ; Em-Bee - - - - -	1.51	.66

MODES OF REPRESENTING TER, DER, THER, AND DHER—

Layter, Emter, Efter, Enter ; Lay-Tee-Ar, Em-Tee-Ar, Ef-Tee-Ar, En-Tee-Ar - - - - -	2.18	.46
Layter, Emter, etc.—Lay-Ter, Em-Ter, etc. - - -	2.00	.50
“ “ “ Let-Ray, Emt-Ray, etc. - - -	2.08	.48
“ “ “ Lay-Dee-Ar, Em-Dee-Ar, etc. - - -	2.32	.43
“ “ “ Lay-Der, Em-Der, etc. - - -	2.18	.46
“ “ “ Eld-Ar, Emd-Ray, etc. - - -	1.92	.52
Layther, Emther, etc. ; Lay-Ther, Em-Ther, etc. -	2.08	.48
Pet, Tet, Ket, Fet, etc. ; Pee-Tee, Tee-Tee, Kay-Tee, Ef-Tee, etc. - - - - -	1.92	.52
Ped, Ted, Ked, Fed ; Pee-Dee, Tee-Dee, Kay-Dee, Ef-Dee	2.18	.46
Bet, Det, Get, Vet ; Bee-Tee, Dee-Tee, Gay-Tee, Vee-Tee	2.00	.50
Bed, Ded, Ged, Ved ; Bee-Dee, Dee-Dee, Gay-Dee, Vee-Dee - - - - -	1.78	.56

REM. 1. The estimates in the preceding table have been made from the data furnished by numerous and laborious experiments by different writers. Though slight discrepancies may be discovered, it is believed that the estimates are very near the exact truth. The advantages here shown are averages. In some cases they are much greater, and in other cases much less, than here stated.

REM. 2. In accordance with the directions of a subsequent section, the phonographer may determine for himself many other questions of brevity in the Corresponding or Reporting Style. The mode of determining speed here pointed out might be employed to demonstrate mathematically the great superiority of Standard Phonography over any other system of stenography, phonetic or otherwise.

§ 10. *Table showing the Comparative Brevity of Different Joinings.*

WITH AND WITHOUT ANGLES—								Times.	Time.
Ef-Ar, En-Em, Lay-Ar ; Ef-Ef, En-En, Lay-Lay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	.76
En-Ray ; En-Kay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	.80
Tee-Tee ; Tee-Kay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	.50
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	.71
WITH ACUTE OR RIGHT ANGLES—									
Ray-Chay, Chay-Ray ; Ray-Pee, Chay-Pee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	.70
Ray-Tee, Chay-Kay ; Ray-Pee, Chay-Pee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	.83
WITH RIGHT OR OBTUSE ANGLES—									
Tee-Kay ; Tee-Chay, Tee-Pee, Pee-Kay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	.76

REM. 1. *Variation of Inclination and Curvature.*—The ease of junction may frequently be increased considerably by varying the inclination of the sloping letters and the curvature of the curve-signs. (See the Compendium, § 25.)

MODE OF DETERMINING COMPARATIVE BREVITY.

§ 11. The comparative brevity of different signs may be determined thus: Determine the utmost number of times that each of the signs to be compared may be written in 100 seconds. Say that the briefer sign is written A times and the other B times. Then B divided by A will give, in hundredths, the proportion of time required for making A as many times as B. And A divided by B will give, in units and hundredths, the number of times that A may be written while B is being written once.

SPECIFIC BREVITY.

§ 12. The specific brevity of a sign is its brevity as compared with that of some other sign, as Pee, Tee, Chay, or Kay, taken as a standard of measurement. Specific brevity is determined thus: Write Tee or Chay, and the sign to be compared with it, each 100 seconds. Say that Tee or Chay is written A times, and that the other is

written B times. Then A divided by B gives the specific temporal brevity of the sign compared with the Tee or Chay; that is, shows what proportion of time is required to write it as many times as Tee or Chay. B divided by A gives the specific numerical brevity of the sign compared with the Tee or Dee; that is, shows how often it may be written while Tee or Chay is being written once.

§ 13. *Table showing the Specific Brevity of Certain Signs.*

									Times.	Time.
Tee, Pee, Chay, or Kay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
Dee, Bee, Jay, or Gay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.95	1.06
Tee-Tee, Pee-Pee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.95	1.06
Tet, Pet, Chet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06	.95
Ith, Es, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.95	1.06

REM. 1. *Large and Small Writing.*—The difference between Tee and Tee-Tee shows that very much may be lost in respect of speed by making the consonant-strokes too long. The best length for the primary strokes (Pee, Tee, etc.) is about one-eighth of an inch. This enables them to be distinguished easily and certainly from the half-lengths on one side, and from the double-lengths on the other, without making the half-lengths so short as to render them illegible, and without requiring inconveniently long and ungainly double-lengths.

REM. 2. The difference between Tee and Dee shows that it is a disadvantage to write with a heavy hand—that the heavy lines should be barely distinguished from the light lines, which should be made very light.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL PARSING.

§ 14. Orthographical Parsing is of two kinds—

1. Determining, by reference to the conditions or principles of Phonographic Orthography, the best outlines for words.
2. Determining whether a given form is the best one for the word for which it has been employed.

The former is called Orthographical Synthesis; the latter, Orthographical Analysis.

EXAMPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHIC SYNTHESIS.

§ 15. Determine the forms for "bear, brow, burned, blind."

1. *Bear*.—The second principle of vocalization demands two consonant-strokes. The first principle of speed suggests Ray as the sign of the *r*, being six per cent. faster than Ar; but the third principle of speed and the first principle of legibility require Ar. Therefore the best form for this word is Bee-Ar.
2. *Brow*.—The requirements of vocalization are met by any possible outline; that is, by Bee-Ray, Bee-Ar, or Ber. Speed demands Ber, because of its being faster than Bee-Ar or Bee-Ray, and this form meeting the requirements of legibility, is the best outline for this word.
3. *Burned*.—The second principle of vocalization demands that the second consonant should be expressed by a stroke. The three consonants following the vowel may be most readily expressed by Rend. Therefore, the principles of legibility not contradicting, the best outline for *burned* is Bee-Rend.
4. *Blind*.—The briefest sign for the consonants of this word is Blend. This meets the second requirement of vocalization, and the requirements of legibility, and is therefore the best form for this word.

EXAMPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.

§ 16. Determine whether or not the best outlines for

indicate, *activity*, *render* are End-Ket, Ket-Vee-Tee, Ray-Ender.

1. *End-Ket*.—This form as an outline for *indicate* consists of the briefest signs of the consonants expressed, permits the proper expression of the vowels, and conflicts with none of the principles of legibility. It must therefore be approved as the outline for this word.
2. *Ket-Vee-Tee*.—This form as an outline for *activity* complies with the requirements of vocalization, but it violates analogy, not being analogous to Kaytiv, the best form for the primitive word; and it also violates the second requirement of speed. Kay'tiv-Tee, meeting all the requirements of orthographic principles, is the best form for this word.
3. *Ray-Ender*.—This form is the briefest for the consonants of *render*, and, complying with the requirements of vocalization and legibility, must be approved as the best outline for this word.



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BRIEF PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY;

Containing all the Reporting Sign-Words and Contractions of the Compendium, and additional matter compiled from the Standard-Phonographic Dictionary.

KEY TO THE CONTRACTIONS, ETC., USED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

NOMENCLATURE.

AR, downward curve for *r*. See *Ray*.
 B, denotes widening of Em to add *b*.
 -D or -ED, denoting shortening to add *d*.
 -DER, denotes lengthening to add *dr*.
 -DHER, denotes lengthening to add *dhr*.
 -DHERDHER, denotes trebling to add *dhrdhr*.
 -DHER-DHERDHER, denotes quadrupling to add *dhrdhrdhr*.
 -ED or -D, denotes shortening to add *d*.
 -EF or -F, denotes an Ef-hook to add *f* or *v*.
 EF, the stroke for *f*.
 -EL, denotes the El-hook.
 EL, downward curve-sign for *l*. 12, 3.
 EM, stroke for *m*.
 EN, stroke for *n*. [181; 182.
 -EN or -N, usually denotes the En-hook.
 -ER, denotes the Ar-hook. See *Ler*.
 ES, stroke for *s*. See *Iss*. ESes = Es-Iss.
 Es-ef, Es with Ef-hook. 182.
 Es-EN, Es with En-hook. Sen = Iss-En.
 ESH-ON or ESH-ON, small Shon-hook after circle, loop, or hook. 197.
 EST, shortened Es, downward. See *Ist*.
 -ET or -T, denotes shortening to add *t*. 212; 213.
 -F or -EF, denotes Ef-hook.
 -GER, denotes lengthening to add *gr*.
 -KER, denotes lengthening to add *kr*.

-LER, denotes the Ler-hook. 175.
 IN, denotes In-hook.
 ISH, downward *sh*. 12, 2. Ishes = Iss-Iss.
 Iss or -s, small circle. See *Es*.
 IST, shortened Es, upward. See *Est*.
 LAY, curve-sign for *l*, written upward. See *El*.
 -P, denotes widening of Em to add *p*.
 RAY, straight *r*, always upward. See *Ar*.
 -REL or -RL, denotes the Rel-hook. 175.
 REL, Ray with large initial hook for *l*.
 -s or S-, small circle. See *Es* and *Iss*.
 SEF = Iss-Ef. See *Es-ef*.
 SES or -SES, large circle.
 SES-is, treble-size circle.
 SHAY, upward *sh*: do. with En-hook.
 SHAYN: do. shortened, SHAYT.
 SHEN or ISH-EN, downward Ish and En-hook.
 -SHON, denotes large Shon-hook. 190.
 -ST, ST-, or STEH, small loop.
 STER, Iss-Tef. STEN, Iss-Ten.
 STER, Iss-Ter. -STER, large loop.
 -TER, denotes lengthening to add *tr*.
 -THER, denotes lengthening to add *thr*.
 -TIV, denotes Tiv-hook.
 WAYN, Way with En-hook.
 WEL, WEM, WEN, WER, Lay, Em, En,
 Ray with the Way-hook.

CONTRACTIONS.

a, advanced.
 c, corresponding.
 cn, contraction.
 d, derivative.
 do., ditto.
 fr, frequently.
 phr, phraseography, or phrase-writing.
 ps, phrase-sign.
 pw, phrase-writing.

r, reporting.
 s, sign.
 sp, special.
 thr, there, their, etc. See *Dhr* in the Standard-Phonographic Dictionary.
 ths—this, these, those, or thus.
 w, word w, with. W., Webster.
 wh, which.
 wt, without.

COMBINATIONS.

ws, word-sign.
 dws, derivative word-sign.
 cws, corresponding word-sign.
 rws, reporting word-sign.
 cs, corresponding style.

acs, advanced-corresponding style.
 rs, reporting style.
 ars, advanced-reporting style.
 rcn, reporting contraction.
 cps, corresponding phrase-sign.

References are to the Compendium (Part II. of the Hand-Book), unless otherwise stated; and to the sections, unless otherwise specified.

The first form given after a word is understood to be for the *cs*, unless otherwise specified.

The form for the *rs* is the same as for the *cs*, unless differently indicated.

The phrase-signs are for the *rs*, unless otherwise stated in connection with the phrase.

The position of a form is generally left to be determined by the rules of position, except in case of word-signs, contractions, and phrase-signs, in which the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, are used to denote respectively the first, second, third, and fourth position.

LETTERS DISJOINED, OR CROSSING, ETC.

(a) To indicate that a sign is to be written disjoined near the other portion of the word, it is preceded or followed by a colon. *En:Beest*, indicates that *En* is to be written near, but not joined, to *Beest*. (b) In phrase-forms a letter without a position-figure and preceded by the colon is meant to overlap the preceding letter (as *Ted* overlaps *Ter* or *Dee* in *Dated* and *Treated* in Section 218 of the Compendium); thus, by "At what time, *Tets:Tee* (or *:Tee*)," it is denoted that *Tee* for *time* may be written so as to overlap *Tets* (at what), or it may be separated from *Tets* by the usual word-space and written in its proper position as a word-sign.

The dagger (†) is printed between two signs to indicate that the character following it is to be written through the preceding one; thus, "*En†Ef*" indicates that the *Ef* is to be written through the *En*.

By inclosing one or more letters (not vowels) in curves, it is indicated that the writer may, if he choose, dispense with the sign or signs for such letters.

Vowels are printed with small letters; with a hyphen if they are to be joined; thus, *1-Dee*, *Bet-ou*; or, if to be detached, in curves usually; thus, (i) *Dee*, (ā) *Dee*, *Tee(ā)*. When a vowel is printed in a reporting word-form or phrase-sign, the insertion of that vowel (for the sake of distinction) is denoted to be quite desirable if it is printed in curves; thus, *Es(ā)*, (i) *Em*; but if the vowel is printed in brackets, [], it is indicated that the practiced reporter may omit it with entire safety; thus, *Met[ā]*, *Tet[ā]*, *Bee[ou]*.

A.

A-. (1.) A prefix to many English words, as in *asleep*, *awake*, *ahead*, *afloat*, *abed*. (2.) Words with this prefix are usually distinguished from those without it—as *sleep*, *wake*, *head*, *foot*, *bed*—by a difference of outline resulting from the requirements of vocalization, speed, and legibility. See *Orth.*, §§ 3, 4, and 5

ABANDON, *Ben-Den*
ABANDONED, *Ben-Dend*. See *Abundant*
ABILITY, *Bee-Lay-Tee*; *rs*, *do.*, or *Blet*
ABJECT, *Bee-Jay-Ket*; *rs*, *Bee2-Jay*

Able to, *Bled2*. 274, R. 14
Able to be, *Bel2-Bee*. 250, 2
Able to come, *Bel2-Kay*
Able to have, *Blef2*. 201, R. 4

About that, *Bet2-Dhet*
About them, *Bet2-Dhee*
About which thr, *Bet2-Chaydher*
Above all, *Bee-Vel*. 178, R. 4

Above all its, *Bee-Velts*. 221, R. 4
ABRIDGMENT, *Ber-Jay-Ment*; *rs*, *Ber1-Jay*

ABROAD, *Bred*; *rus*, *Bred1*
ABRUPT-LY-NESS, *rs*, *Bee2-Ray-Pet*
ABSCOND-ED-ER, *rs*, *Bees1-Kend*

ABSTAIN-INENT-INENCE, *rs*, *Bees2-Ten*
ABSTINENT, *Bees-Ten-Ent*, *rs*, *Bees2-Ten*
ABSTRACT-ED-LY-ER, *rs*, *Bees3-Ter*

ABSTRACTION, *Bees-Ter-Kayshon*; *acs*,
Bees-Tershon; *rs*, *Bees3-Tershon*

ABSTRACTIVE, *Bees-Ter-Kaytiv*; *rs*,
Bees3-Tref

ABSURD-ITY-LY, *rs*, *Bees2-Ard*
ABUNDANT-LY-CE, *rus*, *Bend2*. See
Abandoned

ABUNDANT, *Bend-Ent*; *rus*, *Bend2*
ACADEMICAL-LY, *Ket-Em-Kel*; *rs*, *Ket2-Em*
ACADEMY-IC-ICAL, *rs*, *Ket2-Em*

ACCEPT-ED-ATION-ANCE, *rus*, *Spets*

ACCEPTABLE, *Kays-Pet-Bel*, *rs*, *Spet2-Bel*
ACCEPTANCE, *Kays-Pet:Ens*; *rus*, *Spet3*
ACCEPTATION, *Kays-Pee-Teeshon*; *rus*,
Spets

ACCEPTER, *Kays-Pee-Ter*; *rs*, *Spes3-Ter*.
or *Spets*. p. 316, R. 6

ACCIDENT-AL-LY, *rus*, *Sdent2*
ACCIDENTAL, *Kays-Dent2-El*; *rus*, *Sdent3*

ACCLIVITY, *Kel-Vee-Tee*; *rs*, *Kel-Vee-Tee*;
rs, *Kel-Veti*, if frequently occurring

ACCORD-ING-INGLY-ED-ANCE, *rus*, *Kret1*
ACCORDANCE, *Kret1:Ens*; *rs*, *do.*, or *Kret1*

ACCORDED, *Ker-Dedi*; *rs*, *Kreti*
ACCOUNT, *ws*, *Kent2*

On account, *Chetoidi-Kent*
On all accounts, *Chetoidi-Kents*

On his account, *Retoidi-Kent*
On our account, *Chetoidi-Kent*

On their account, *Retoidi-Jedoid-Kent*
ACCURACY, *Kay-Ray-Es* or *āKer-Esz*.

The latter form is preferable, because it is the one which is contracted in the *rs*. It will be sufficiently vocalized if *ā* be inserted. *rus*, *Kers*

ACCURATE, *Kay-Ret*, but rather *Kret*
acc, with *ā* (see *Accuracy*); *rus*, *Kret3*

ACQUAINT-ED-ANCE, *rs*, *Kay2-Net*
ACQUAINTANCE, *Kay-Net-Ens*; *rs*, *Kay3-Net*

ACQUISITION, *Kaysheshon1*. See *Accession*
and *Accusation*

ACQUIT, *Kay-Tec*. 220, b, 2
ACQUITTAL, *Kay-Tec-Lay*

Act of Congress, *Ket2-Gers*
ACTIVE-LY-ITY, *rus*, *Kaytiv3*

ACTIVELY, *Kaytiv:Lay*, or simply *Kay-tiv*; *rus*, *Kaytiv3*. 232, R. 3, c

ACTOR, *Kay-Ter*

The sign for a verb employed as a sign for the actor. p. 316, R. 6

In many words, in which a straight-line consonant precedes the termination *ter* or *tor*—such as “blotter, platter, spatter, strutter, traitor, editor, chatter, scatter, actor, gaiter,”—the *t* might be expressed by halving, and the *r* added by *Ar* or *Ray*. But it is better, as a general rule, to write the termination of such words with *Ter*; 1, because they are then analogous to “keeper, teacher, baker, broker, beggar” (Orth., 7, 3), in which the *r* is expressed by an *r* hook; 2, because *Ter* is usually the briefest sign for *r* after a straight-line consonant; 3, because the other mode of expressing *tr*, in such case, may be resorted to for the purpose of distinction; as between *actor*, *Kay-Ter*, and *actuary*, *Ket-Ray*.

ADAPT-ED-ATION, *rs*, Dees-Pet

ADDITION, Deeshon; *rus*, Deeshon³

ADMEASUREMENT, Dee-Em-Zher-Ment; *rs*, Dees-Zher

ADMINISTER, Dee-Men-Ester; *rs*, Dees-Iss-Ter, the circle written distinctly within the hook. (Distract, Dees-Ster. p. 315, R. 4.)

ADMINISTRATION, Dee-Men-Es-Ter-shon; *dc*s, Dee-Men-Es-Ters-shon; *rs*, Dees-Iss-Ter-shon

ADMINISTRATIVE, Dee-Men-Ester-Tef; *rs*, Dees-Iss-Tertiv

ADMINISTRATOR, Dee-Men-Ester-Ter; *rs*, Dees-Iss-Ter-Ter, or, if frequent, Dees-Iss-Tret(er)

ADMINISTRATRIX, Dee-Men-Ester-Ter-Kays; *rs*, Dees-Iss-Tret-Kays

ADMIT-ED-ANCE, *rs*, Dees-Met

ADMITTANCE, Dee-Em-Tees; *rs*, Dees-Met

ADMONISH-ED-ITION, *rs*, Dees-Men.

Diminish-ed-ition, Dees-Men

The general rule observed by the author in devising contractions for a word and one or more of its derivatives is to go only so far in their expression as they coincide; and sometimes to stop short of that if the words are very long and a suggestive contraction can be secured without. In other words, the rule is to express so much and only so much of a word to be contracted as is necessary to suggest the entire word and distinguish it from others (237, R. 4). *ADMONISH* and *ADMONITION* coincide in the syllables *admon*. The expression of this common part of the two words constitutes their contraction, and also that of *admonished*, inasmuch as the reporter writes the past tense or perfect participle the same as the present tense whenever a stroke or more can be saved thereby (253, R. 2; p. 312, R. 8). The syllables *admon* are expressed by *Dee-Men* (instead of *Dee-Em-En*, the signs used in the full expression), because that is the briefest expression

ADMONISH, Dee-Em-En-Ish

ADOLESCENCE, Dels-Ens

ADORATION, Dee-Ray-shon. (*rs*, Derisior, Dershon¹; Duration, Dershon³.)

ADRIATIC, Dret-Kay, or Der-Tee-Kay

ADULATION, Dees-Lay-shon; *rs*, Dees-Lay-shon; dilution, delusion, Delshon³

ADULT, Dee-Let; dilute, delude, Dlet³

ADULTERATION, Dee-Let-Ray-shon, or Dee-Lay-ter-shon

ADVANCE, Def-Ens; *rus*, Defs

ADVANCEMENT, Def-Ens-Ment; *rcn*, Dees-Ment. So written in the *rs* to distinguish it from the noun *advance*

ADVENTITIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Def-Ent-Ish

ADVENTURE-D-R, *rs*, Defs-Enter

ADVENTURE, Def-Ent-Ar

ADVENTURER, Def-Ent-Ray-Ray; *rs*, Defs-Enter

ADVERT-ED-ENCE-ENCY-ENT-ENTLY, *ars*, Defs-Ret

ADVERTISE-D-MENT-ER, *rs*, Dees

ADVISE, Def-Ray-Tees; *rs*, Dees

AFFECT, Ef-Kay-Tec; *rs*, Efs. (*rs*, Fact, Ef²; effect-ed, Ef²-Kay.)

AFFECTION, Ef-Kay-Teeshon

AFFECTION, Ef-Kay-shon; *rs*, Efs-hon³. (Fashion, *rs*, Efs-hon².)

AFFECTIONATE, Ef-Kay-Ish-Net; *rs*, Efs-hon³

AGGREGATE-D-ION, *rs*, Ger²-Gay

AGRICULTURE, Ger-Kel-Ter; *rs*, Ger²-Kel

AGRICULTURIST, Ger-Kel-Terst; *rs*, Ger²-Kelst

AH! üh, (ü)Hay. 51, R. 4

AHEAD, Hay-Dec. 149, 2; Orth., 3, 1

ALCOHOLIC, El-Kay-Lay-Kay

ALIKE, El-Kay. (Like, Lay-Kay.)

ALKALI, El-Kel. See *Alcohol*. (*P*, Alkalies.)

ALL, *ws*, Bedoid¹; *rs*, do., when it is not better to express *all* by a stroke *l*, as in *all thr*. Laydher¹,—*all its*, Lets¹, or by an El-hook, as in *by all*, Bel¹,—*for all*, Fel². 178, R. 4; p. 314, R. 20

Expressed by an El-hook. . . . 178, R. 4

How written when used as a prefix 229, R. 2

Sometimes expressed, in the *rs*, by Lay p. 314, R. 20

All have, ‘all’-Vee, or Beftoid¹. 201, R. 4

All its, Lets¹, or ‘all’-Tees

All of, Beftoid¹

All of its, Lets¹, or ‘all’-Vets

All of our, Brodoid¹, or Beftoid-Ars

All of their, Laydher¹, or ‘all’-Veedher

All of us, ‘all’-Iss, or Beftoid¹

All our, Brodoid¹, or ‘all’-Ar¹

All our own, Brentoid¹, or ‘all’-Arns

All will, ‘all’-Lay, or Bledoid¹

All would, Bentoid¹. 201, R. 6

ALLEGORY-IC-ICAL, *rs*, El²-Ger

ALLOPATHY-IC-IST-ICALLY, *rs*, Lay-Pee-(Ith)

ALPHABET-IC-ICAL, *rs*, Lay-Ef-Bet

ALTITUDE, Let-Tee-Dec. See *Latitude*

AMALGAMATE, Em-Lay-Gay-Met; *acc*, Mel-Gay-Met; *rs*, Mel²-Gay

AMALGAM-ATE-ATED-ATION, *rs*, Mel2-Gay
AMANUENSIS, Em-En-Enses. (*Pi*, Aman-
uensés.)

AMBIGUITY, Emb-Gay-Tee; *rs*, Emb1-Gay
AMBITIOUS-LY-NESSES, *rs*, Emb-Isht

AMELIORATE, Em-Lay-Ret; *rs*, Mel-Rett.
See *Meliorate*

AMERICA, Em-Ray-Kay; *rs*, Em2-Kay

AMERICAN, Em-Ray-Ken; *rs*, Em2-Ken

AMIALE, Em-Bel2. See *Humble*

ANATOMY-IC-ICAL-LY, *rs*, En-Tee-Em

ANCESTOR-TRY-TRAL, *rs*, En-Es-ster

ANCESTOR, En-Es-ster

ANCESTRAL, En-Es-Iss-Ter-Lay; *rs*, En-
Es-ster

ANCESTRY, En-Es-Iss-Ter; *rs*, do., or

And all, Kletoid2 [En-Es-ster

And are, Kretoid2

And if, Ketoid-Efti, or Keftoid2

And of, Keftoid2

And of a, Keftoid2-Ketoid

And of the, Keftoid2-Retoid

And our, Kretoid2

And our own, Krentoid2

And what, Kentoid1

And will, Ketoid-Lay2, or Kletoid2

And would, Kentoid2

ANGEL, En-Jel. 164, and R. 1, b; *rus*, Jel2

ANGELIC, En-Jel-Kay; *rs*, Jel2-Kay

ANGLO-SAXON, Ing-Gel-Skays-En; *rs*,
Ingges2-En (Ang-Sá'son)

ANIMAL, En-Em-Lay; *rs*, En-Mel

Animal kingdom, En2-Kay

Animal world, En2-Eld

ANNIVERSARY, En-Vers-Ray; *rs*, Vers2-Ray

ANNUAL, En-El; *rus*, Nel2

ANOTHER, *rus*, Endher2. See *Any other*
and *No other* (264, R. 3)

Another is sometimes added, in the *rs*,
by the lengthening principle; thus,
Schayder, 'such another'; Beedheri, 'by
another'; Efdher, 'for another'; Teedher,
'to another.' See under DHR in the S-
P. Dict'y and in the Reporter's List
Another one, Endhern2. See *No other*
one. 264, R. 3

ANTAGONISM, Ent-Gens-Em, 187, R. 2, c;
rs, Ent1-Gay-(Sem)

ANTAGONIST, Ent-Gay-Enst; *rs*, Ent2-Gay

ANTAGONISTIC, Ent-Gay-Ens-Tee-Kay, or

Ent-Gay-Ens-Kay (236, 3); *rs*, Ent2-Gay

ANTAGONIST-IC-ISM-IZE-ED, *rs*, Ent2-Gay

ANTERIOR, En-Tee-Ray-Ray; *acs*, Ent-
Ray-Ray; *rus*, Nets

ANTICIPATE, Ents-Pet. 216, a

ANTICIPATED, Ents-Pet-Ted; *rs*, Ents-Pet1

ANTICIPATION, Ents-Peeshon; *rs*, do.,

ANTIQUA, Ent-Kay [or Ents-Pet1

ANTIQUITY, Ent-Kay-Tee; *rs*, Ent1-Kay

Any body, *rs*, Eni-Bed. (No body, En2-

Any how, Eni-Hay [Bed.)

Any one, Neni, or Eni-Wen

Any other, Endheri

Any other one, Endhern1

ANYTHING, *ps*, Eni-Ing

Anything can, Eni-Ing-Ken

Anything does, Eni-Ing-Dees

APPEAR, Per; *rus*, Per1

APPEARANCE, Prens; *rus*, Prens1

APPEARED, Pret; *rus*, Pret1

APPLIANCE, Plens; *rus*, Plens2

APPLICABLE-Y-ILITY, *rs*, Pel2-Kay

APPLICANT, Pel-Kent; *rus*, Plent2

APPLICATION, Pel-Kayshon; *rus*, Pelshon2

APPLIED, Pled; *rus*, Pled2

APPLY, Pel; *rus*, Pel2

APPREHEND, Per-En-Dee; *rus*, Prens2.

See *Comprehend*

APPREHENSIBLE, Per-Ens-Bee; *rus*,

Prens2. See *Comprehensible*

APPREHENSION, Per-Enshon; *rus*, Prens.

See *Comprehension*

APPREHENSIVE, Per-Ens-Vee; *rus*, Prens.

See *Comprehensive*

The publisher of Standard Phonog-
raphy, in devising contractions, has con-
stantly kept in view the principle of
making analogous contractions for anal-
ogous words; so that one contraction
familiarized usually indicates or sug-
gests the contractions for several other
words. (This is only one of many things
as to which Standard Phonography pos-
sesses invaluable advantages over the
Old Phonography.) Many contractions
are formed in analogy with the contrac-
tions for *apprehensive-sion*; *apprehensi-*
ble: as, Sten, for extensive-sion; Stens,
for extensible; Ses-Pen, suspension-sive;
Spens2, expensive-ness; Spens, expan-
sive-sion; Spens2, expansible; Dee-
Klen, declension; Rays-Pen, responsive;
Rays-Pens, responsible-ility

APPROACHABLE, Per-Chay-Bel; *rs*, Per2-
Chay

Approval, Pref-Lay; *rus*, Pref2. See *Proof*

APPROVE, Pref; *rus*, Pref2. See *Prove*

APPROXIMATE, Per-Kays-Met; *rs*, do.,
or Perst-Met

APPROXIMATION, Per-Kays-Emshon; *rs*,

do., or Perst1-Emshon

ARBITRAMENT, Ar-Bet-Ray: Ment; *rs*,

Ar-Bet-Ray (237, R. 1, b)

ARBITRARILY, Ar-Bet-Ray-Ray-Lay; *acs*,

Ar-Bet-Ray-Ret; *rs*, Ar2-Bet

ARBITRARY, Ar-Bet-Ray; *rs*, Ar2-Bet

ARBITRATE, Ar-Bet-Ret; *rs*, do., or Ar2-Bet

ARCHANGEL, Ar-Kay-En-Jel (164, R. 1);
rs, Ar2-Jel

ARCHBISHOP, Ray-Chay-Bee-Ish-Pee; *rs*,
Ray2-Chay-Bee

ARCHITECT, Ar-Ket: Ket; *rs*, Ar2-Ket

ARCHITECTURAL, Ar-Ket: Kay-Ter-Lay;

rs, Ar2-Ket

ARCHITECTURE, Ar-Ket: Kay-Ter; *rs*,

Ar2-Ket

Are having, Arf2: 'ing,' or Ref2: 'ing'

Are of, Ref2

Are thr, Ardher2, or Raydher2

Are to have, Ref2

ARISTOCRACY, Ar-Stee-Ker-Es; *rs*, Ar2-Stee

ARISTOCRAT, Ar-Stee-Kret; *rs*, Ar2-Stee

ARISTOCRATIC, Ar-Stee-Kret: Kay; *rs*,
Ar2-Stee

- ARISTOCRATICAL, Ar-Stee-Kret-Kel; *rs*, Ar²-Stee
 ARISTOCRAT-IC-ICAL-CY, *rs*, Ar²-Stee
 ARITHMETIC-AL-IAN, *rs*, Ray²-Ith-Met
 ARITHMETIC, Ray²-Ith-Met-Kay; *rs*, wt Kay
 ARITHMETICAL, Ray²-Ith-Met-Kel; *rs*, wt Kel
 ARITHMETICIAN, Ray-Ith-Em-Teeshon; *rs*, Ray²-Ith-Met
 AROUND, Arnd; *rs*, Arnd³. See Reporter's List, pp. 531-2
 Around and around, Arnd³-Arnd
 Around thr. Arnd³-Jed-oid
 ARRANGE, Ray-En-Jay; *rs*, Ray²-(En)-Jay
 ARRANGEMENT, Ray²-En-Jay-Ment; *rs*, Ray²-(En)-Jay
 ARRIVAL, Ref-Lay; *rw*s, Ref¹
 ARRIVE, Ref; *rw*s, Ref¹
 ARRIVED, Ref; *rw*s, Ref¹
 ART, the second person of the substantive verb; *dw*s, Art (p. 245, R. 2); *rs*, do., or the same as *are*. Sometimes added by Ret, or by Ar-hook and shortening. See p. 312, R. 7. R. L., p. 526
 ARTIFICIAL, Ret-Ef-Shel; *rs*, Reti-Ef
 ARTIFICIALITY, Ret-Ef-Shel-Tee; *rs*, Reti-Ef
 As a-n, Sketoid²
 As far as I am concerned, Sefs³-Tet-oid-Ems-Rend
 As far as possible, Sefs³-Pees
 As far as — have been, Sefs³-Ben
 As fast as — can, Sefs³-Ken
 As fast as — possibly can, Sefs³-Pees-Ken
 As great as possible, Sgrds²-Pees
 As has been, Ses²-Ben
 As has never been, Ses²-En-Ben (or Ses²-En-Ven—*been* expressed by En-hook)
 As he, Schetoid², sometimes Iss-Retoid², or Spetoid², when joined to a following word
 As I, Sket-oid¹, or Stet-oid¹
 As I have been, Steft-oid¹-Ben
 As it appears to me, Zet²-Pers-Em
 As it had, Iss-Ted³
 As it had not, Iss-Tent³
 As it ought, Iss-Teti
 As it ought not, Iss-Tenti
 As it ought to have, Iss-Teft
 As it ought to have been, Iss-Teti-Ben
 As it ought to have had, Iss-Teft¹
 As it were, Iss²-Ter
 As it would, Iss-Ted³
 As it would have, Iss-Teft³
 As it would have been, Iss-Ted³-Ben
 As it would have had, Iss-Teft³
 As it would not, Iss-Tent³
 As large as — can, Sjays³-Ken
 As little, Slet¹
 As little as possible, Slet¹-Pees
 As long, Iss²-Ing
 As long as possible, Iss²-Ings-Pees
 As long as the other, Iss²-Ings-Dheedher
 As much, Schay³
 As much of, Scheft³
 As much of it, Scheft³
 As soon, Ses²-En
 As soon as convenient, Ses²-Ens-Ven-Ent.
 See S.-P. Dict'y, pp. 23-5; R. L., p. 772
 As the, Iss²-Chet-oid. See *As to the* and *As thr.* Zeedher³ [As a
 As to, Iss-Petoid³
 As to a-t, Iss²-Tet-oid. See *As a-n*
 As to his, Iss-Petoid³
 As to how, Iss²-Chetoid¹
 As to it, Iss²-Tee
 As to our own, Sprentoid³
 As to the, Iss²-Petoid. See *As to* and *As to thr.* Iss-Teedher² [As the
 As to their own, Iss-Teedher²
 As to what, Spentoid³
 As to what is or has, Spentsoid³
 As to which, Iss²-Chay
 As well, Iss-Lay²
 As well as possible, Slays²-Pees
 In such phrases as 'as far as you (he, I, we, or they) can,' 'as near as you can,' the pronoun 'I, we, you, ye, he, or they' may usually be expressed with convenience; but the experienced reporter may omit it in such phrases with entire safety, easily supplying the proper pronoun by the context and memory.
 In the above phrases a dash is substituted for these pronouns; 'As far as — can' = 'As far as I (we, you, he, or they) can.'
 ASCEND-ED-ANCY, *rs*, Es²-End
 ASCENDANT, Es-End-Ent; *rs*, Es²-Nent
 ASCENDANCY, Es-End-En-Es; *rs*, Es²-End
 ASCRIBE, Es-Ker-Bee; *rs*, Es²-Ker
 ASCRIPTION, Es-Ker-Peeashon; *rs*, Es²-Kerashon
 ASPECT, Es-Pee-Ket; *rs*, Es²-Pee
 ASPIRATION, Es-Pershon; *rs*, do., or Es²-ASPIRE. Es-Per [Per
 ASSEMBLE, Es-Em-Bel; *rs*, Es²-Em
 ASSEMBLY, Es-Em-Bel; *rs*, Es²-Em
 ASSEMBLE-D-Y-AGE, *rs*, Es²-Em
 ASSIGN, Es-en
 ASSIGNABLE, Es-en-Bee
 ASSIGNEE, Es-En
 ASSIGNMENT, Es-en-Ment; *rs*, Es²-Ment, or Es-en¹
 ASSIMILATE, Es-Em-Let; *rs*, Es²-Em
 ASSIMILATION, Es-Em-Layshon; *rs*, Es²-Em
 ASSIMILATE-D-ION, *rs*, Es²-Em [Em
 ASSIST, Es-Steh; *rw*s, Es²-Steh
 ASSISTANCE, Es-Iss-Tens; *rw*s, Es²-Steh
 ASSISTANT, Es-Iss-Tent; *rs*, do., or Es²-Steh
 ASSURANCE, (ä)Sher²-Ens; *rw*s, Sher²-Ens
 ASSURE, Sher², voc with ä only, to distinguish it from sure; *rw*s, Sher²
 ASSURED, (ä)Sherd²; *rw*s, Sherd²
 ASSUREDLY, (ä)Sherd²-Lay; *rs*, Sherd²;
 Lay, or Sherd² simply
 ASSUREDNESS, (ä)Sherd²-Ens; *rs*, Sherd²-Ens
 ASSURER, (ä)Sher²-Ar; *rs*, Sher²-Ar
 ASTRONOMER, Ester-En-Mer; *rs*, Esteri-En

- ASTRONOMICAL**, Ester-En-Em-Kel; *rs*, Ester-En
ASTRONOMY, Ester-En-Em; *rs*, Ester-En
ASTRONOMY-ICAL-ER, *rs*, Ester-En
At all events, Telf-Ents
At all its, Teltis
At all our, Telt
At all seasons, Teltscs-Ens
At all times, Telt-Emis, or Teltis
At the first, Teest
At hand, Tent
At his, Tees
At his house, Teeses
At it, Tet
At length, Tlens
At one, *rus*, Ten
At once, *rus*, Tens
At our, *rus*, Terc
At our own, *rus*, Trens
At some time, Tees-Met
At their, Teedher
At their own, Teedherns
At what, Tet
ATHEISM, Ith-Sem
ATHEIST, Ithst. See *Theist*
ATHEISTICAL-LY, Ithst-(Tee)-Kel; *rs*, do.
ATLANTIC, Tee-Lent-Kay
 Atlantic Ocean, Tee-Lent-Kayshon
ATMOSPHERE, Tee-Emis-Fer; *rs*, Tees-2-Fer
ATMOSPHERIC, Tee-Emis-Fer-Kay; *rs*, Tees-2-Fer
ATMOSPHERICAL, Tee-Emis-Fer-Kel; *rs*, Tees-2-Fer
ATONEMENT, Ten-Ment; *rs*, Tec-2-Ment
ATTAIN, Ten; *rus*, Tens
ATTAINABLE, Ten-Bee; *rs*, Ten-3-Bee
ATTAINED, Tend; *rus*, Tends
ATTAINMENT, Ten-Ment; *rs*, Tec-2-Ment
ATTRACT, Ter-Ket; *rus*, Ter
ATTRACTED, Ter-Kay-Ted; *rus*, Ter
ATTRACTION, Ter-Kayshon; *acs*, Ter-shon; *rus*, Tershons
 Attraction of gravitation, Ter-Ger
ATTRACTIVE, Ter-Kaytiv; *rus*, Trefs
AUDACIOUSLY, Dee-Shays-Lay; *rs*, Dee-Shay(s)
AUDACIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Dee-2-Shay
AUDITOR, Deti-Ar
AUGMENT, Gay-Ment
AUGMENTATION, Gay-Men-Teeshon; *rs*, Gay-2-Ment
AUGMENTATIVE, Gay-Ment-Tef; *rs*, Gay-2-Ment
AUGMENT-ED-ATION-ATIVE, *rs*, Gay-2-Ment
AUSPICIOUSNESS, Es-Pee-Shays-Ens; *rs*, Est-Pee
AUSPICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Est-Pee
AUTHENTIC, Thent-Kay; *rs*, Thent-2-(Kay)
AUTHENTICITY, Thent-Es-Tee; *rs*, Thent-2-AUTHENTICATE, Thent-Ket ((Est)
AUTHENTICATION, Thent-Kayshon
AUTHORITATIVE, Ith-Ret-Tef; *acs*, Thret-Tef; *rs*, Thret
AUTHORITY, Ith-Ray-Tee; *acs*, Ther-Tee; *rs*, Thret
AUTHORITY-ATIVE-LY, *rs*, Thret
AUTHORIZATION, Therseshon
AUTOBIOGRAPHY-ER-ICAL, *rs*, Tee-Avail, Vel. (Value, Vel.) [Bee-Ger
AVARICIOUSNESS, Ver-Shays-Ens; *rs*, Ver-Shay(s)-Ens. See *Voraciousness*
AVARICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ver-Shay
AVENGE, Vee-En-Jay; *rs*, Vee-2-Jay. See *Average*
AVERAGE, Vee-Ray-Jay; *rs*, Vee-3-Jay. See *AVERSE*, Vers; *rus*, Vers [Avenge
AVERSION, Vershon; *rus*, Vershons
AVERT, Vee-Ret; *rus*, Verts
AVERTED, Vee-Ray-Ted; *rus*, Verts
AVERTER, Verter; *rdus*, Verters
AVOCATION, Vee-Kayshon; *rus*, Veehons
AVOIDANCE, Ved-Ens; *rus*, Vedit
AVOID-ED-ANCE, *rus*, Vedit
AWARE, *ws*, Wers
 Aware of, *rus*, Werts, or *Of* may be implied
 Aware of that, Wers-Dhet
 Aware of thr, Wers-Veedher; *ars*, Werdher
AWED, Dee, *roc*. with *o*; *rs*, Dedoid
AWFUL-LY-NESS, AWE OF, *rs*, Deditoid

B.

- BACHELOR**, Bee-Chel-Ar; *rus*, Chlers
BACK, Bee-Kay; *rs*, Bee-3-Kay, or Bees
BACKGAMMON, Bee-Kay-Gay-Men; *rs*, Bee-3-Gay-Men
BACKGROUND, Bee-Kay-Grend; *rs*, Bee-3-Grend
BAD, Bed; *rs*, Bed through the line
BANKABLE, Bee-Ing-Kay-Bel; *rs*, Bee-Ing-Bee
BANKRUPT, Bee-Ingker-Pet; *rs*, Bee-Ing
BANKRUPTCY, Bee-Ingker-Pet-Es; *rs*, Bee-3-Ing
BANKRUPT-RUPTCY, Bee-Ing
BAPTISM, Bee-Pee-Tees-Em; *rs*, Bee-Pee
BAPTISMAL, Bee-Pee-Tees-Em-Lay; *rs*, Bee-3-Pee
BAPTISTIC, Bee-Pee-Tees-Kay; *rs*, Bee-Pee-(Teest)
BAPTIZE, Bee-Pee-Tees; *rs*, Bee-3-Pee
BAPTIZE-D-R-ISM-ISMAL-IST-ISTIC-ISTIC-AL, *rs*, Bee-3-Pee
BARBARIETY, Ber-Ber-Tee; *rs*, Ber-3-Bret
BAROMETER, Ber-Emter; *rs*, Ber-2-Emter
BAROMETRICAL, Ber-Emter-Kel; *rs*, Ber-Be it, *rus*, Bet [Emter
 Be had, *rus*, Bed
 Be not, Bent
 Be therefore, Beedherf
BEAUTIFUL, Bet-Fel; *rs*, do., or Bet
BEAUTY-IFUL-LY, *rus*, Bet
 Because he has been, Kayst-Chetsoid-Ben
 Because I, Kayst-Tetoid (or -Ketoid frequently when joined to a following word)
 Because thr, Kayst-Jedoid (or -Bedoid, if more convenient when joined to a following word)
 Because there are, Kayst-Jedoid-Ar
 Been done, Ben-2-Den

- Been said, Bees²-Dee. P. 312, R. 12
 Been thr, *rws*, Beedher²
 Before another, Bef²-Kndher
 Before having been, Bef²-Ven
 Before he, Bef²-Retoid (sometimes-Pet-
 oid when joined to a following word)
 Before it, *rws*, Bef²
 Before it was, Bef²-Zee
 Before ths, Bef²-Dhees
 BEGAN, Bee-Gen; *rws*, Gen³
 BEGIN, Bee-Gen; *rws*, Gen¹. (*Pt*, Began,
 Bee-Gen; *rws*, Gen³; *pp*, Begun, Bee-
 Gen; *rws*, Gen³)
 BEGINNER, Bee-Gen-Ar; *dws*, Gen¹-Ar
 BEGINNING, Bee-Gen-'ing; *rws*, Gen¹
 BEHIND, Bee-En-Dee; *acs*, Bend, *voc*.
 with i; *rws*, Bend¹
 BEHOLD, Bee-Eld; *rws*, Beld². (*Pt* and
pp, behold; Bee-Eld; *rws*, Beld²)
 BEHOLDER, Bee-Layder; *rws*, Beld²-Ar
 BELIEF, Blef; *rws*, Blef²
 BELIEVABLE, Blef²-Bee
 BELIEVE, Blef²; *rws*, Bel³
 BELIEVED, Blef¹; *rws*, Bel²
 BELIEVER, Blef²-Ray
 BELONG, Bel-Ing; *rws*, Bel¹
 BELONGED, Bel-Ing-Dee; *rws*, Bel¹
 BENEFACTION, Bee-En-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*,
 Bee-En-Efshon; *rs*, Bees-En-Efshon
 BENEFACTOR, Bee-En-Ef-Kay-Ter; *rs*,
 Bees-En-Ef
 BENEFACTRESS, Bee-En-Ef-Kay-Ters; *rs*,
 Bees-En-Ef-Ters
 BENEFICENCE, Bee-En-Efs-Ens; *rcn*,
 Ben²-Ef (with the En-hook so as to dis-
 tinguish it from the *cn* for *benevolence*)
 BENEFICENT, Bee-En-Efs-Ent; *rcn*, Ben²-
 Ef (with the En-hook, to distinguish
 it from the *cn* for *benevolent*)
 BENEFICIAL, Bee-En-Ef-Shel; *rcn*, Beel-
 En-Ef. See *Benevolent* and *Beneficent*
 BENEVOLENCE, Bee-En-Vee-Lens; *rcn*,
 Bees-En-Vee. See *Beneficial* and *Be-
 neficence*
 BENEVOLENT, Bee-En-Vee-Lent; *rcn*,
 Bees-En-Vee. See *Beneficial* and *Be-
 neficent*
 BENIGNANT, Bee-En-Gay-Nent; *rcn*, Bees-
 En-Gay
 BENJAMIN, Bee-En-Jay-Men; *rs*, Bee-
 En-Jay
 BESPEAK, Bee-Spee-Kay; *rcn*, Beel-Spee
 BETAKE, Bet²-Kay
 BETOKEN, Bet-Ken
 Beyond my (him, or me), Yuh¹-Em
 Beyond the, Yuh¹-Retoid
 Beyond their, Yuh¹-Dher²
 BIBLIOGRAPHER, Bee-Bel-Gref-Ray; *rs*,
 Bee-Bel-Ger
 BIBLIOGRAPHY-ER-IC-ICAL, *rs*, Bee-
 Bel-Ger
 BIGOT, Bee-Get; *rs*, Beel-Get
 BIGOTED, Bee-Gay-Ted; *rs*, Beel-Get
 BIGOTRY, Bee-Get-Ray; *rs*, Beel-Get
 BIGOT-ED-BY, *rs*, Beel-Get
 BILLINGSGATE, Bel-Ing-Get; *rs*, Bel¹-Get
 BIOGRAPHER, Bee-Gref-Ray; *rs*, Bees-Ger
 BIOGRAPHIC, Bee-Gref-Kay; *rs*, Bees-Ger
 BIOGRAPHICAL, Bee-Gref-Kay-El; *rs*,
 Bees-Ger
 BIOGRAPHY, Bee-Ger-Ef; *rs*, Bees-Ger
 BIOGRAPHY-ER-IC-ICAL, *rs*, Bees-Ger
 BISHOP, Bee-Ish-Pee; *rs*, Bees-Ish
 BISHOPRIC, Bee-Ish-Pee-Ray-Kay; *rs*,
 do., or, if fr., Bees-Ish
 BLINDFOLD, Bled-Feld. 236, 4
 BODY, Bee-Dee; *rws*, Bed¹
 Body and soul, Bed¹-Sol
 Everybody, Ver²-Bed
 BOLD, Beld; *rws*, Beld²
 BOLDNESS, Beld:Ens(or-Ens), *rws*, Beld²
 BOMBASTIC, Bee-Embs-Tee-Kay; *rs*, Bee-
 Embst
 BOMBAST-IC-ICALLY, *rs*, Bee-Embst
 BOUNTIFUL-LY, Bee-En-Tee-Fel; *rws*,
 Bents
 BOUNTIFULNESS, Bee-En-Tee:'fulness';
rws, Bents
 BOUNTY, Bee-En-Tee; *rws*, Bents
 BRETHREN, (*n pl* of Brother), Ber-Dhern;
rws, Brens
 BRITISH AMERICA, *rs*, Brett-Em
 BROAD, Bred. (Broader, Bred-Ar;
 Broadest, Bredst.)
 BROKEN-HEARTED, Ber-Ken-Ray-Ted; *rs*,
 Ber-Ken-Art
 BROTHER, Ber-Dher; *rws*, Bers. (*Pt*,
 Brothers or Brethren, which see)
 BROTHERHOOD, Ber-Dhred; *rws*, Bers
 My dear brother, Emder-Ber
 BROTHER-IN-LAW, Ber-Dher-En-El; *acs*,
 Ber-Dher-Nel, or Bers-Nel; *rs*, Bers-Nel
 Brotherly love, Bers-(Lay)-Lay-Vee
 BROUGHT, (*pt* and *pp* of Bring), Bret
 BUILD, Beld; *rws*, Beld¹
 BUILDING, Beld:'ing'; *rws*, Beld¹
 BUILT, Belt; *rws*, Belt¹
 BULK, Bee-Lay-Kay
 BURDENSOME, Ber-Dees-Em; *rs*, do., or
 Berds²-Em
 BURNING-GLASS, Bee-Ren-Ing-Gels; *rs*,
 Bees-Ray-Gels
 BUSY-BODY, Bees-Bee-Dee; *rs*, Bees¹-Bed
 But all, Teltoid²
 But are, Tretoid², or 'but'-Ar
 But are not, Trentoid²
 But are not so, Trentoid²-Es
 But are of, Tretoid²
 But are having, Tretoid²:'ing'
 But have, Teltoid²
 But he, Tetoid²-Retoid
 But I am, Tetoid²-Ketoid-Em
 But I have, Tetoid²-Ketoid-Vee
 But I have been, Tetoid²-Ketoid-Ben (or
 But if, Teltoid² [-Ven]
 But it, Tetoid²-Tee
 But not, Teltoid²
 But of, Teltoid²
 But our, Tretoid², or Tetoid²-Ar
 But we were (or would), Tetoid²-Way-weh
 But will, Tetoid²-Lay, or Teltoid²
 But will not, Tientoid²
 But you think, Tetoid²-Yuh-Ith
 By all, Belt

By all of, Belft
 By all of our, Belft-Ar, or Bleri
 By having, Belft:'ing'
 By it, Beti
 By no possibility, Beel-En-Pees
 By other, Beedheri
 By other persons, Beedheri-Perses
 By our, Beri
 By some other, Beel-Semdher
 By their, Beedheri
 By their own, Beedherni
 By what, *rws*, Beti
 By your own, Beel-Yayn

C.

CALCULABLE, Kel-Kel-Bel; *rdws*, Kels-Bel (or -Bee)
 CALCULATE, Kel-Klet; *rws*, Kels
 CALCULATED, Kel-Kel-Ted; *rws*, Kels
 CALCULATION, Kel-Kelshon; *rws*, Kels
 CALCULATOR, Kel-Kel-Ter; *rs*, Kels:(Ar)
 CALCULATE-DION-OR, *rs*, Kels
 CALIFORNIA, Kelf-Ray-En; *rs*, Klef-Rayi
 Call forth, *rws*, Kelfi
 CAN, *ws*, Ken2; in the *rs* without the hook whenever it would prevent the formation of a desirable phrase-sign. P. 312, R. 12
 Can be said, Ken2-Bees-Dee
 Can be there, Ken2-Beedher
 Can he, Ken2-Petoid (usually -Retoid when joined to a following word)
 Can I, Ken2-Ketoid (sometimes -Tetoid when joined to a following word)
 Can thr, Kaydher2
 Can we do it, Kay2-'we'-Det
 Can we give, Kay2-'Weh'-Gay
 Can we know, Kay2-Wen
 Can we say, Kay2-'we'-Es(ä)
 Can we wonder that, Kay2-'we'-Wender-Dhet
 Can you, Kay-Yuh (or -Yeh when joined to a following word, if more convenient, or if preferred for legibility). P. 311, R. 2
 CANON [Sp.], Kay-En-Yayn
 CANON (a rule or law), Kay-Nen; *rs*, Kay2-Nen
 CANONICAL, Kay-En-En-Kel; *rs*, Kay2-Nen
 CAPACIOUS, Kay-Pee-Ish-Iss; *rs*, Kay-Pee2
 CAPACITY, Kay-Pees-Tee; *rs*, Kay-Pee2
 CAPRICIOUS, Kay-Per-Ish-Iss; *rs*, Kay-Peri
 CAPRICIOUSLY, Kay-Per-Ish-Iss-Lay; *rs*, Kay-Peri
 CAPRICIOUSNESS, Kay-Per-Ish-Iss-Ens—Iss on the back of En; *rs*, Kay-Peri
 CAPRICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Kay-Peri
 CAPTIOUSNESS, Kay-Pee-Ish-Iss-Ens—Iss on the back of En; *rs*, Kay-Pee-Ish
 CAPTIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Kay-Pee-Ish
 CARPENTER, Ker-Pent-Ar; *rs*, Ker-Pent2
 CARPENTRY, Ker-Pent-Ray; *rs*, Ker-Pent2
 CASUIST, Kays-Est2
 CASUISTIC, Kays-Est-Kay; *rs*, Kays-Est2
 CASUISTRY, Kays-Est-Ray; *rs*, Kays-Est2

CATEGORICAL, Ket-Ger-Kel; *rs*, Ket2-Ger
 CATEGORY, Ket2-Ger
 CATHOLIC, Kay-Ith-Lay-Kay; *rs*, Kay-Ith2
 CATHOLICISM, Kay-Ith-Layses-Em; *rs*, Kay-Ith2
 CATHOLIC-ISM-ITY, *rs*, Kay-Ith2
 CAUTIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Kay-Ish1
 CELESTIAL, Slays-Tee-Lay; *rs*, Slay-Es2
 CERTAIN, Iss-Ret-En; *rws*, Iss-Rct2, sometimes Sart in *phr*
 CERTAINLY, Iss-Ret-En-El; *rws*, Iss-Ret2
 CERTAINTY, Iss-Ret-En-Tee; *rws*, Iss-Ret2, sometimes Sart in *phr*
 CERTIFICATE, Iss-Ray-Tef-Ket; *rs*, Iss-Reti-Et
 CESSATION, Es-Iss-Eshon; *rws*, Es2-Isseshon. See *Secession*
 CHAIR, Cher; *rws*, Chert2
 CHALLENGE, Chel-En-Jay; *rs*, Chel2-Jay
 CHALLENGED, Chel-En-Jed; *rs*, Chel2-Jay
 CHALLENGER, Chel-En-Jer; *rs*, Chel2-Jer
 CHAMBER, Chay-Em-Ber; *rs*, Chay2-Ber
 CHANGE, Chay-En-Jay; *rws*, Chay2
 CHANGED, Chay-En-Jed; *rws*, Chay2
 CHANGEABLE, Chay-En-Jay-Bel; *rs*, Chay2-Bel
 CHAPTER, Chay-Pee-Ter; *rs*, Chay3-(Pet) Mode of indicating chapters shown, 267
 CHARACTER, Ker-Kay-Ter; *rs*, Ker2-Kay
 CHARACTERISTIC, Ker-Kay-Terst (or Ters)-Kay; *rs*, Ker2-Kayst
 CHARACTERISTICS, Ker-Kay-Terst (or Ters)-Kays; *rs*, Ker2-Kayses
 CHARACTERISES, Ker-Kay-Terses; *rs*, Ker2-Kayses
 CHARGE, Chay-Ray-Jay; *rws*, Chays
 CHARGEABLE, Chay-Ray-Jay-Bel; *rs*, Chay3-Bel (or -Bee)
 CHARITABLE, Chay-Ret-Bel; *rws*, Chert3
 CHARITY, Chay-Ray-Tee; *rws*, Chert3
 CHASTE, Chayst
 CHASTITY, Chays-Tee-Tee, or as a *rws*, Chayst3
 CHEER, Cher; *rws*, Chert
 CHEERFUL, Cher-Fel; *acs*, Cherf; *rws*, Cherft
 CHEERFULNESS, Cher:'fulness'; *acs*, Cherf-Ens; *rws*, Cherft
 CHEMICAL, Kay-Em-Kel; *rs*, Kay2-Em
 CHEMICALLY, like *Chemical*
 CHEMISTRY, Kay-Em-Ter; *rs*, Kay2-Em
 CHILD, Cheld; *rws*, Cheld1
 CHILDHOOD, Cheld-Dee; *rws*, Cheld1
 CHILDREN, Chel-Dren; *rws*, Chel2
 CHIMERA, Kay-Mer; *rs*, Kay1-Mer
 CHIMERICALLY, Kay-Mer-Kel; *rs*, Kay1-Mer
 CHIROGRAPHICAL, Ker-Gref-Kay-El; *rs*, Ker1-Ger
 CHIROGRAPHY, Ker-Ger-Ef; *rs*, Ker1-Ger
 CHIROGRAPHY-ICAL, *rs*, Ker1-Ger
 CHRISTIAN, Kers-Ten; *rws*, Kren1, in *phr*, sometimes Ker
 Christian church, Kren1-Cher-Chay,
 Christian religion, Kren1-Jen
 Christian world, Kren1-Eld; or, if fr., Ker1-Eld. 236, 4

- CHRISTIANITY**, Kers-Ten-Tee; *rws*, Kren1
CHRISTIANIZE, Kers-Tee-Ens; *rws*, Krens1
CIRCUMSTANCE, 'circum':Stens; *rws*, Stens3
CIRCUMSTANTIAL-LY, 'circum':Stee-En-Shel; *rws*, Stens3
CITIZEN, Stees-En; *rws*, Steel
CLAIRVOYANCE, Kel-Ray-Vee-Ens; *acs*, Kler-Vee-Ens; *rws*, Klerf1
CLAIRVOYANT, Kel-Ray-Vee-Ent; *acs*, Kler-Vee-Ent; *rws*, Klerf1
CLEAR, Kel-Ar; *rws*, Kler1
CLEARED, Kel-Red (or -Ard; 213, R. 1); *rws*, Kler1
CLEARER, Kel-Ray-Ray; *rs*, Kler1-Ray
CLEARING HOUSE, Kel-Aring Hays; *rs*, Kler1-Hays
CLEARNESS, Kel-Ar-Ens; *rws*, Kler1
CLEAR-SIGHTED, Kel-Ar-Iss-Ted; *rs*, Kler1-Sted
CLERICAL, Kel-Ray-Kel; *rs*, Kler2-(Kel)
CLERK, Kel-Ar-Kay; *rws*, Kler2
COLLATERAL-LY, Kay-Layer-Lay; *rs*, Kay-Layer2
COLLECT, Kel-Kay-Tee; *rs*, Kel2-Kay
COLLECTED, Kel-Kay-Ted; *rs*, Kel2-kay
COLLECTION, Kel-Kayshon; *rs*, Kel2-COLOR, Kel-Ar; *rws*, Kler2 [Kay(shon)]
COLORABLE, Kel-Ar-Bel; *rs*, Kler2-Bel (or -Bee)
COLORIFIC, Kel-Ray-Ef-Kay; *rws*, Klerf2
COLORLESS, Kel-Ar-Lays; *rws*, Kler2-Els
COMBINATION, 'com':Bee-En'shon; *rws*, Ben1
COMBINE, 'com':Ben; *rws*, Ben1
COMBINED, 'com':Bend; *rws*, Bend1
COMFORTABLE, 'com':Ef-Ret-Bel; *rs*, Ef2-Ret. See *Fortunate*
COMMENCE, 'com':Ens; *rws*, Ens2
COMMENCED, 'com':Ens2; *rws*, Ens2
COMMENCEMENT, 'com':Ens:Ment; *rws*, Ens2. (Commencements, *rs*, Ens2.)
COMMERCIAL-LY, Kay2-Mer-Shel; *rs*, COMMONEST, Kayst1 [Kay2-Mer]
COMPLETE, 'com':Plet; *rws*, Plet1
COMPLETELY, 'com':Plet-El; *rws*, Plet1-(El)
COMPLETION, 'com':Pel'shon; *rws*, Pelshon1
COMPLEXION, 'com':Pel-Kay'shon; *rws*, Pel'shon2
COMPLIANCE, 'com':Plens; *rws*, Plens1
COMPLIANT, 'com':Plent; *rws*, Plent1
COMPLIED, 'com':Pled; *rws*, Pled1
COMPLY, 'com':Pel; *rws*, Pel1
COMPREHEND, 'com':Per-En-Dee; *rws*, Prend2
COMPREHENDED, 'com':Per-En-Ded; *rws*, Prend2
COMPREHENSIBILITY, 'com':Per-Ens-Bee; *rws*, Prend2
COMPREHENSIBLE, 'com':Per-Ens-Bee; *rws*, Prend2
COMPREHENSION, 'com':Per-Enshon; *rws*, Prend2
COMPREHENSIVE, 'com':Per-Ens-Vee; *rws*, Prend2
CONCERN, 'con':Sarn; *rws*, Sarn2, sometimes Iss-Ren in *phr*
CONCERNED, 'con':Sarn2; *rws*, Sarn2, sometimes Iss-Rend in *phr*
CONCLUDE, 'con':Kled; *rws*, Kled3
CONCLUDED, 'con':Kel-Ded; *rws*, Kled3
CONCLUSION, 'con':Kelshon; *rws*, Kel-shon3
CONCLUSIVE, 'con':Kels-Vee; *rws*, Kels
CONCLUSIVENESS, 'con':Kels-Vee-Ens; *rws*, Kels3
CONDITION, 'con':Dee'shon; *rws*, Dee-shon2. See *Addition and Contradiction*
CONDITIONAL, 'con':Deeshon-Lay (195, R. 1); *rws*, Deeshon2. See *Additional*
CONDITIONED, 'con':Deeshond; *rws*, Deeshond1
CONFORM, 'con':Fer-Em; *rws*, 'con':Fer1
CONFORMABLE, 'con':Fer-Em-Bel; *rws*, Fer1-Bee
CONJECTURAL, 'con':Jay-Kay-Ter-Lay; *rs*, Jay2-Kay
CONJECTURE, 'con':Jay-Kay-Ter; *rs*, Jay2-Kay
CONJUNCTIVE, 'con':Jay-Ing-Kaytiv; *rs*, Jay2-Ing
CONJUNCTURE, 'con':Jay-Ing-(Kay)-Ter; *rs*, Jay2-Ing
CONSCIENTIOUS, 'con':Ish-En-Ish-Iss; *rs*, Ish2-En
CONSCIENTIOUSLY, 'con':Ish-En-Ish-Iss-Lay; *rs*, Ish2-En
CONSEQUENCE, 'con':Skens; *rws*, Skens1
CONSEQUENT, 'con':Skenut; *rws*, Skenut1
CONSEQUENTIAL, 'con':Skay-En-Shel; *rs*, Skenut1
CONSEQUENTIALNESS, 'con':Skay-En-Shel-Ens; *rws*, Skenut1
CONSERVATIVE, 'con':Iss-Ray-Vee-Tef; *rs*, Iss-Ray2-Vee
CONSIDER, 'con':Sder; *rws*, Sder2
CONSIDERABLE, 'con':Sder-Bel; *rws*, Sder2
CONSIDERABLENESS, 'con':Sder:'bleness'; *rws*, Sder2
CONSIDERATE, 'con':Sdret; *rws*, Sdret1
CONSIDERATENESS, 'con':Sdret-Ens; *rws*, Sdret1
CONSIDERATION, 'con':Sdershon; *rws*, Sdershon2
CONSIDERED, 'con':Sdret; *rws*, Sdret1
CONSIST, 'con':Ses-Tee; *rws*, Ses-Tee1
CONSISTENCE, 'con':Ses-Tens; *rws*, Ses-Tens1
CONSISTENCY, 'con':Ses-Ten-Es; *rws*, Ses-Ten1
CONSISTENT, 'con':Ses-Tent; *rws*, Ses-Tent1
CONSPICUOUS, 'con':Spee-Kays; *rs*, Speel-Kays
CONSPICUOUSLY, 'con':Spee-Kays-Lay; *rs*, Speel-Kays
CONSTANCY, 'con':Sten-Es; *rws*, Sten1
CONSTANT, 'con':Stent; *rws*, Stent1
CONSTITUENCY, 'con':Steh-Ten-Es; *rs*, Steh-Ten1 [Steh-Tent1]
CONSTITUENT, 'con':Steh-Tent; *rws*,

- CONSTITUTE, 'con':Steh-Tet; *rws*, Steh-Tet
 CONSTITUTION, 'con':Steh-Teeshon; *rws*, Steh-Teeshon²
 CONSTITUTIONAL, 'con':Steh-Teeshon-Lay; *rws*, Steh-Teeshon²
 CONSTITUTIONALITY, 'con':Steh-Teeshon-Lay-Tee; *rws*, Steh-Teeshon²-Tee
 CONSTITUTIVE, 'con':Steh-Teetiv; *rws*, Steh-Teetiv²
 CONSTRUCT, 'con':Ster-Ket; *rws*, Ster²
 CONSTRUCTED, 'con':Ster-Kay-Ted; *rws*, Ster²
 CONSTRUCTION, 'con':Ster-Kayshon; *acs*, 'con':Stershon; *rws*, Stershon²
 CONSTRUCTIVE, 'con':Ster-Kaytiv; *rws*, Sterf²
 CONSUME, 'con':Sem; *rws*, Sem²
 CONSUMED, 'con':Semd; *rws*, Semd²
 CONSUMPTION, 'con':Iss-Em-shon; *rws*, Iss-Emshon²
 CONTAIN, 'con':Ten; *rws*, Ten¹
 CONTAINED, 'con':Tend; *rws*, Tend¹
 CONTAMINATE, 'con':Tee-Em-En-Tee; *rs*, Tee²-Men
 CONTAMINATED, 'con':Tee-Em-En-Ted; *rs*, Tee²-Men
 CONTAMINATION, 'con':Tee-Em-Enshon; *rs*, Tee²-Men
 CONTAMINATE-D-ION, *rs*, Tee²-Men
 CONTEMPLATE, 'con':Tee-Emp-Let; *rs*, Tee²-Emp
 CONTEMPLATED, 'con':Tee-Emp-Lay-Ted; *rs*, Tee²-Emp
 CONTEMPLATION, 'con':Tee-Emp-Lay-shon; *rs*, Tee²-Emp
 CONTEMPLATE-D-ION, *rs*, Tee²-Emp
 CONTEMPLATIVE, 'con':Tee-Emp-Lay-Tef; *rs*, Tee²-Emp-(Lay-Tef)
 CONTEMPLATIVE-LY-NESS, *rs*, Tee²-Emp-(Lay-Tef)
 CONTIGUITY, 'con':Tee-Gay-Tee; *rs*, Tee²-Gay
 CONTINGENCY, 'con':Tee-En-Jay-En-Es; *rs*, Tee²-En-Jen
 CONTRACT, *v*, 'con':Ter-Ket; *rws*, Ter²
 CONTRACT, *n*, 'con':Ter-Ket; *rs*, Ter²-(Ket)
 CONTRACTION, 'con':Ter-Kayshon; *acs*, 'con':Ter-shon; *rs*, Ter-shon²
 CONTRACTIVE, 'con':Ter-Kaytiv; *rws*, Tref². See *Attractive*
 CONTRADICT, 'contra':Dee-Ket; *rws*, Dee²
 CONTRADICTION, 'contra':Dee-Kayshon; *rws*, Deeshon¹
 CONTRADICTORY, 'contra':Dee-Ket-Ray; *rs*, Dee²-Ket
 CONTRADISTINCT, 'contra':Deest-Ing-Ket; *rs*, Deest¹
 CONTRADISTINCTION, 'contra':Deest-Ing-shon; *rs*, Deest¹
 CONTRADISTINCTIVE, 'contra':Deest-Ing-Kaytiv; *rs*, Deest¹-Vee
 CONTRADISTINGUISH, 'contra':Deest-Ing-Gay-Ish; *rs*, Deest¹-Ing
 CONTRIVANCE, 'con':Tref-Ens; *rws*, Tref¹
 CONTRIVE, 'con':Tref; *rws*, Tref¹
 CONTRIVED, 'con':Tref; *rws*, Tref¹
 CONTROL, 'con':Ter-Lay; *rws*, Trel²
 CONTUMACIOUS, 'con':Tee-Em-Ish-Iss; *rs*, Tee²-Em-Ish
 CONTUMACIOUSLY, 'con':Tee-Em-Ish-Iss-Lay; *rs*, Tee²-Em-Ish
 CONVERSANT, 'con':Vers-Ent; *rws*, Vers¹
 CONVERSE, 'con':Vers; *rws*, Vers¹
 CONVERSION, 'con':Vers-hon; *rws*, Vers-hon¹
 CONVERT, *n*, kon-vért; *v*, konvért; 'con':Vee-Ret; *rws*, Vert¹
 CONVICTION, 'con':Vee-Kay-shon; *acs*, 'con':Veeshon; *rs*, Veeshon¹
 CORRECT, Ker-Kay-Tee; *rws*, Ker¹
 CORRECTION, Ker-Kayshon; *rws*, Kershon¹
 CORRECTIVE, Ker-Kaytiv; *rws*, Kref¹
 CORRECTNESS, Ker-Kay-Tee-Ens; *rws*, Ker¹
 CORRESPONDED, Kers-Pen-Ded; *rs*, Kers-Pend¹
 CORRESPOND-ED-ENT-ENCE, *rs*, Kers-Pend¹
 CORRUPT-ED-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ker-Pet
 COULD, *ws*, Ked²
 Could have, Kef² *voc.*, or Kef³, or Ked²-Vee. 274, R. 13, c.
 Could have been, Ked²-Ben (or -Ven)
 Could have been thr, Ked²-Beddher
 Could thr, Kaydher², or, as more distinct, Kaydher³
 COUNTEenance, Kent-En-Ens; *rws*, Kent²
 COUNTEANENCED, Kent-En-Ens; *rws*, Kent²
 COUNTRY, Kent-Ray; *rws*, Kay²
 COUNTRYMAN, Kent-Ray-Men²; *rws*, Kent²
 COUNTRYMEN, Kent-Ray-Men¹; *rws*, Kent²
 COUNTY, Kay-En-Tee; *rws*, Kent² (sometimes Kay in *phr*)
 COUNTY-COURT, Kay-En-Tee-Kret; *rs*, Kent²-Kay
 COURSE, Kers; *rws*, Kers²
 COURT, Kert, sometimes Kay in *phr*
 Court of chancery, Kert²-Chay(s-Ray)
 Court of common pleas, Kert²-Kay-Pela
 Court of general sessions, Kret²-Jens-shon(s)
 Court of justice, Kert²-Jay(st)
 Court of sessions, Kertseshon(s)²
 COVER, Kef-Ray; *rws*, Kef³
 CREATION, Kershon (*voc.* w yā for tā—136); *rs*, Kershon²
 CREATIVE, Kertiv (*voc.* with yā); *rws*, Kertiv²
 CREATURE, Kret-Ray; *rws*, Kret¹. See *Actor*
 CRIMINAL, Ker-Em-En-El; *acs*, Ker-Em-Nel; *rs*, Ker¹-Men (or -Em sometimes in *phr*)
 CRIMINATE, Ker-Em-En-Tee; *rs*, Ker¹-Men
 CRIMINATED, Ker-Em-En-Ted; *rs*, Ker¹-Men
 CRIMINATION, Ker-Em-Enshon; *rs*, Ker¹-Men
 CRIMINAL-LY-ITY-ATE-ATED-ATION, *rs*, Ker¹-Men
 CROSS-EXAMINATION, Kers-Kay-Sem-Enshon; *rdws*, Ker²-Smen
 CROSS-EXAMINE, Kers-Kay-Smen; *rdws*, Ker²-Smen

- CROSS-EXAMINED**, Kers-Kay-Smend; *rwds*, Kers-Smend
- CULPABILITY**, Kel-Pee-Bee; *rs*, Kel-Pee2
- CULPABLE**, Kel-Pee-Bel; *rs*, Kel-Pee2
- CULPABLE-BLY-BILITY**, *rs*, Kel-Pee2
- CUPIDITY**, Kay-Ped-Tee; *rs*, Kay-Ped1
- CURE**, Kay-Ar; *acs*, Ker; *rwds*, Kers
- CURED**, Kay-Red (or -Ard—213, R. 1); *acs*, Kerd; *rwds*, Kerd1
- CURIOUS**, Kay-Rays; *acs*, Kers; *rwds*, Kers3
- D.**
- DANGER**, Dee-En-Jer; *acs*, Dee-Jer; *rwds*, Jers2
- DANGEROUS**, Dee-En-Jers; *acs*, Dee-Jers;
- DARK**, Der-Kay; *rwds*, Ders [*rwds*, Jers3
- DARKEN**, Der-Ken; *rwds*, Drens3
- DARKNESS**, Der-Kay-Tee; *rwds*, Drens3
- DAUGHTER**, Dee-Ter; *rs*, Dee1-Ter
- DEAR**, *acs*, Ders
- Dear friend, Ders-Frend
- Dear Sir, Ders-Sar
- 'Dear' may be expressed by lengthening in a few phrases of frequent use, especially in correspondence, as, Emdert-Frend, my dear friend; Emdert-Iss-Ray; my dear sir; Emdert-Weh-Ef, my dear wife
- DEBENTURE**, Dee-Bent-Ar; *rs*, Dee2-Bent
- DEBILITATE**, Dee-Belt-Tee; *rs*, Dee-Belt1
- DEBILITY**, Dee-Bee; *rs*, Dee1-Bee (or Dee1-Blet)
- DECAPITATE**, Dee-Kay-Pet-Tee; *rs*, Dee2-Kay-Pet
- DECAPITATION**, Dee-Kay-Pee-Teeshon; *rs*, Dee2-Kay-Pet
- DECEMBER**, Dees-Em-Ber; *rs*, Dees2-Em
- DECEPTION**, Dees-Peeshon; *rs*, Dees2-Pee(shon)
- DECEPTIVE**, Dees-Peetiv; *rs*, Dees2-Pee(tiv)
- DECLAIM**, Dee-Kel-Em; *rs*, Dee2-Kel
- DECLAMATION**, Dee-Kel-Emshon; *rs*, Dee2-Kel
- DECLAMATORY**, Dee-Kel-Met-Ray; *rs*, Dee2-Kel
- DECLAIM-ED-ANT-ER-ATION-ATORY**, *rs*, Dee2-Kel
- DECLARATION**, Dec-Kel-Arshon; *rs*, Dee2-Kler
- DECLARE**, Dee-Kel-Ar; *rs*, Dee2-Kler
- DECLARED**, Dee-Kel-Red (or -Ard—213, R. 1); *acs*, Dee-Klerd; *rs*, Dee2-Kler
- DECLARE-D-ATION-(ATIVE)-ATORY**, *rs*, Dee2-Kler
- DECLENSION**, Dee-Kel-Enshon; *rs*, Dee2-Klen
- DECLINABLE**, Dee-Klen-Bee; *rs*, Dee1-Klen
- DECLINATION**, Dee-Kel-Enshon; *rs*, Dee1-Klen
- DECLINE**, Dee-Klen; *rs*, Dee1-Klen
- DECLINE-ABLE-ATION**, *rs*, Dee1-Klen
- DECLIVITY**, Dee-Kel-Vee-Tee; *rs*, Dee1-Kel-(Vet)
- DEFAMATORY**, Dee-Ef-Met-Ray; *rs*, Dee2-Defame, Dee-Ef-Em [Ef-Met
- DEFAMER**, Dee-Ef-Mer
- DEFAULT**, Dee-Felt
- DEFAULTER**, Dee-Felter
- DEFENCE**, See *Defense*
- DEFENDANT**, Def-End-Net; *rwds*, Dee2
- DEFENSE**, Def-Ens; *rwds*, Def2
- DEFENSIVE**, Def-Ens-Vee; *rwds*, Def3
- DEFICIENCY**, Dee-Ef-Shay-En-Es; *rs*, Dee2-Ef-Shay
- DEFICIENT**, Dee-Ef-Shay-Ent; *rs*, Dee2-Ef-Shay
- DEFICIENT-LY-CE-CY**, *rs*, Dee2-Ef-Shay
- DEFORM**, Dee-Fer-Em; *rs*, Dee1-Fer
- DEFORM-ED-ITY-ATION**, *rs*, Dee1-Fer
- DEGENERATE**, Dee-Jay-Nert; *rs*, do., or Dee2-Jen
- DEGENERATION**, Dee-Jay-Nershon; *rs*, Dee2-Jayshon
- DEGRADE-D-ATION**, *rs*, Dee2-Gred
- DEGREE**, Dee-Ger; *rwds*, Ger1
- DEJECT**, Dee-Jay-Ket; *rs*, Dee2-Jay
- DEJECTEDLY**, Dee-Jay-Kay-Ted-Lay; *rs*, Dee2-Jay-(Lay)
- DEJECT-ED-(EDLY)-ION**, *rs*, Dee2-Jay
- DELICACY**, Del-Kay-Es; *rs*, Del2-Kay
- DELICATE**, Del-Ket
- DELICATENESS**, Del-Ket-Ens; *rs*, Del2-Ket
- DELICIOUSLY**, Del-Shays-Lay; *rs*, Del-Shay(s)
- DELICIOUS-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Del-Shay
- DELIGHT**, Delt; *rwds*, Delt1
- DELIGHTED**, Del-Ted (218); *rwds*, Delt1
- DELINQUENCY**, Del-En-Ken-Es; *rwds*, Dlen1
- DELINQUENT**, Del-En-Kent; *rwds*, Dlen1
- DELIVER-Y**, Delf-Ray; *rwds*, Del2
- DELIVERANCE**, Delf-Rens; *rwds*, Dlen2
- DELIVERED**, Delf-Red; *rwds*, Del2
- DELUDE**, Dled; *rs*, Dled3
- DEMOCRACY**, Dee-Em-Ker-Es; *rs*, Dee2-Em
- DEMOCRATIC**, Dee-Em-Kret-Kay; *rs*, Dee2-Em
- DEMOCRAT-IC-CY**, *rs*, Dee2-Em
- DENMARK**, Dee-En-Em-Ray-Kay; *rs*, Dee2-Em-Ray-Kay
- DENOMINATE**, Dee-En-Em-En-Tee; *rwds*, Den1
- DENOMINATION**, Dee-En-Em-Enshon; *rwds*, Den1
- DENUNCIATION**, Dee-En-Enseshon; *rs*, Dee2-Nen
- DENUNCIATORY**, Dee-En-En-Isht-Ray; *rs*, Dee2-Nen
- DENUNCIATE-D-ION-OR-ORY**, *rs*, Dee2-Nen
- DEPART**, Dee-Pret; *rs*, Dee2-Pret
- DEPARTED**, Dee-Per-Ted; *rs*, Dee2-Pret
- DEPARTMENT**, Dee-Pret-Ment; *rs*, Dee2-Pret
- DEPART-ED-MENT-URE**, *rs*, Dee2-Pret
- DEPEND**, Dee-Pen-Ded; *rs*, Dee2-Pend
- DEPENDENCE**, Dee-Pend-Ens; *rs*, Dee2-Pend
- DEPENDENCY**, Dee-Pend-En-Es; *rs*, Dee2-Pend
- DEPEND-ED-ENCE-ENCY-ENT**, *rs*, Dee2-Pend
- DEPLORABLE**, Dee-Pel-Ray-Bel; *rs*, Dee2-Pler
- DEPLORE**, Dee-Pel-Ar; *rs*, Dee2-Pler

- DEPLORED, Dee-Pel-Ard; *rs*, Dee2-Pler
 DEPENDENT, Dee-Pen-Ent; *rs*, Dee2-Pen
 DEPREAVITT, Dee-Pref-Tee; *rs*, Dee2-Pref
 DEPRECATED, Dee-Per-Kay-Ted; *rs*,
 Dee2-Per
 DEPRECATION, Dee-Per-Kayshon; *rs*,
 Dee2-Per
 DEPRECATE-D-ION, *rs*, Dee2-Per
 DEPRIVATION, Dee-Per-Veeashon; *rs*,
 Dee2-Pref
 DEPTH, Dee-Pee-Ith; *rs*, Dee2-Pee
 DEPUTE-D-ATION-Y, *rs*, Dee2-Pet
 DERANGE, Der2-En-Jay,
 DERANGEMENT, Der2-En-Jay-Ment; *rs*,
 DERIDE, Dred; *rw*s, Dred1 [Der2-En-Jay
 DERIDED, Der: Ded (218); *rw*s, Dred1
 DERISION, Dershon; *rw*s, Dershon1
 DERIVATION, Der-Veeashon; *rw*s, Dref1
 DERIVATIVE, Dref-Tef; *rw*s, Dref1
 DERIVE, Dref; *rw*s, Dref1
 DERIVED, Dref1; *rw*s, Dref1
 DEROGATION, Der-Gayshon; *rs*, Der2-
 Gay(shon)
 DEROGATORILY, Der-Get-Ray-Lay; *acs*,
 Der-Get-Rel; *rs*, Der2-Get
 DEROGATE-D-ORY-ORILY, *rs*, Der2-Get
 DESCENDANT, Dees-End-Ent; *rs*, Dees2-
 Nent
 DESCRIBE, Dee-Sker-Bee (171, 3, and R.
 3); *rw*s, Sker1
 DESCRIPTION, Dee-Sker-Peeashon (171, 3,
 and R. 3); *rw*s, Skerashon1
 DESCRIPTIVE, Dee-Sker-Peeativ (171, 3,
 and R. 3); *rw*s, Skref1
 DESERVE, Dees-Ref; *rs*, Dees2-Ray
 DESERVEDLY, Dees-Ray-Ved-Lay; *acs*,
 Dees-Reft-Lay; *rs*, Dees-Ray:(Lay)
 DESIDERATUM, Dees-Dret-Em; *rs*, Dees2-
 Dret
 DESIGNATION, Dees-Gay-Enshon; *rs*,
 Dees2-Gay
 DESIGNATE-D-ION-(IVE), *rs*, Dees2-Gay
 DESIRABLE, Dees-Ar-Bel; *rs*, Dees2-Ar
 DESOLATE, Dees2-Let. See *Dissolute*.
 DESOLATED, Dees-Lay-Ted; *rs*, Dees2-Let
 DESOLUTION, Dees2-Layshon. See *Dis-*
 DESPAIRED, Dees-Pee-Ard [solution
 DESPERADO, Dees-Per-Dee
 DESPERATE, Dees-Pret
 DESPERATION, Dees-Pershon
 DESPICABLE, Dees-Pee-Kay-Bel; *rs*,
 Dees2-Pee-Kay
 DESPICABLENESS, Dees-Pee-Kay:'ble-
 ness'; *rs*, Dees2-Pee-Kay
 DESPOIL, Dees-Pee-Lay
 DESPOILED, Dees-Pee-Eld
 DESPOILER, Dees-Pee-Lay-Ar
 DESPONDENCY, Dees-Pend-En-Es; *rs*,
 Dees2-Pend
 DESPONDENT, Dees-Pend-Ent; *rs*, Dees2-
 Pend
 DESPONDENTLY, Dees-Pend-Ent-El; *rs*,
 Dees2-Pend
 DESPOND-ED-ENCY-ENT-ENTLY, *rs*, Dees2-
 Pend
 DESPOTIC, Dees-Pet-Kay; *rs*, Dees2-Pet
 DESPOTICAL, Dees-Pet-Kel; *rs*, Dees2-Pet
 DESTRUCTIBLE, Dee-Ster-Ket-Bel; *rs*,
 Dee2-Ster. 171, 2
 DESTRUCTION, Dee-Ster-Kayshon; *acs*
 and *rs*, Dee2-Sterashon. 171, 2
 DESTRUCTIVENESS, Dee-Ster-Kaytiv-Ens;
rs, Dee2-Stref. 171, 2
 DETERMINABLE, Dee-Ter-Men-Bee; *rs*,
 Dee2-Tren
 DETERMINATION, Dee-Ter-Em-Enshon;
rs, Dee2-Tren
 DETERMINE, Dee-Ter-Men; *rs*, Dee2-Tren
 DETERMINED, Dee-Ter-Mend; *rs*, Dee2-
 Trend
 DETESTATION, Dets-Teeshon (216, a); *rs*,
 Dets2-Tee(shon)
 DETESTED, Dee-Tees-Ted; *acs* and *rs*,
 Dets2-Ted
 DETRACT, Dee-Ter-Ket; *rs*, Dee2-Ter
 DETRACTION, Dee-Ter-Kayshon; *rs*, Dee2-
 Terashon
 DETRACTOR, Dee-Ter-Kay-Ter; *rs*, Dee2-
 Ter(Ter)
 DETRIMENT, Dee-Ter-Ment; *rs*, Dee2-Ter
 DETRIMENTAL, Dee-Ter-Ment;*rs*, Dee2-Ter
 DEVELOP, Dee-Vel-Pee; *rs*, Def2-Pee
 DEVELOPMENT, Dee-Vel-Pee-Ment; *rs*,
 Def2-Pee
 DEVOLVE, Dee-Vel-Vee; *rs*, Def2-Vee
 DEXTERITY, Dee-Kays-Tee; *rs*, Tee
 DIAMETER, Dee-Emter
 DIAMETRICAL-LY, Dee-Emter-Kel; *rs*,
 Dee2-Emter
 DIAMETER-RICAL-RICALLY-(RAL), *rs*, Dee2-
 DICTATE, Dee-Ket-Tee [Emter
 DICTATOR, Dee-Ket-Ter
 DICTATORIAL, Dee-Ket-Ter-Lay; *rs*, Dee-
 DICTATORY, Dee-Ket-Ter [Ket-Trel
 DICTIONARY, Dee-Kayshon-Ray; *acs* and
 DID, *rw*s, Dedi [rs, Deeshon-Ray
 Did expect, Dedi-Spee
 Did have thr, Dedi-Bedoid. P. 313, R.
 Did he find, Dedi-Retoid-Fend [13, b.
 Did he have, Dedi-Retoid-Vee (or
 -Reftoid)
 Did I understand, Dedi-Ketoid-Ends-
 Didn't I, Denti-Tetoid [Tend
 Didn't I know, Denti-Tetoid-En
 Did you not know, Dedi-Yuh-Net-En
 Did you say, Dedi-Yuh-Es(ā)
 Did you understand, Dedi-Yuh-Ends-
 Tend
 DIFFERENTIAL, Def-Ray-En-Shel; *rs*,
 Def2-Ren
 DIGESTIBILITY, Dee-Jayst-Bee; *rs*, do.,
 or Dee-Jays-Bee
 DIGESTION, Dee-Jayst-En; *rs*, Dee-
 Jayst-(En)
 DIGNIFY, Dee-Gay-En-Ef; *rs*, Dee2-Gay
 DIGNIFY-FIED-(TARY)-TY, *rs*, Dee2-Gay
 DILAPIDATE, Del-Pet-Tee; *rs*, Del2-Pet
 DILAPIDATE-D-ION, *rs*, Del2-Pet
 DILATORY, Dee-Let-Ray; *rs*, Deel-Let-Ray
 DILEMMA, Del-Em
 DILIGENCE, Del-Jens
 DILUTE, Diet; *rs*, Diets
 DILUTION, Delshon; *rs*, Delashon
 DIMENSION, Dee-Em-Enshon

- DIMINISH, Dee-Em-En-Ish; *rs*, Dees2-Men
 DIMINUTION, Dee-Em-En-Shen; *rs*, Dees2-Men
 DIPLOMACY, Dee-Pel-Em-Es; *rs*, Dees2-Pel-Em-Es
 DIPLOMAT-IC-IST, *rs*, Dees2-Pel-Met
 DIRECT, Der-Ket; *rus*, Der2
 DIRECTED, Der-Kay-Ted; *rus*, Der
 DIRECTION, Der-Kayshon; *acs*, Derashon; *rus*, Derashon2
 DIRECTNESS, Der-Ket-Ens; *rus*, Drens2
 DIRECTOR, Der-Kay-Ter; *rus*, Der2-Ter
 DIRECTORY, Der-Ket-Ray; *rs*, Der2-Ket
 DIREFUL-LY, Dee-Ar-Fel; *acs* and *rs*, Dec-Ref
 DISAGREEABLE, Dees-Ger-Bel; *rs*, Dees1-Ger
 DISAPPOINTMENT, Dees-Pent:Ment (or -Ment); *rs*, Dees1-Pent
 DISAPPOINT-ED-MENT, *rs*, Dees1-Pent
 DISBELIEF, Dees-Blef
 DISBELIEVE, Dees-Blef; *rs*, Dees2-Bel
 DISCHARGE, Dees-Chay-Ray-Jay; *rs*, Dees2-Jay
 DISCLAIM, Dees-Kel-Em; *rs*, Dees2-Kel
 DISCORDANCE, Dees-Kred-Ens; *rs*, Dees1-Kred
 DISCORD-ANT-ANCE-ANCY, *rs*, Dees1-Kred
 DISCOUNTANCE, Dees-Kent-En-Ens; *rs*, Dees2-Kent
 DISCOVER, Dees-Kef-Ray; *rs*, Dees2-Kef
 DISCOVERABLE, Dees-Kef-Ray-Bel; *rs*, Dees2-Kef-Bee
 DISCOVER-ED-ERY-(ERER), *rs*, Dees2-Kef
 DISCREPANCY, Dees-Ker-Pee-En-Es (171, 3); *rs*, Dees2-Kay-Pee
 DISCRIMINATE, Dees-Ker-Em-En-Tee; *rs*, Dees2-Kay
 DISCRIMINATION, Dees-Ker-Em-Enshon; *rs*, Dees2-Kay
 DISCRIMINATE-D-LY-ION-(IVE), *rs*, Dees2-Kay
 DISDAINFUL-LY, Dees-Den:Fel; *rs*, Dees2-Dcn
 DISENCHANTMENT, Dees-En-Chent:Ment; *rs*, Dees-En-Chent
 DISENCHANT-ED-MENT, *rs*, Dees2-En-Chent
 DISENTANGLE, Dees-Ent-Ing-Gel; *rs*, Dees2-Ent-Ing
 DISENTANGLE-D-MENT, *rs*, Dees2-Ent-Ing
 DISGRACEFUL-LY, Dees-Gers-Fel (164); *rs*, Dees-Gers-(or -Gayn)-Ef
 DISHONORABLE, Dees-Ner-Bel; *rs*, Dees1-Ner
 DISINTERESTEDLY, Dees2-Ents-Ted-Lay; *rs*, do., or Dees2-Ent
 DISINTHRALLED, Dees-En-Ther-Eld; *rs*, Dees-En-Threl
 DISINTHRALL-ED-MENT, *rs*, Dees-En-Threl
 DISJUNCTIVE, Dees-Jay-Ing-Kaytiv; *rs*, Dees2-Jay-Ing
 DISORGANIZATION, Dees-Ar-Gay-Enshon; *acs*, Dees-Ar-Genseshon; *rs*, Dees1-Genseshon
 DISPARAGE, Dees-Pee-Ray-Jay; *rs*, Dees2-Pee-Jay
 DISPARAGE-MENT, *rs*, Dees2-Pee-Jay
 DISPLEASURE, *dcn*, Dees2-Zher
 DISQUALIFICATION, Dees-Kel-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, Dees-Kel-Efshon; *rs*, Dees1-Kel-Efshon
 DISSATISFY, Dees-Tees-Ef; *rs*, Dees2-Tee
 DISSEMINATE, Dees-Em-En-Tee; *rs*, Dees2-Men
 DISSIMILAR, Deeses-Em-Lay-Ar; *rs*, Deeses2-Em
 DISSIMILARITY, Deeses-Em:Lay; *rs*, Deeses2-Em
 DISSOLUTE, Dees-Elt. See *Desolate*
 DISSOLUTION, Dees-Elshon. See *Desolation*
 DISTINCT, Deest-Ing-Ket; *rus*, Deest2
 DISTINCTION, Deest-Ingshon; *rus*, Deest2
 DISTINCTIVE, Deest-Ing-Kaytiv; *rs*, Deest2-Vee
 DISTINGUISH, Deest-Ing-Gay-Ish; *acs*, Deest2-Ing-Ish; *rs*, Deest2-Ing
 DISTINGUISHABLE, Deest-Ing-Gay-Ish-Bel (or -Bee); *acs*, wt Gay; *rs*, Deest2-Ing-Bel (or -Bee)
 Distinguished citizens, Deest2-Ins-Tees
 Distinguished honor, Deest2-Ing-Ner
 Distinguished men, Deest2-Ing-Men
 DISTORT, Dees-Tee-Ret; *rs*, do.
 DISTORTION, Dees-Tee-Rayshon
 DISTRACT, Dees-Ter-Ket; *rs*, Dees2-Ter
 DISTRACTION, Dees-Ter-Kayshon; *acs*, Dees-Tershon; *rs*, Dees2-Tershon
 DISTRIBUTE, Deester-Bet; *rs*, Deester2-Bet; *rs*, Deester2-Bet or Deester2
 DISTRIBUTION, Deester-Beeshon; *s*, Deester2-Beeshon or Deester2
 DISTRICT, Dees-Ter-Ket; *rs*, do., or sometimes Dees or Dee in *phr*, as in Sihenz-Dees-En-Yay, Southern District of New York
 District court, Dees-Kret
 District of Columbia, Dees2-Kel
 DIVINATION, Def-Enshon; *rs*, Def1-DIVINE, Def-En; *rs*, Def1
 Divine Being, Def1-Bee-(Ing)
 Divine judgments, Def1-Jay-Jays
 Divine mind, Def1-Mend
 Divine service, Defs1-Ray-(Vees)
 Divine worship, Def1-Wer-Ish
 DIVINER, Def-En-Ar; *rs*, Def1-Ray
 DIVINEST, Def-En-Est; *rs*, Def1-Est
 DIVINITY, Def-En-Tee; *rs*, Def1
 DIVULGE, Dee-Vel-Jay; *rs*, Def2-Jay
 Do therefore, Deedherf2
 Do you know, Dees2-Yuh-En
 Do you not, Dees2-Yuh-Net
 Do you understand, Dees2-Yuh-Ends-DOCTOR, Dees-Kay-Ter; *rus*, Der1 (Tend)
 DOCTRINAL-LY, Dees-Kay-Ter-En-El; *acs*, Dees-Kay-Ter-Nel; *rs*, Dren1
 Does he expect, Dees2-Chetoid (or-Petoid)
 Does your honor, Dees2-Yayn [-Spee
 DOLLAR, Dee-Lay-Ar; *rs*, Dees1
 DOMESTIC, Dee-Ems-Kay

DOMINANT, Dee-Men-Ent; *rs*, Deel-Men.
See *Diminish*
DOMINATE, Dee-Em-En-Tee; *rs*, Deel-Men. See *Diminish*
DOMINATION, Dee-Em-Enshon; *rs*, Deel-Men. See *Diminution*
DOMINATE-D-ANT-ION, *rs*, Deel-Men
Done it, Dent²
Done thr, *rw*s, Deedher². 264, R. 2
Down thr, Deedher²
DOWNCAST, Dee-En-Kayst; *rs*, Dees-(En)-Kayst
DOWNFALL, Dee-En-Fel; *rs*, Dees-Fel
DOWN-HEARTED, Dens-Hay-Ray-Ted; *rs*, Dens-Art
DOWNGRIFT, Dee-Nert; *rs*, Dees-Nert
DOWNTRODDEN, Dee-En-Ter-Den; *rs*, Ders-Tred
DOWNWARD, Dens-Ard; *rs*, Dees-Ard
DRAMATIC, Der-Met-Kay; *rs*, Ders-Met
DREAD, Dred; *rw*s, Dred²
DREADED, Der-Ded; *rs*, Dred²
DURATION, Dee-Rayshon; *rs*, Dershon²
DURING, *ws*, Ders
During it, Dret²
During most, Der-Emst
During our, Ders-Ar
During thr, Dersher²
DWELLING-HOUSE, Dee-Lay-Ing-Hays; *rs*, Dee-Lay-Hays
DWELLING-PLACE, Dee-Lay-Ing-Pels; *rs*, Dees-Lay-Pels
DYSPEPSIA, Dees-Pee-Pee-Es; *rs*, Dees²-Pee-Pee
DYSPEPTIC, Dees-Pee-Pee-Tec-Kay; *rs*, Dees²-Pee-Pee

E.

EACH, *ws*, Chay¹
Each arc, *rw*s, Cher¹
Each of, Cheft
Each of them, Cheft-Dhee
Each one, *rw*s, Chen¹
Each will, *rw*s, Chell
EARNESTLY, Ray-Ens-El. See *Errone-
East*, Est; *rw*s, Est¹ [*oust.*]
EASTERN, Estern; *rw*s, Estern¹
ECCENTRIC, Kays-Enter-Kay; *rs*, Kay²-Enter
ECCENTRICITY, Kays-Enters-Tec; *rs*, Kays²-Enter
ECCENTRIC-AL-ITY, *rs*, Kays²-Enter
ECCESTASTICAL, Kelses-Tee-Kel; *rs*, Kelses²-Tee
ECLECTIC, Kel-Kay-Tee-Kay; *rs*, do., or Kel-Kay-(Kay)
ECONOMICAL-LY, Ken-Em-Kel; *rs*, Ken¹-Em
ECONOMY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Ken¹-Em
EDITOR, Dee-Ter. See *Auditor* and *Daughter*
EFFECT, Ef-Kay-Tee; *rs*, Ef²-Kay. See *Fact* and *Affect*
EFFECTED, Ef-Kay-Ted; *rs*, Ef²-Kay
EFFEMINATE, Ef-Men-Tee; *rs*, Ef²-Men
EFFEMINATE-NES-LY-ACY, *rs*, Ef²-Men
EFFICACIOUSLY, Ef-Kay-Ish-Iss-Lay; *rs*, Ef²-Kay-Ish

EFFICIENCY, Ef-Shay-En-Es; *rs*, Ef²-Shay
EFFICIENT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, Ef²-Shay
EH, eHay. 51, R. 4
ELECTRICAL, El-Kay-Ter-Kel; *rs*, El²-Kay
ELECTRIC-AL-ITY-(IAN) and ELECTRO, *rs*, El²-Kay
ELECTROTYPE, El-Kay-Tret-Pee; *rs*, do., or El-Kay-Tret-(Pee)
ELEMENTAL, El-Ment; *rs*, El²-Ment
ELSEWHERE, Lays-Ar
ELUCIDATE, Lays-Det
EMBARGO, Emb-Ray-Gay
EMBLEMATIC, Emb-Bel-Met-Kay; *rs*, do., or wt Kay
EMIT, Em-Tee
EMPANEL, Emp-En-El; *rs*, Emp-Nel
EMPHATIC, Em-Fet-Kay; *rs*, Em-Fet²
ENCYCLOPEDIA or P-Æ, Ens-Kel-Pee-Dec
ENDANGER, Dee-En-Jer; *rs*, En-Jer²
ENGAGEMENT, En-Gay-Jay-Ment; *rs*, do., or wt Ment
ENGENDER, En-Jay-Ender
ENGLAND, Ing-Glend; *rw*s, Ingendt
ENGLISH, Ing-Gel-Ish; *rw*s, Ing¹
ENLARGED, En-Lay-Ar-Jed; *rs*, En-Jeds
ENLARGEMENT, En-Lay-Ar-Jay-Ment; *rs*, En-Jays
ENLIGHTENMENT, En-Lay-Ten-Ment; *acc*, Nel-Ten-Ment; *rs*, Nel-Ten
ENLIST, En-Layst; *acc* and *rs*, Nelst
ENORMITY, Ner-Em-Tee; *rs*, Ner¹-Em
ENTANGLE, Ent-Ing-Gel; *rs*, Ent²-Ing
ENTANGLE-D-MENT, *rs*, Ent²-Ing
ENTERTAINMENT, 'enter'-Ten-Ment; *rs*, Ent-Tee²-Ment
ENTHUSIASM, En-Ith-Zee-Sem; *rs*, En-Ithses²
ENTHUSIASTIC, En-Ithses-Tee-Kay; *rs*, En-Ithses²
ENTHUSIAST-IC-ICAL-ICALLY-M, *rs*, En-Ithses²
ENTOMOLOGICAL, En-Tee-Em-Jay-Kel (or ENTRANCE, en-trans, Enter-Ens [-Jay-])
ENTRANCE, en-trans, Ed-Trens
ENVELOP, *rs* and *v*, En-Vel-Pee; *rs*, do., or En-Vee-Pee
EPIDEMIC, Ped-Em-Kay; *rs*, do., or, if fr., Ped-Em
EPIDERMIC, Pee-Der-Em-Kay
EPISCOPAL-LY, Pecs-Kay-Pel; *rs*, Pecs²-Kay
EPISCOPALIANISM, Pecs-Kay-Pee-Lens-Em; *rs*, Pecs²-Kay
EPISCOPAL-LY-IAN-ISM-CY, *rs*, Pecs²-Kay
EPISTLE, Pee-Slay; *rs*, Peel-Slay. See *Apostle*
EQUINOCTIAL, Kay-En-Kay-Shel; *rs*, Kay¹-En-Kay
EQUIVALENT, Kay-Vee-Lent; *rs*, Kay-Vee²
ERRONEOUSLY, Ray-Ens-Lay. See *Eur-nestly*
ESCAPE, Es-Kay-Pee; *rs*, Es²-Kay-(Pee)
ESOPHAGUS, Es-Ef-Gays; *rs*, do., or, if fr., Es-Ef
ESPECIAL-LY, Es-Pee-Shel; *rs*, Es²-Pee
ESSENTIAL-LY, Es-En-Shel; *rs*, Es²-En
ETERNALITY, Ter-En; *rs*, Tren²-Tee

- ETERNAL-LY, Ter-En-El; *acs*, Ter-Nel; *rs*, Tren²
 Eternal condemnation, Tren²:Dee-Em-Enshon
 Eternal existence, Ter²-Ses-Tens
 Eternal life, Tren²-Ef
 ETERNITY, Ter-En-Tee; *rs*, Tren²
 ETHNOLOGIST, Ith-En:Jayst (or Jayst)
 ETHNOGRAPHY-ER-IC-ICAL, *rs*, Ith-En-Ger
 ETHNOLOGICAL, Ith-En:Jay-Kel (or Jay-)
 ETYMOLOGICAL, Tee-Em:Jay-Kel (or Jay-)
 EULOGIST, Yuh-Lay-Jayst
 EUPHONY, Yeh-Ef-En
 EVANGELICAL, Vee-En-Jel-Kel; *rus*, Jels
 EVANGELIST, Vee-En-Jelst(164); *rus*, Jels²
 EVANGELIZE, Vee-En-Jels(164); *rus*, Jels²
 EVAPORATION, Vee-Pershon; *rs*, do., or if fr., Vee²-Pee
 EVENING, n, Ven:'ing; *rs*, Veni
 EVENING-STAR, Ven:'ing:'Steh-Ar; *rs*,
 EVENT, Vee-Ent [Ven:'ingster
 EVENTUAL-LY, Vee-Ent-El; *rs*, Vee²-Ent
 EVERLASTING, Veel-Layst:'ing; *rs*, Veel-Layst
 Everlasting death, Veel-Lays-Dee-Ith. 236, 3
 Everlasting life, Veel-Lays-Lay-Ef
 EVERY, *us*, Ver²
 Every one, Vern², or Ver²-Wen
 Every one of its, Vern²-Vets, or Ver²-Wen-Vets
 Every one of thr, Vern²-Veeder, or
 Everywhere, Ver²-Ar [Ver²-Wendher
 EVIDENCE, Ved-Ens; *rus*, Ved²
 EVIDENT, Ved-Ent; *rus*, Ved²
 Ex [L.], a prefix, signifying *out of* or *from*; *Kays*
 Most dictionaries give *egz* as the pronunciation of this prefix when preceding a vowel. This may, in consequence of such erroneous guidance, have become the pronunciation of the majority; but the Author doubts whether any good reason can be assigned for the change from *eks* to *egz*. To him the pronunciation 'ek.zam'in, ek.zakt', ex.zam'pel,' seems easier for the organs of speech and more pleasant to the ear than 'eg.zam'in, eg.zakt', eg.zam'pel.' In these and similar words an original *Es* sound is changed, as in many other cases, to a *Zee* sound; but allowing this substitution of *z* for *s* to have taken place, there is no obvious reason for the change of *k* to *g*; for the law of euphony, which frequently requires a change from a spoken to a whispered sound, or the contrary, so as to make two adjoining consonants in the same syllable both whispered or spoken, does not apply in such cases as these, where the consonants belong to different syllables. Then there is nothing peculiar in the pronunciation of this prefix. The *s*, as in many other cases, is changed to *z*, and the *k* remains the rightful occupant of a position which has been wrongly given to *g*. The compend *x* should be understood to represent either *ks* or *kz*.
 EXACT, Kays-Ket; *rus*, Skets²
 EXACTION, Kays-Kayshon; *rus*, Skayshon²
 EXAGGERATE, Kays-Jert; *rus*, Sjert²
 EXAGGERATION, Kays-Jershon; *rus*, Sjershon²
 EXAGGERATORY, Kays-Jert-Ray; *rus*, Sjert²-Ray
 EXAMINATION, Kays-Em-Enshon; *rus*, Smen²
 EXAMINE, Kay-Smen; *rus*, Smen²
 EXAMINED, Kay-Smend; *rus*, Smend²
 EXAMPLE, Kay-Semp-Lay; *rus*, Semp²
 EXCELLENCY, Kays-Len-Ee; *rs*, Kays²-Len
 EXCEPT, Kays-Pet; *rus*, Spet²
 EXCEPTIONABLE, Kays-Peeshon-Bee; *rdus*, Speeshon²-Bee
 EXCHANGE, Kays-Chay-En-Jay; *rs*, Kays-Chay²
 EXCHANGEABLE, Kays-Chay-En-Jay-Bel; *rs*, Kays-Chay²-Bel
 EXCHANGER, Kays-Chay-En-Jer; *rs*, Kays-Chay²-Jer
 EXCHEQUER, Kays-Chay-Ker; *rs*, Kays-Chay²
 EXCLAIM, Kays-Kel-Em; *rs*, Kays²-Kel
 EXCLAMATORY, Kays-Kel-Met-Ray; *rs*, Kays²-Kel
 EXCLAIM-ED, EXCLAMATION-TORY, (EXCLAMATIVE,) *rs*, Kays²-Kel
 EXCLUDE, Kays-Kled; *rus*, Skled²
 EXCLUSION, Kays-Kelshon;*rus*, Skelshon²
 EXCLUSIVE, Kays-Kels-Vee; *rus*, Skels²
 EXCUSABLE, Kays-Kays-Bee; *rs*, Slays²
 EXCUSE, Kays-Kays, *rus*, Skays²
 EXCUSED, Kays-Kayst; *rdus*, Skayst²
 EXECUTOR, Kays-Kay-Ter; *rs*, Kays²-Ray
 EXECUTRIX, Kays-Kay-Ter-Kays; *rs*, Kays-Kays
 EXEMPLARY, Kays-Emp-Lay-Ray; *rs*, Semp²-Lay-Ray
 EXEMPLIFICATION, Kays-Emp-Lay-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, Kays-Emp-Lay-Efshon; *rus*, Semp²
 EXERCISE, Kays-Raysee; *rs*, do., or Kayses²
 EXHIBIT, Kays-Bet; *rus*, Sbeti
 EXHIBITOR -TOR, Kays-Bee-Ter; *rs*, Sbee-Ter, or, if fr., Sbeti
 EXHIBITION, Kays-Bee-shon; *rus*, Sbee-shon²
 EXHIBITIVE, Kays-Bee-iv; *rus*, Sbeetiv
 EXHORTATION, Kays-Ray-Tee-shou; *rs*, do., or, if fr., Kays-Reti
 EXHORT-ED-ATION-ATIVE-TORY, *rs*, Kays-Exist, Kay-Ses-Tee; *rus*, Ses-Tee² (Reti)
 EXISTED, Kayses-Ted; *rus*, Ses-Ted²
 EXISTENCE, Kayses-Tens; *rus*, Ses-Tens²
 EXISTENT, Kayses-Tent; *rus*, Ses-Tent²
 EXPAND, Kays-Pend; *rus*, Spends²
 EXPANDED, Kays-Pen-Ded; *rus*, Spends²
 EXPANSE, Kays-Pens; *rus*, Spens²
 EXPANSIBILITY, Kays-Pens-Bee; *rs*, Spees²-Bee

EXPANSIBLE, Kays-Pens:Bel; *rws*, Spens³
 EXPANSION, Kays-Pee-Enshon; *rws*, Spens³
 EXPANSIVE, Kays-Pee-Ens-Vee; *rws*, Spens³
 EXPECT, Kays-Pee-Ket; *rws*, Spee²
 EXPECTATION, Kays-Pee-Kay-Teeshon;
rws, Spee²
 EXPECT-ED-ATION (ANCE-ANCY-ANT-ER) *rs*,
 Spee²
 EXPEDIENT, Kays-Pee-Dent; *rs*, (Kay)-
 EXPEDITE, Kays-Ped-Tee [Spet]
 EXPEDIENT-LY-CE-CY and EXPEDITION,
rs, (Kay)-Spet¹
 EXPEDITIOUS, Kays-Ped-Ish-Iss; *rs*,
 (Kay)-Spet¹-Ish
 EXPEND, Kays-Pend; *rws*, Spend²
 EXPENDED, Kays-Pen-Ded; *rws*, Spend²
 EXPENDITURE, Kays-Pend-Tee-Ray; *rws*,
 Spend²
 EXPENSE, Kays-Pens; *rws*, Spens³
 EXPENSIVE, Kays-Pee-Ens-Vee; *rws*, Spens³
 EXPERIENCE, Kay-Spens; *rws*, Spens³
 EXPERIENCED, Kay-Spensat; *rws*, Spens³
 EXPERIMENTAL, Kay-Sper-Ment; *rs*,
 Sper²-Ment
 EXPERT, *rs*, Kay-Sper². See *Export*
 EXPIRE, Kay-Spee-Ar; *acs* and *rs*, Kay-
 Sper
 EXPLAIN, Kay-Splen; *rws*, Splen². 164
 EXPLAINABLE, Kay-Splen-Bee; *rdws*,
 Splen²-Bee
 EXPLAINED, Kay Splend; *rws*, Splend²
 EXPLANATION, Kay-Spel-Enshon; *rws*,
 Splen²
 EXPLANATORY, Kay-Splen-Tee-Ray; *rws*,
 Splen²
 EXPLICIT, Kay-Spels-Tee; *rws*, Spels¹
 EXPLICITNESS, Kay-Spels-Tee-Ens; *rws*,
 Spels¹
 • EXPLORATION, Kay-Spel-Arshon; *rws*,
 Spler²
 EXPLORE, Kay-Spel-Ar; *rws*, Spler²
 EXPLORED, Kay-Spel-Ard; *rws*, Spler²
 EXPLORER, Kay-Spel-Ray-Ray; *rws*,
 Spler²-Ar
 EXPORT, Kays-Pee-Ret See *Export*
 EXPORTATION, Kays-Pee-Ray-Teeshon;
rs, do., or Kays-Pee-Ret
 EXPORT-ED-ATION, *rs*, Kays-Pee-Ret
 EXPRESS, Kay-Spers; *rws*, Spers¹
 EXPRESSED, Kay-Sperst; *rws*, Spers¹
 EXPRESSION, Kay-Spersshon; *rws*, Spers-
 shon¹
 EXPRESSIVE, Kay-Spers-Vee; *rws*, Spers¹
 EXQUISITE, Kays-Kay-Tee; *rws*, Skays¹
 EXQUISITENESS, Kays-Tee-Ens, *rws*, Skays¹
 EXTEMPORANEOUS, Kays-Tee-Emip-Ray-
 Ens; *rws*, Stemp²
 EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, Kays-Tee-Emp-Ray-
 Ens-El; *rws*, Stemp²
 EXTEMPORARY, Kays-Tee-Emp-Ray-Ray;
rws, Stemp²-Ray-Ray
 EXTEMPORIZE, Kays-Tee-Emp-Rays; *rs*,
 Stemp²-Rays
 EXTENDED, Kays-Ten-Ded; *rws*, Stend²
 EXTENSIBLE, Kays-Tens:Bel; *rws*, Stens²
 EXTENSIBILITY, Kays-Tens:Bee; *rs*, Stees²-
 Bee

EXTENSION, Kays-Tee-Enshon; *rws*, Sten³
 EXTENSIVE, Kays-Tee-Ens-Vee; *rws*, Sten³
 EXTENT, Kays-Tent; *rws*, Stent³
 EXTENUATE, Kays-Tee-En-Tee; *rs*, Sten²-
 Tee
 EXTENUATION, Kays-Tee-En-Shen—191,
 R. 2, c; *rs*, Sten³-Shen
 EXTERIOR, Kays-Tee-Ray-Ray; *rws*,
 Kayst²
 EXTERMINATE, Kay-Ster-Em-En-Tee; *rs*,
 Ster²-Men
 EXTERMINATE-D-ION, *rs*, Ster²-Men
 EXTERNAL, Kay-Ster-En-El; *acs*, Kay-
 Ster-Nel; *rws*, Ster¹
 EXTERNALITY, Kay-Ster-En; *rs*, Ster¹
 EXTINCT, Kays-Tee-Ing-Ket; *rs*, Kays-Tee²
 EXTINGUISHABLE, Kays-Tee-Ing-Gay-Ish-
 Bel; *acs*, Kays-Tee-Ing-Ish-Bel; *rs*,
 Kays-Tee²-(Bel)
 EXTINCT-ION and EXTINGUISH-ED-
 (MENT), *rs*, Kays-Tee²
 EXTORTION, Kays-Tee-Rayshon; *rs*, do.,
 or, if fr., Kays-Teeshon
 EXTORTIONATE, Kays-Tee-Ray-Ish-Net;
rs, do., or, if fr., Kays-Teeshon-Tee
 EXTRACT, Kays-Ter-Ket; *rws*, Ster³
 EXTRACTION, Kay-Ster-Kayshon; *acs*,
 Kay-Stershon; *rws*, Stershon³
 EXTRACTIVE, Kay-Ster-Kaytiv; *rws*,
 Stertiv³
 EXTRAORDINARY, Kay-Ster-Ard-Ner; *rs*,
 Ster²-Ard
 EXTRAVAGANCE, Kay-Stref-Gens; *rws*,
 Stref³
 EXTREME, Kay-Ster-Em; *rws*, Ster³
 EXTREMITY, Kay-Ster-Em-Tee; *rws*,
 Ster²-Tee
 EXTRINSIC, Kay-Ster-Ens-Kay; *rws*,
 Stren¹

F.

FACETIOUS, Efs-Shays; *rs*, Efs²-Shay
 FACETIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Efs²-Shay
 FACT, Ef-Kay-Tee; *rws*, Efs². See *Effect*
 FACTIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Efs²-Kay
 FACULTY, Ef-Kel-Tee; *rs*, Ef²-Klet
 FAIL, Fel; *rws*, Fel²
 FAILED, Feld; *rws*, Feld²
 FAILURE, Fel-Ar; *rws*, Fler²
 FAINT-HEARTED, Fent-Ray-Ted; *rs*,
 Fent-Ret
 FALL, Fel; *rws*, Fel¹
 FALLACIOUS, Fel-Shays; *rs*, Fel-Shay-(Iss)
 FALLACIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Fel²-Shay
 FALLEN, Flen; *rws*, Flen¹
 FALSIFICATION, Fels-Ef-Kayshon; *rws*,
 Felseshon¹
 FAMILY, Ef-Em-Lay; *rws*, Mel³
 FANATIC, Ef-Net-Kay; *rs*, Efs-Net
 FANATICISM, Ef-Net-Es-Ses-Em; *rs*, do.,
 or Ef-Net
 FANATIC-AL-ALLY-ISM, *rs*, Ef³-Net
 FANCIFUL-LY, Ef-En-Es-Fel; *rs*, Ef-
 Ens-Ef
 FANTASM, Fent-Zee-Em; *rs*, Fent³-Zee
 FANTASTIC, Fent-Est-Kay; *rs*, Fent³-Est
 FANTASTIC-AL-ALLY, Fent²-Est

- FASHION**, Efshon; *rws*, Efshon². See *Affection*
- FASHIONABLE**, Efshon-Bee; *rs*, Efshon²-Bee
- FASTIDIOUSNESS**, Efs-Tee-Dees-Ens; *rs*, Efs²-Ted
- FATHER-IN-LAW**, Efdher-En-El; *acs* and *FAULT*, Felt; *rws*, Felt² (*rs*, Efdher-Nel)
- FAULTY**, Fel-Tee; *rws*, Felt²
- FAVOR**, Ef-Ver; *rws*, Vers
- FAVORABLE-BLY**, Ef-Ver-Bel; *rs*, Vers²-Bee
- FAVORED**, Ef-Verd; *rs*, Vers
- FAVORITE**, Ef-Vert; *rs*, Efs²-Vert. See *FEATURE*, Ef-Ter; *rws*, Felt² [*Favored*]
- FEBRUARY**, Ef-Bee-Ray-Ray; *rs*, Efs²-Bee
- FEEL**, Fel; *rws*, Felt
- FEELER**, Fel-Ar; *rws*, Felt-Ar
- FELL**, Fel; *rws*, Felt²
- Fell in*, *rws*, Flen²
- FELLOW**, Fel; *rws*, Felt²
- FELLOW-CREATURE**, Fel-Kret-Ray; *rs*, Fel²-Kret
- FELLOW-FEELING**, Fel²-Fel-Ing
- FELT**, Felt; *rws*, Felt²
- FEMALE**, Ef-Em-Lay. See *Family*
- FENCE**, Ef-Ens
- FENCED**, Ef-Enst
- FERMENTATION**, Fer-Men-Teeshon; *rs*, Fer-Ment
- FERMENT-ED-ATION-ATIVE**, *rs*, Fer²-Ment
- FERN**, Ef-Ren
- FEROCIOUS**, Ef-Ray-Ish-Iss; *rs*, Ef-Ray²-Ish(s)
- FEROCIOUS-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Ef-Ray²-Ish
- FERTILE**, Fert-Lay
- FERTILITY**, Fert-Lay-Tee; *rs*, do., or Fert-Let
- FEVENTLY**, Ef-Ray-Vent-Lay (or :Lay); *rs*, do., or wt Lay
- FEVERISH**, Ef-Ver-Shay
- FICTION**, Ef-Kayshon; *rws*, Efshon¹
- FICTITIOUS**, Ef-Kay-Tee-Shays; *rs*, Ef-Kay-Tee-Shay(s)
- FICTITIOUS-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Ef-Kay-Tee-
- FIDDLER**, Ef-Del-Ar; *rs*, Ef-Dler [Shay]
- FIDELITY**, Ef-Dee
- FIERCE**, Ef-Ar-Iss
- FILE**, Ef-El
- FILED**, Ef-Eld
- FILIAL**, Ef-Lay-Lay
- FILL**, Fel; *rws*, Felt
- FILLED**, Felt; *rws*, Felt²
- FILTER**, Felter
- FILTRATED**, Felter-Ted
- FILTRATION**, Fel-Tershon; *acs* and *rs*, Fel-tershon
- FINANCIAL**, Fen-En-Shel; *rs*, Fen²-En
- Financial affairs**, Fen²-En-Ef-Ars
- Financial committee**, Fen²-En-Kay
- FINGER**, Ef-Ingger
- FINISH**, Fen-Shay
- FIRST**, *ws*, Steh-loop on the line in the direction of Chay; *rs*, do.; sometimes Efs or Ef in *phr*, as in En-Ef-Pel, 'in the first place'
- FIRST-BORN**, Fers-Bee-Ren
- FIRST-RATE**, Fers-Ray-Tee
- FISH**, Ef-Shay
- FISHED**, Ef-Isht
- FISHER**, Ef-Sher
- FISH-HOOK**, Ef-Shay-Kay [Ish(s)]
- FLAGITIOUS**, Fel-Jay-Ish-Iss; *rs*, Fel-Jay-
- FLAGITIOUS-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Fel-Jay-Ish
- FLESH**, Fel-Shay
- FLEXIBLE**, Fel-Kays-Bel; *rs*, Fels²-Bee
- FLEXION**, Fel-Kayshon; *rs*, Felshon²
- FLINT**, Flent
- FLINTY**, Fel-En-Tee
- FLIRTED**, Fel-Ray-Ted; *rs*, Fel-Ret
- FLIRTER**, Fel-Arter; *rs*, do., or Flerter
- FLOURISH**, Fel-Ar-Shay; *rs*, Fler-Ish
- FLOURISHED**, Fel-Ar-Shayt; *rs*, Fler-Isht
- FLUSTERED**, Fels-Tee-Ard; *rs*, Felster
- FOLDED**, Fel-Ded; *rs*, Feld
- FOLDER**, Felder
- FOLIO**, Ef-Lay
- A 'folio,' in the language of reporters, is one hundred words
- FOLLOW**, Fel; *rws*, Felt
- FOLLOWED**, Fled; *rws*, Fled²
- FOLLOWER**, Fel-Ar; *rws*, Fler²
- FOOL**, Fel; *rws*, Fels
- FOOT-STEP**, Fet-Stee-Pee; *rws*, Fetsts
- FOR**, *ws*, Efs
- For all, *rws*, Felt²
- For all had, Fled²
- For all its, Flets²
- For all of thr, Fel²-Veedher, or Fel-
- For all our, *rws*, Fler² [dher²]
- For instance, Efs-Stens
- For it, *rws*, Fet²
- For one, *rws*, Fen², or Efs²-Wen
- For our, *rws*, Fers, or Efs²-Ar
- For what, *rws*, Fet²
- FOREHEAD**, Ef-Ray-Dee
- FOREIGN**, Ef-Ren; *rs*, do., or, if fr., Fen²
- FORGE**, Ef-Ray-Jay; *rs*, Efs²-Jay
- FORGER-Y**, Ef-Ar-Jer; *rs*, Efs²-Jer
- FORM**, Fer-Em; *rs*, Fer²
- FORMAL**, Fer-Em-Lay; *rs*, Fer²-Lay
- FORMALITY**, Fer-Em; *rs*, Fer²-Let
- FORMATION**, Fer-Emshon; *rs*, Fershon¹
- FORMERLY**, Fer-Mer-Lay (164); *rs*, Fer²-Ar
- FORMLESS**, Fer-Em-Lays; *rs*, Fer²-Lays
- ORTH**, Ef-Ray-Ith; *acs* and *rs*, Ef-Ith.
- Modes of representing *Orth* in the *rs*, p. 313, R. 16
- FORTUNATE**, Ef-Ret-Net; *rs*, Efs²-Ret
- FOUND**, Fend; *rws*, Fend²
- FOUNDATION**, Ef-En-Deeshon; *rws*, Fend²
- FOUNDED**, Ef-En-Ded; *rws*, Fend²
- FOUNDER-Y**, Fend-Ray; *rs*, Fend²-Ray
- FOUNDLING**, Ef-End-El-Ing
- FRACTION**, Fer-Kayshon; *rs*, Fershon²
- FRACTIOUS-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Fer-Kay-Ish
- FRAGILE**, Fer-Jel
- FRAGMENTARY**, Fer-Gay-Ment-Ray; *rs*, Fer²-Gay
- FRANK**, Fer-Ing-Kay; *rs*, Fers-Kay
- FRANKLIN**, Fer-Ing-Klen; *rs*, Fers-Klen
- FRANKLY**, Fer-Ing-Kel; *rs*, Fer²-Kel
- FRANTIC**, Fren-Tee-Kay; *rs*, Fret²-Kay
- FRATERNAL-LY**, Fret-Ren-Lay; *rs*, Fret²-Ren, or Ferten²

FREE, Fer; *rws*, Fer²
FREEDOM, Fredi-Em
 Freedom of communication, Fredi-Em:En-Kayshon
 Freedom of speech, Fredi-Em-Spee-
FREELY, Fer-Lay; *rs*, Fer²-Lay [Chay
FREE-TRADER, Fer-Tred-Ar
FREQUENCY, Fer-Ken-Es; *rws*, Freni
FREQUENT, Fer-Kent; *rws*, Freni
FRIGIDITY, Fer-Jed-Tee; *rs*, Feri-Jed
FROM, *ws*, Fer²
 From, sometimes omitted, 250, 3
 From all, *rws*, Frel²
 From all his, Frels²
 From amongst, Fer²-Em-Ingst
 From amongst his (or *us*), Fer²-Em-Ingess
 It will be better to write *among*, etc., for *amongst*, whenever this obsolescent word is used by the speaker
 From it, *rws*, Fret² [Frets²-Pees
FRONTISPIECE, Fren-Tees-Pees; *rs*, Fruition, Fer-shon; *rs*, Fer-shon². See *Fraction and Formation*
FUGITIVE, Ef-Jaytiv
 Fugitive slave law, Ef²-Jays-Lay
FULL, *ws*, Fels²
 Full of it, Fel²-Vet
 Full of your, Fel²-Yay
FULLER, *dws*, Fel²-Ar; *rws*, Fler²
FULMINATE, Fel-Em-En-Tec²; *rs*, do., or Fel²-Men
FULMINATE-D-ION(ORY), *rs*, Fel²-Men
FURIOUS, Ef-Rays. See *Fierce*
FURNISH, Fren-Ish; *rws*, Fren²
FURNITURE, Fren-Tee-Ray; *rs*, Fren²
FUTURE, Ef-Tee-Ray; *rws*, Fets²
 Future state, Fetsi-Stet
 Future time, Fetsi-Tee-(Em)
FUTURITY, Ef-Tee-Ray-Tee; *rws*, Fets

G.

GALLANT, Glent
GALLANTRY, Glent-Ray; *rs*, do., or wt
GALLANT-LY-NESS-RY, *rs*, Glent [Ray
GALVANISM, Gel-Ven-Zee-Em; *rs*, Gel-GALVANIZE, Gel Vee-Ens [Ven-(Zee-Em)
GALVANIC-ISM-IST, *rs*, Gel-Ven
GAMBLER, Gay-Em-Bel-Ar; *rs*, Gay-Em-Bler
GASTRONOMIC, Gays-Ter-En-Em-Kay; *rs*, do., or, if fr., Gays-Tren
GASTRONOMY-ER-IST-IC, *rs*, Gays-Tren
 Gave it, *rws*, Gef²
 Gave it up, Gef²-Pee
GENERALIZATION, *dws*, Jen²-Zee-shon, or Jenesshon²; *rws*, Jenesshon²
GENERALIZE, *dws*, Jen-Zee; *rws*, Jens²
GENERALIZED, Jen-Zed; *rws*, Jens²
GENERATION, Jay-Nershon; *rws*, Jayshon²
GENIALITY, Jay-En; *acs* and *rs*, do., or Jay-Nel-Tee
GENTEEL, Jenti-El; *rs*, Jeti-El
GENTILE, Jent-El; *rs*, Jet²-El
GENTILITY, Jay-En-Tee (see *Generality*); *rs*, Jeti-Elit
 Gentlemen of the jury, Jeti-Jer

GENTLENESS, Jay-Ent-El-Ens; *rs*, Jay²-Ent
GENUINELY, Jay-Nen-Lay (or -Lay)
GENUINE-LY-NESS, *rs*, Jay²-Nen
GEOGRAPHICALLY, Jay-Gref-Kay-Lay; *rs*, Jay²-Ger
GEOMETRICAL-LY, Jay-Emter-Kel; *rs*, Jay²-Emter
GEOMETRY, Jay-Emt-Ray; *rs*, Jay²-Emt
GLORIFICATION, Gel-Ray-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, Gel-Ray-Efashon; *rws*, Gelschon²
GLORY-IED-IFY-IFIED, *rws*, Gel²
GOVERNMENT, Gef-Ren-Ment
GOVERN-ED-MENT, *rs*, Gef²
GOVERNMENTAL, Gef-Ren-Ment; *rs*, Gef²-Ment
GOVERNOR, Gef-Ren-Ar; *rs*, Gef²-Ray
GRACIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ger-Ish²
GRAND, Grend; *rs*, Grend²
 In compound words *grand* is occasionally contracted to *gra'd*, and the position of the word as a prefix may be determined:
 EITHER by *phraseographic principles* ("grand" taking the third-, or, as slightly more convenient, the second-position);
 OR, by convenience of the writing the whole compound word; as
 Grend²(or 2)-Emdher, grandmother
 Gred²(or 2)-Ter, grand(daughter
 Gred²(or 2)-Sen, gra'dson=grandson
 Gred²-Jer, grandjury
GRANDEUR, Grend-Ar; *rs*, Grend²
GRAVITATED, Ger-Vet-Ted; *rs*, Ger-Vet²
GRAVITATE-D-ATION, GRAVITY, *rs*, Ger-Great Britain, Gret²-Bret [Vet²
 Great Britain and Ireland, Gret²-Bret-GRENADE, Ger-En-Dec [Ret²-end
GRENADE, Ger-En-Dec-Ar
GRIDDLE, Gred-Lay
GUILTY, Gel-Tee; *rws*, Gelti

H.

HABEAS CORPUS, Hay-Dees-Ker-Pees; *rs*, Had had, *rws*, Ded² [Hay²-Ker
 Had it, *rws*, Det²
HALF, Ef; *rws*, Efs
HALVE, Vee; *rws*, Vee²
HALVED, Ved; *rws*, Ved²
HAPPINESS, Pee-Ens; *rws*, Pens²
HAPPY, Pee; *rws*, Pec²
 Has known (or none), Iss²-Nen
 Has thr, *rws*, Zeedhers
 Have (or having) been, *rws*, Ven², when have preceding been can not be omitted according to Section 249
 Have had (or have it), *rws*, Ved²
 Have not, or haven't (or hā'n't), *rws*, Ven², when Vee-Net is not better for joining with a following word
HAZARDOUS, Zee-Ray-Decs; *rs*, Zee²-Ard
HAZARD-ED-OUS-ONLY, *rs*, Zee²-Ard
HE, *ws*, Hay²; *acs*, Chetoid²; *rws*, Chetoid² (in *phr* sometimes Petoid or Retoid)
 He believes, Retoid²-Bels
 He calls, Retoid²-Kels

- He can learn, Chetoid³ (or Retoid)-Ken-Len
 He can not be, Chetoid³ (or Retoid)-He has come, Retoid³-Kay (Kent-Bee)
 He has not paid, Retoid³-Net-Ped
 He have, Chetoid³
 He would, Retoid³, or Chetoid³-Wuh
 He would not do it, Retoid³-Net-Det, or Chetoid³-Wuh-Net-Det
HENCEFORTH, Ens-Ef-Ray-Ith; *acs*, Ens-Ef-Ith; *rs*, Ens-Ef². See *Forth*
HEREAFTER, Ari-Fet; *rws*, Ret³
HERETOFORE, Ret²-Ef-Ar; *rs*, Ret²-Ef
HESITATION, Zee-Teeshon; *rws*, Zet³
HESITATE-D-ION, Zet³
HIEBOGLYPHIC, Ar-Glef-Kay; *rs*, Ari-Glef
HIGHLAND, Petoid-Lend¹. See *Land* and *Island*
HISTORY-IO-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Est¹-Ray
HOLINESS, Hay-Lay-Ens; *rs*, Hay³-Ens
HOLY, Hay-Lay; *rws*, Hay³. (Holier, Hay-Lay-Ar; *rs*, Hay³-Ray; Holiest, Hay-Layst; *rs*, Hay³t)
 Holy Ghost, Hay³-Gay
 Holy Scriptures, Hay³-Skers
HOME, Em; *rws*, Em³
HOMELY, Em-Lay; *rs*, Em³-Lay
HOPE-d to have, Pef³
HOPEFUL-LY, *dws*, Pee³-Fel; *acs* and *rws*, Pef³
HOPEFULNESS, *dws*, Pee³: 'fulness'; *acs*, do.; *rws*, Pef³
HORTICULTURE, Art-Kel-Ter; *rs*, Arti-Kel
HOUSE, *n*, Hays; in *rs*, sometimes joined to another word by a circle or by enlarging a circle; *as*, En-Dheeses³, 'in this house'; Teeses³, 'at his house'
 House of Lords, Hays³-Lay
 House of Representatives, Hays³-Ray
 Houses of Parliament, Hays³-Pee
How, *rws*, ou²; *rws*, Chetoid³ or when joined to a following word, Retoid³, or Petoid³, i.e., Hay-tick below the line
 How can, Chetoid³-Ken
 How can he, Chetoid³-Ken-Petoid. See *Can he*
 How can I, Chetoid³-Ken-Ketoid. See *Can I*
HUGE, *rs*, Retoid-(i. e., H-tick)-Jays. See *Large*
HUGELY, Jay-Lay; *rs*, Retoid-Jays-Lay
HUMAN, Men; *rs*, Men³
 Human Being, Men³-Bee-(Ing)
 Human character, Men³-Kay-Kay, p. 313, R. 12, b
 Human life, Em³-Lay-Ef
HUMBLE, Em-Bel; *rs*, Em-Bels. See *Amiable*
HUN, Hen
HUNDRED, End-Red; *rs*, End²
HUNDREDTH, End-Red-Ith; *rs*, End²
HYPOCRISY, Pee-Ker-Es; *rs*, Pee³-Ker
HYPOCRITICAL-LY, Pee-Kret-Kel; *rs*, Pee³-Kret
 to join initial I to a following letter, whenever the junction would be convenient; thus, I-Vee, ivy; i-Dee, eyed. See Comp., 240, 1. (b) The reporter, of course, if he expressed the i at all, would avail himself of the joining whenever it would be of advantage; but he omits initial i, as well as every other vowel, whenever it is not required for the sake of legibility. In giving outlines for words commencing with i (or hi), only the consonants are expressed (except in those cases where even the reporter must insert the vowel), and the i, like any other vowel, is to be inserted according to the rules of vocalization.
IDENTICAL-LY, Ded-Kel
IDENTIFICATION, Dent-Ef-Kayshon; *acs* and *rs*, Dent-Efshon
IDIOSYNCRASY, Dee-Sen-Ker-Es; *rs*, Dees³-En-(Ker-Es)
IDIOT, Det
IDLE, Del, *rws*, Dell
IDLENESS, Del-Ens; *rws*, Dell
IDOL, Dee-Lay
IDOLATROUS, Dee-Lay-Ters
IDOLATRY, Dee-Layter; *rs*, Dee³-Layter
IDYL, Dee-Lay
IF, *rws*, Efi
 If all are (or our), Fleri
 If one, *rws*, Feni, or Efi-Wen
 If our, Feri
 If your honor (or your own), Efi-Yayn
IGNOMINY, Gen-Em-En; *rs*, Gent-Em
IGNORANCE, Gay-Nerns; *rws*, Nerns¹
IGNORANT, Gay-Nernt; *rws*, Nernt¹
ILLEGAL, El-Gel. See *Legal*
ILLEGALITY, El-Gel-Tee; *rs*, El-Glet
ILLEGIBLE, El-Jay-Bel; *rs*, El²-Jay
ILLEGITIMATE-LY-ACY, *rs*, El²-Jet
ILLIBERAL, El-Ber-Lay; *rs*, El²-Brel
ILLNESS, Lay-Ens
ILLOGICAL, El-Jay-Kel; *rs*, El²-Jay
IMAGINABLE, Em-Jay-En-Bel; *rws*, Jen³-Bee
IMAGINARY, Em-Jay-Ner; *rws*, Jen³
IMAGINATION, Em-Jay-Enshon; *rws*, Jen³
IMAGINATIVE, Em-Jay-En-Tef; *rws*, Jen³
IMAGINE, Em-Jen; *rws*, Jen³ (Jaytivs)
IMAGINED, Em-Jend; *rws*, Jend³
IMMATERIAL, (i) Emter²-Lay; *rs*, Emter¹-Lay. See *Material*
IMMATERIALISM, (i) Emter²-Lays-Em; *rs*, Emter¹-Em. See *Materialism*
IMMATERIALIST, (i) Emter²-Layst; *rs*, Emter¹-Layst, or, if fr., Emtersti. See *Materialist*
IMMATERIALITY, (i) Emter²-Lay-Tee; *rs*, Emter¹-Let. See *Materiality*
IMMEASURABLE, Em-Zher-Bel; *rs*, Em-Zher³
IMMENSURABLE, Em-En-Sher-Bel (or -Bee)
IMMIGRATION, Em-Gershon; *rs*, (i) Emi-Gershon. See *Migration* and *Emigration*
IMMODERATE, Emder-Tee; *rs*, Medi-Ret. See *Moderate*

I.

(a) In the *cs*, it is usually advantageous

IMMORAL, Mer-Lay; *rws*, Merl¹. See *Moral*
IMMORALITY, Mer-Lay-Tee; *rws*, Merl¹.
 See *Morality*
IMMORTAL, Mert-Lay; *rws*, Mertl¹. See *Mortal*
IMMORTALITY, Mert-Lay-Tee; *rws*, Mertl¹
IMMORTALIZE, Mert-Lays; *rdws*, Mertsl¹,
 or Mertl-Lays
IMPASSION, Empshon; *rs*, Empshon³
IMPASSIONATE, Empshon-Tee; *rs*, Emp-
 shon-Tees, or Empshon³
IMPASSIONED, Empshond; *rws*, Emp-
 shond³. See *Impatient*
IMPATIENCE, Empshons; *rws*, Empshons²
IMPATIENT, Empshont; *rws*, Empshont².
 See *Impassioned* and *Impassionate*
IMPERETRABLE, Emp-En-Ter-Bel; *rws*,
 Empent²
IMPERETRABLE-BLY-BILITY-BLENESS,
 rs, Empent²
IMPERCEPTIBLE, Em-Pers-Pet-Bel; *rs*,
 Em-Pers²-Pet
IMPERFECT, Em-Perf-Ket; *rdws*, Em-Perf¹
IMPERFECTION, Em-Perf-Kayshon; *rdws*,
 Em-Pershon¹
IMPERFECT-LY-NESS, *rs*, Em-Perf¹
IMPLACABLE, Em-Pel-Kay-Bel; *rs*, Em-
 Pel²-Kay
IMPLACABLE-BLY-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*,
 Em-Pel²-Kay
IMPLICIT, Em-Pels-Tee; *rs*, Em-Pelst¹
IMPONDERABLE, Emp-ond-Ray-Bee; *rws*,
 Emp-ond¹
IMPONDERABLE-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*,
 Emp-ond¹
IMPOVERISH, Emp-Ver-Shay; *rs*, Emp-Ver²
IMPRACITICABLE-BLY-BILITY, *dcn*, Em-
 Per³-Ket
IMPREGNATE, Em-Per-Gay-Net; *rs*, Em-
 Per²-Gay
IMPREGNATE-D-ION-BLE-BLY, *rs*, Em-
 Per²-Gay
IMPROPER, Em-Per-Per; *rdws*, Em-Perl¹
IMPROPRIETY, Em-Per-Per-Tee; *rdws*,
 Em-Perl¹
IMPROVIDENCE, Em-Preft-Ens; *rdws*,
IMPUGN, Emp-en; *rs*, Empens [Em-Preft²
IMPULSE, Emp-Lays
IN, *ws*, Enl¹
 In all, Nell¹
 In all cases, Nell-Kayses
 In conclusion, Enl-Kelshon [shon²
 In (the) consideration, *rws*, In-Sder-
 In (the) construction, In-Stershon²
 In contradistinction, En-Deesti
 In it, Netl¹
 In like manner, Nell-Ken
 In one, Enl-Wen, or Nenl¹
 In our, Ner³ (or l)
 In reference, Ner-Efs²
 In regard, Nerl-Ged (instead of Gred,
 for sake of speed)
 In relation, En-Rel² (i. e., with the
 bottom of Rel resting on the line,
 and En a little above it, to distin-
 guish *In relation* from *In reality*)

 In reply, Enl-Ray-Pel, or Ner-Pell¹
 In respect, Ner-Spec²
 In so far as, En-Est-Efs
 In the first place, En-Eft-Pel(s)
 In the mean time, Enl-Men-Tee
 In the second place, Enl-Skay-Pel(s)
 In the words of my (your, the, etc.)
 text, Enl-Werds-Teest
 In what, Netl¹
INAPPLICABLE, En-Pel-Kay-Bel; *rdcn*,
 En-Pel³-Kay
INAPPLICABLE-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*, En-
 Pel³-Kay
INARTIFICIAL-LY, Nert-Ef-Shel; *rs*, Nert-
 Ef²
INAUSPICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ens-Pee²-Ish
INCAUTIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, En-Kay-Ish¹
INCLEMENT, En-Kel-Ment; *rs*, En-Kel²
INCLINATION, En-Kel-Enshon; *rs*, Enl-
 Klen
INCOMBUSTIBLE, 'incom':Bees-(Tee)-Bel;
 rs, 'incom':Beest²
INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, 'incom':Per-Ens;
 Bee; *acs*, En-Prens:Bee; *rs*, En-Prens²
INCONSIDERABLENESS, 'incom':Sder:'ble-
 ness'; *acs*, In-Sder:'bleness'; *rws*,
 Ins-Der²
INCONSIDERATENESS, 'incom':Sdret-Ens;
 acs, In-Sdret-Ens; *rs*, In-Sdret¹
INCREDIBLE, En-Kred-Bel; *rs*, do., or
 En²-Kred
INDEFATIGABLE, End-Fet-Gay-Bel (218);
 rs, End-Fet²
INDEFINITE, End-Ef-Net; *rs*, End-Ef²
INDEFINITE-LY-NESS, *rs*, End-Ef²
INDEMNIFICATION, End-(or En-Dee)-Em-
 En-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, End-Em-En-Ef-
 shon; *rs*, Endl-Emshon
INDEMNIFY, End-(or En-Dee)-Em-En-Ef;
 acs, End-Em-En-Ef; *rs*, Endl-Em
INDEMNIFY-IED-ITY, *rs*, Endl-Em
INDENTURE, End-Ent-Ar; *rs*, End²-Ent
INDEPENDENT-CE-CY-LY, *rs*, End-Pend²
INDESCRIBABLE, En-Dee-Sker-(or-Skay)-
 Bee-Bel (171, 3, and R. 3); *rs*, End-
 Skay-Bel² (or -Bee)
INDICT-(ABLE)-MENT, *rs*, End-Teel
INDIFFERENT, *dcn*, En-Deft²
INDIGESTED-IBLE-IBLENESS-ION, *rs*, End-
 Jayst²
INDIGNANT-LY-TION-ITY, *rs*, Endl-Gay
INDIRECT-LY-NESS, *rs*, En-Der²
INDISCREET, En-Dees-Kret (171, 3); *rs*,
 En-Dees-Kret (or -Ket), or Ends-Ket
INDISCREET-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ends-Ket
INDISSOLUBLE, En-Dees-Lay-Bel; *acs*,
 Ends-El-Bel; *rs*, Ens-El-(Bel)
INDISSOLUBLE-BLY-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*,
 INDITE-D-MENT, *rs*, End-Teel [Ends-El¹
INDIVIDUAL, End-Vedl-El; *rs*, End-Vedl¹
INDIVIDUALISM, End-Ved-Lays-Em; *rs*,
 do., or End-Vedl-(Sem)
INDIVIDUALITY, Endl-Ved
INDIVIDUAL-LY-(ISM), End-Vedl¹
INDIVISIBLE, End-Vees-Bel; *rs*, End-Veeal¹
INDIVISIBLE-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*, End-
 Vees¹

- INDOCTRINATE, End-Kay-Ter-En-Tee; *rs*, En-Dren¹
- INDULGE, End-El-Jay; *acs*, End-(ü)Jay; *rs*, End-Jay²
- INDULGENT, End-El-Jent; *acs*, End-(ü)Jent; *rs*, End-Jent². See *Indigent*
This word must, in the *rs*, be written very carefully, or vocalized with ü, to distinguish it from *Intelligent*, Ent-Jent²
- INEXPEDIENT, En-Kays-Pee-Dent; *rs*, En-(Kay)-Sped¹
- INEXPEDIENT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, En-Kay-Sped¹; or En-Sped (è)¹
- INFER, En-Ef-Ar; *rs*, En-Ef²
- INFER-RED-ENCE, *rs*, En-Ef²
- INFERENTIAL, En-Ef-Ray-En-Shel; *rs*, En-Fen²
- INFERIOR, En-Ef-Ray-Ray; *rs*, En-Ef¹
- INFIDELITY, En-Ef-Dee; *rs*, En-Fed¹
- INFINITE, En-Ef-Net; *rs*, Neft¹
- INFINITENESS, En-Ef-Net-Ens; *rws*, Neft¹:(Ens)
- INFINITESIMAL, En-Ef-En-Tees-Em-Lay; *rs*, Neft¹-Es (or :Es)
- INFINITIVE, En-Ef-En-Tef; *rs*, Neft¹:(Vee)
- INFINITUDE, En-Ef-En-Ted; *rs*, Neft¹:(Dee)
- INFINITY, En-Ef-En-Tee; *rs*, Neft¹
- INFINITE-LY-(NESS-IVE-UDE), *rs*, Neft¹
- INFIRMARY, En-Fer-Mer; *rs*, do., or En-Fer²:(Ray)
- INFIRMITY, En-Fer-Em-Tee; *rs*, En-Fer²
- INFIRM-ITY-LY-NESS-(ARY), *rs*, En-Fer². See *Inform* and *Uniform*
- INFLEXIBLE, En-Fel-Kays-Bee; *rs*, En-Fels²-Bee
- INFLEXIBLE-BLY-BILITY-(BLENES), En-Fels²-Bee
- INFLICT, En-Fel-Kay-Tee; *rs*, En-Fel¹
- INFLICTION, En-Fel-Kayshon; *acs*, En-Felshon; *rs*, En-Felshon¹
- INFORM, En-Fer-Em; *rs*, En-Fer¹. See *Inform* and *Uniform*
- INFORMAL, En-Fer-Em-Lay; *rs*, En-Fer¹-Lay, or En-Fer¹
- INFORMALITY, En-Fer-Em; *rs*, En-Fer¹-Let
- INFORMATION, En-Fer-Emshon; *rws*, Enshon¹
- INFRACTION, En-Fer-Kayshon; *acs*, En-Fershon; *rs*, En-Fershon²
- INFRINGE-D-MENT-R, *rs*, En-Fren¹
- INGLORIOUSLY, En-Gel-Rays-Lay; *rs*, En-Gels²:(Lay)
- INGLORIOUS-LY-(NESS), *rs*, En-Gels²
- INGREDIENT, En-Gred-Ent; *rs*, En-Gred¹
- INHABITANT, En-Bee-Tent; *rs*, En-Bet²
- INHABITED, En-Bee-Ted; *rs*, En-Bet²
- INHERENT, En-Arnt¹
- INHERITED, En-Ray-Ted; *rs*, En-Art²
- INHERIT-ED-ANCE, *rs*, En-Art²
- INHIBIT, En-Bet¹. See *Inhabit*
- INJUDICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, En-Jed¹-Ish
- INJURE, En-Jer; *rs*, En-Jer¹. See *Ennovation*, En-Veeeshon [*danger*]
- INQUIRY, En-Kay-Wer; *rs*, En-Wer¹
- INSCRIBABLE, In-Sker-Bee-Bel; *rs*, In-Sker-Bel²
- INSCRIBE, In-Sker-Bee; *rws*, In-Sker¹
- INSCRIPTION, In-Sker-Peeeshon; *rws*, In-Skershon¹
- INSCRIPTIVE, In-Sker-Peetiv; *rws*, In-Skref¹
- INSECURE, In-Sker; *rws*, In-Sker³
- INSECURITY, In-Sker-Tee; *rws*, In-Skret³
- INSIGNIFICANT, Ens-Gay-En-Ef-Kay-Ent; *rws*, Ens-Gay¹
- INSIPIDITY, Ens-Ped-Tee; *rs*, Ens-Ped-(Tee)
- INSIPID-LY-ITY-NESS, *rs*, Ens-Ped¹. See *Inexpedient-ly*, etc.
- INSOLVENCY, Ins-Lay-Ven-Es; *rs*, In-Slay¹-Ven
- INSPECTION, En-Spee-Kayshon; *acs*, En-Speechon; *rs*, En-Spee²
- INSPECTOR, En-Spee-Kay-Ter; *rs*, En-Spee-(Ter)
- INSPECT-ED-ION-(OR), *rs*, En-Spee²
- INSPIRATION, In-Spershon; *rs*, In-Sper(shon)¹
- INSPIRE, In-Sper-169 4; *rs*, In-Sper¹
- INSPIRITED, In-Sper-Ted; *rs*, In-Sper¹
- INSTINCTIVE, En-Stee-Ing-Kaytiv; *rws*, Ens¹
- INSTRUCTED, In-Ster-Kay-Ted; *rws*, In-Ster²
- INSTRUCTION, In-Ster-Kayshon; *acs*, In-Stershon; *rws*, In-Stershon²
- INSTRUCTIVE, In-Ster-Kaytiv; *rws*, In-Stref²
- INSTRUCTOR, In-Ster-Kay-Ter; *rs*, In-Ster²-(Ter)
- INSURMOUNTABLE-BLY-BILITY, *rs*, Ins-Ar²-Ment
- INSURRECTION-AL-ARY, *rs*, Ens-Rayshon², or Enseshon²
- INTANGIBLE-NESS-BILITY, *rs*, Ent-En-Jay²
- INTEGRITY, Ent-Ger-Tee; *rs*, Ent²-Gret
- INTELLECTUALITY, Ent-El-Ket-Lay-Tee; *acs*, Ent¹-Ket; *rs*, do., or Ent¹-Ket
- INTELLECT-UAL-UALLY-(UALITY), *rs*, Ent¹-Ket
- INTELLIGIBLE-BLY-(BLENES), *rs*, Ent-Jay²
- INTEMPERANCE, En-Tee-Em-Prens; *rs*, Ent²-Emp, or En-Tee²-Emp
- INTEMPERATE, En-Tee-Em-Pret¹; *rs*, Ent²-Emp, or En-Tee²-Emp
- INTERCEPT, Ent-Spet; *rs*, do., or Ent-Spet² (Anticipate, Ent-Pet¹.)
- INTERCEPTION, Ent-Speechon; *rs*, Ent-Speechon, or Ent-S(è)Peeeshon. See *Anticipation*
- INTERCESSION, Ent-Iss-Shen; *rs*, Ent-eshon²
- INTERDICTION, Ent-Dee-Kayshon; *acs*, Ent-Deeshon(i); *rs*, Ent-Deeshon¹. (Introduction, *rs*, Ent-Deeshon².)
- INTERFERE, En-Ef-Ar; *acs*, Ent; *rs*, Ent-Ef¹
- INTERFERE-D-ENCE, *rs*, Ent-Ef¹. (Interferences, *rs*, Ent-Ef¹.)
- INTERIOR, En-Tee-Ray-Ray; *acs*, Ent-Ray-Ray; *rws*, Ent¹
- INTERIORLY, En-Tee-Ray-Ray-Lay—see

- Anterior*; *acs*, Ent-Ray-Rel; *rdws*, Ent-Elz. See *Intolerable*
- INTERMINGLE, Ent:Em-Ing-Gel; *rs*, Ent: (or -)Em-Ing
- INTERNAL-LY, En-Ter-En-El; *acs*, En-Ter-Nel; *rwz*, Ter¹
- INTERPRETATION, Ent:Per-Teeshon; *acs*, Ent: *rs*, Ent-Pret²
- INTERPRET-ED-ATION-(ATIVE-ER), *rs*, Ent-Pret²
- INTESTATE, En-Tees-Tet; *rs*, Entz-Tet²(ā), to distinguish it from *Interested*
- INTESTINAL, En-Tees-Ten-El; *acs*, En-Tees-(Tee)-Nel; *rs*, Entz-Ten²
- INTIMATE, En-Tee-Met; *rs*, do., or Enti-Met
- INTIMIDATE, En-Tee-Med-Tee; *rs*, Enti-Med
- INTIMIDATE-D-ION, *rs*, Enti-Med
- INTOLERABLE, Ent-El-Ray-Bel; *rs*, Ent-El. See *Interiorly*
- INTOLERANT, Ent-El-Rent; *rs*, Ent-El-(Rent)
- INTREPIDITY, Enter-Ped-Tee; *rs*, Enter-Ped²
- INTREPID-LY-ITY, *rs*, Enter-Ped²
- INTRICATE-LY-NESS, *rs*, Enteri-Ket
- INTRINSIC, Ent-Ens-Kay; *rwz*, Entern¹
- INTRINSICAL-LY, Enter-Ens-Kel; *rwz*, Entern¹
- INTROCESSION, Ent:Iss-Shen; *rs*, do., or Enteshon². See *Intercession*
- INTRODUCTION, Ent:Dee-Kayshon; *acs* and *rs*, Ent-Deeshon². 236, 4
- INTROSPECT, Ent:Spee-Ket; *acs*, Ent; *rs*, Ent-Spee²
- INTROSPECTION, Ent:Spee-Kayshon; *acs*, Ent-Spee-Kayshon, or -Speeshon(ē); *rs*, Ent-Spee(shon)²
- INTROSPECT-ED-ION, *rs*, Ent-Spee²
- INVALIDATION, En-Vel-Deeshon; *rs*, do., or En-Veld²
- INVALIDITY, En-Veld-Tee; *rs*, En-Veldi-(Tee)
- INVALID-ATE-ATED-ATION-NESS, *rs*, En-Veld²
- IN-VALID-ED-ID-ITY, *rs*, En-Veld¹
- INVENTION, En-Vee-Enshon; *rs*, En-Ven²
- INVENT-ED-OR-IVE-(ORY), *rs*, En-Vent²
- INVETERATE-LY-NESS, *rs*, En-Vee-ter-Tee
- INVISIBLE-BLY-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*, En-INVITE-D-ATION, *rs*, En-Veti [Vee¹]
- INVOLVE, En-Vel-Vee—164; *rs*, En-Veel
- INVOLVED, En-Vel-Ved—164; *rs*, En-Veel
- IRRATIONALITY, Rayshon-Lay-Tee; *rwz*, Rayshon¹. See *Rationality*
- IRRECOVERABLE, Ar-Kef-Ray-Bel; *rs*, Ar²-Kef
- IRRECOVERABLE-BLY-BLENESS, *rs*, Ar²-Kef. See *Recoverable*, etc.
- IRREFRAGABLE, Ar-Fer-Gay-Bel; *rs*, Ar²-Fer
- IRRELEVANCY, Ar-Lay-Ven-Es; *acs*, do., or Rel-Ven-Es; *rs*, Reli-Ven. See *Relevancy*
- IRRELIGION, Ar-Lay-Jen; *rdws*, Ari-Jen. See *Religion*
- IRRELIGIOUS, Ar-Lay-Jays; *rdws*, Ari-Jays. See *Religious*
- IRRESISTIBLE, Arses-Tee-Bee; *rs*, Arses²-Tee
- IRRESISTIBLY, Arses-Tee-Bel; *rs*, Arses²-Tee
- IRRESISTIBLE-BLY-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*, Arses²-Tee. See *Resistible*, etc.
- IRRESPECTIVE, Ar-Spee-Kaytiv; *rs*, Ar²-Spef
- IRRESPONSIBLE, Ar-Spens-Bel; *rs*, Ar²-Spens. See *Responsible*
- IRREVOCABLE, Ar-Vee-Kay-Bel; *rs*, Ar²-Vee-(Kay-Bel)
- IRREVOCABLE-BLY-BILITY-BLENESS, *rs*, Is, *ws*, Iss¹ [Ar²-Vee
- Is done, Iss-Den²
- Is known, *rwz*, Issi-Nen
- Is said, Ses-Dee²
- Is said to have, *rwz*, Ses-Def²
- Is their (or there), *rwz*, Zeedher¹
- ISLAND, Lend¹. See *Highland and Land*
- ISRAELITE, Zee-Ray-Let; *rs*, Zeei-Let
- ISRAELITE-IC-ISH, *rs*, Zeel-Let
- ISSUE, Ish; *rwz*, Ish³
- ISSUED, Isht; *rwz*, Isht³
- IT, *ws*, Tee²
- It had (or It would), *rwz*, Ted³
- It had not (or It would not), Tent³. See *Had not* (or *Hadn't*), also *It ought not* and *It would not*
- It had not been done, Tent³-Ben-Den
- It had not the, Tent³-Chetoid
- It not, *rwz*, Tent², or added by Tent, or rather by halving (when that is allowable) and Net
- It not only, Tent²-En-El, or Tee²-Neti-Nel
- Can it not, Kent²-Net, or Ken²-Tent
- Could it not, Ked²-Tent
- Had it not, Det³-Net, or Dees²-Tent
- Has it not, Zet²-Net, or Iss²-Tent
- Is it not, Zeti-Net, or Issi-Tent
- It ought, *rwz*, Teti. See *It had*, *It would*, and *At it*
- It ought no doubt, Teti-En-Det (or :En²-Det)
- It ought not, *rwz*, Teti. See *It had not*, *It would not*, *It not*, and *Tendency*
- It ought not to be, Teti-Bee
- It ought not to be allowed, Teti-Bee-Lay-Dee
- It ought not to be said, Teti-Bee-Sdee
- It ought to have, *rwz*, Tef¹. See *Have* on page 907 of the Standard-Phonographic Dictionary
- It ought to have had (or it), *rwz*, Tef¹. It were, *rwz*, Ter³; added usually by halving and Weh (rarely -Wuh), as Feti-Weh, if it were
- As it were, *rwz*, Iss²-Ter
- It will have, Tlef²
- It will have had, Tlef²
- It would have, *rwz*, Tefs.
- It would have been, Tef³-Ben
- It would have given, Tef³-Gay

It would have had the, Tefta-Petoid
 It would have it thr, Tefs-Teedher,
 or Tefta-Bedoid
 It would not (or It had not), *rws*, Tent³
 It would not do, Tent³-Dee
 It would not have made, Tent³-Vee-
 Med
 It would notwithstanding, Ted³-Ent
 Tee

J.

JANUARY, Jay-En-Ray; *rs*, Jay²-En
 JEALOUS, Jels
 JEALOUSY, Jel-Es
 JEFFERSON, Jef-Ray-Sen; *rs*, Jef²-(Ray)-
 Sen, or simply Jef²
 JEHOVAH, Jay-Vee; *rws*, Jef¹. See *Jove*
 and *Juvenile-ity*
 JEOPARD-ED-(IZE-IZED)-Y, *rs*, Jay²-Pred
 JESUIT, Jays-Tee; *rs*, do., or Jay-Zet
 JESUITIC, Jays-Tee-Kay; *rs*, do., or
 Jay-Zet
 JESUIT-IC-ICAL-ICALLY-ISM, *rs*, Jay²-Zet
 JESUS, Jaysee; *rs*, do., or, as a *rws*, Jay²
 Jesus Christ, Jay²-Kay
 Jesus of Nazareth, Jay²-Ens-(Ith)—
i. e., J. of Naz (eli)
 JOINT-STOCK, Jay-Ent-Stee-Kay; *rs*, Jed¹-
 Stee-(Kay), or, if fr., Jent¹
 JOVE, Jef; *rws*, Jef². See *Jehovah* and
Juvenile-ity
 JOYOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Jay¹-Es. See *Re-
 ligious-ly*
 JUDICATORY, Jed-Ket-Ray; *rs*, do., or
 wt Ray
 JUDICATURE, Jed-Kay-Ter; *rs*, Jed²-Kay
 JUDICIAL-LY, Jed-Shel; *rs*, Jed¹-Ish
 Judicial proceedings, Jed¹-Ish-Pers-
 Dee-(Ings)
 JUDICIARY, Jed¹-Sher
 JUDICIOUS, Jed-Ish-Iss; *rs*, Jed¹-Shay, to
 distinguish it from *Judicial*, which see
 JUDICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Jed¹-Shay. See
Judicial and *Judiciary*
 JUNIOR, Jay-En-Ar; *rws*, Jers
 JURISCONSULT, Jers-Kay-Ens-Elt; *rs*,
 Jers-Kay-(Slet)
 JURISDICTION, Jers-Dee-Kayshon; *acs*,
 Jers-Decshon; *rws*, Jers(eshon)¹
 Jurisdiction of the court, Jers¹-Kret
 (171, 3), or Jers¹-Kay
 JURISPRUDENCE, Jers-Per-Dens—171, 4;
rs, Jers²-Pee
 JURIST, Jay-Rayst; *acs*, Jerst; *rs*, Jerst³
 JUROR, Jay-Ray-Ray; *acs*, Jer-Ar; *rs*,
 Jers³-(Ar)
 JURY, Jay-Ray; *acs*, Jer; *rws*, Jers
 JUST, Jayst
 Just as, *rws*, Jayses²
 Just as fast, Jayses²-Efst
 Just as fast as possible, Jayses²-Efses-
 Pees
 Just as long as it is, Jayses²-Ings-Tees,
 or Jayses²-Ing-Zets
 Just as well, Jayses²-El
 Just as well as another, Jayses²-Els-
 Endher

JUSTICE, Jays-Tees; *rws*, Jayst²
 Justice of God (or Just God), Jays²-
 Ged. 236, 3
 JUSTIFIABLE, Jayst-Ef-Bel; *acs*, Jays-
 Ef-Bel; *rs*, Jays²-Ef
 JUSTIFICATION, Jayst-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*,
 Jays-Efshon; *rws*, Jayseshon²
 Justification by faith, Jays²-(Bee)-Ef-
 JUST-LY-ICE-NESS, *rws*, Jayst² [(Ith)
 JUVENILE, Jef-En-El; *rws*, Jefs³. See
Jehovah and *Jove*
 JUVENILITY, Jef-En; *rws*, Jefs
 JUVENILE-NESS-ITY, *rws*, Jefs³
 JUXTAPOSITION, Jay-Kays-Tee-Pees-
 eshon; *acs*, Jay-Kays-Peeseshon; *rs*,
 Jays²-Peeseshon

K.

KINGDOM, *ws*, Kay¹
 Kingdom of Christ, Kay¹-Kerst
 Kingdom of God, Kef¹-Ged, or Kay¹;
 Ged
 Kingdoms of the Lord, Kays-Ard¹
 Kingdoms of this world, Kays¹-Dhees-
 Eld

L.

LABYRINTH, Lay-Ber-En-Ith; *rs*, Lay-
 Ber-(En)-Ith
 LADLE, Eld-El
 LADY, Lay-Dee; *rs*, do.,—in *plr*, some-
 times Eld
 Ladies and gentlemen, Elds²-Jent
 LAND, Lend; *rs*, Lend² (or²). See
Island and *Highland*
 LANDAU, El-En-Dee
 LANDSCAPE, Lend-Skay-Pee; *rs*, Lend²-
 Skay-(Pee)
 LANGUISH, El-Ing-Gay-Ish; *acs* and *rs*,
 El²-Ing-Ish
 LARGE, Lay-Ar-Jay; *rws*, Jays³. (See
Larger and *Largest*.) See *Huge*
 Large as, Jays³
 Large as possible, Jays³-Pees
 Large as thr, Jays³-Zeedher, or Jays³-
 Jedoid
 LARGELY, Lay-Ar-Jel; *rs*, Jay³-Lay,
 instead of Jel³, which is *Evangelical-
 ically*
 LARGENESS, Lay-Ar-Jay-Ens, *rs*, Jay³-
 (Ens). See *Hugeness*
 LARGER (comp of Large), Lay-Ar-Jer;
 Larger than, Jern³ [*rws*, Jers³]
 Larger than his, Jerns³
 Larger than I (or a-n), Jern³-Tetoid
 Larger than thr, Jern³-Jedoid
 LARGEST (sup of Large), Lay-Ar-Jayst, *rws*,
 Jayst³
 Largest and best, Jays³-Ketoid-Beest,
 or Jays³-Beest
 LATITUDE, Let²-Ted. See *Altitude*
 LAUDABLE, Eld-Bel
 LAUDANUM, Lay-Dee-En-Em; *rs*, do., or
 if fr., Lay¹-Den
 LAUDATORY, Lay-Det-Ray; *rs*, do., or
 wt Ray
 LAUGHING-STOCK, Lay-Ef-Ing-Stee-Kay;
rs, do., or Lay-Ef-Stee-(Kay)

Law, Lay; rs, Layl. See *Will*
In the *rs*, it is sometimes advantageous, especially in law-reporting, to express *law* by an *El-hook*, as in the following phrases: At law, *Tels*; Suit at law, *Stees-Tel*; In law, or In the (or a) law, *Nell*

Law of Christ, *Layl-Kerst*

Law of God, *Left-Ged*

Law of life, *Layl-Lay-Ef*

Law of Moses, *Layl-Emses*

Law of nations, *Layl-Enshons*

Law of the United States, *Layl-Enses*

Laws of the United States, *Laysl-*

Enses-Iss on the back of *En*

LEARN, Lay-Arn; rws, Len?

LEARNED, adj, Lay-Arn-Dee; rws, Len?
or, in *phr*, frequently *Lay*

Learned Counsel, *Len?Kay-(Ens-El)*,

or, in law-reporting, *Lay?Kay*. See *Counsel*

Learned Counsel for the defendant, *Lay?Kay-Dee*

Learned counsel for the plaintiff, *Lay?Kay-Plent*

Learned counsel for (or on) the other side, *Lay?Kay-Dheeder-Sdee*

Learned Judge, *Lay?Jay-(Jay)*, 237, R. 2

LEGAL, Lay-Gel. See *Illegal*

LEGALITY, Lay-Gay; rs, Lay?Glet. See *Illegality*

LEGENDARY, Lay-Jay-En-Dee-Ray; acs
and *rs*, *Lay?Jed-Ray*

LEGISLATED, Lay-Jays-Lay-Ted; rs,
Lay?Jay

LEGISLATOR, Lay-Jays-Layter; rs, Lay?Jay

LEGISLATE-D-IVE-ION-URE-OR, rs, Lay?Jay

LEGITIMATE-D-LY-CY-ION-NESS, rs, Lay?Length, *El-Ing-Ith; rws, Ing?* [*Jet*]

LENGTHEN, El-Ing-Then; rws, Ing'en?

LENGTHENED, El-Ing-Then; rws,
Ing'ends

LENGTHWISE, El-Ing-Iths(wi); rs, Ing?Ways. See *Likewise*

LENGTHY, El-Ing-Ith; rs, Ing?Ith

Let their (or there), *rws, Laydher?*

LEVITE-ICUS-ICAL, rs, Layl-Vet

LEXICOGRAPHER, Lay-Kays-Kay-Gref-Ray; rs, Lays?Kay-Ger

LEXICOGRAPHY-IC-ICAL-ER, rs, Lays?Kay-Ger

LIBERAL, Lay-Ber-Lay; rs, Layl-Brel.
See *Ilbieral*

LIBERALITY, Lay-Ber; rs, Layl-Brel.
See *Ilbierality*

LIBERAL-LY-ITY-(ISM), rs, Layl-Brel.

LIBERTINE, Lay-Ber-Ten; rs, Layl-Bret,
or *Brenl*

LIBERTINISM, Lay-Ber-Tee-En-Sem-Iss
on the back of *En*; *rs, Layl-Bret-(Sem),* or *Brenl*

LIBERTY, Lay-Ber-Tee; rws, Bert

LIBIDINOUS, Lay-Bed-Ens-Bed being
made quite slanting, and *En* quite
curved at the beginning; *rs, Layl-Bed*

LIBIDINOUS-LY-NESS, rs, Layl-Bed
LICENTIOUS, El-Sen-Ishes; rs, El-Sen-
(Ish)

LICENTIOUS-LY-NESS, rs, El?Sen-(Ish)

LIGHT-HEADED, Let-Hay-Ded; rs, do.,
or *Let-Ded*

LIGHT-HEARTED, Let-Hay-Ray-Ted; rs,
Let-Ret

LIKE, adj, Lay-Kay; rs, Layl-Kay. See

Like all, *Layl-Kel* [*Alike*]

Like all (of) his, *Layl-Kels*

Like all (of) its, *Layl-Kiets,* or *Layl-*

Kel-Vets

LIKELY, Lay-Kel; rs, Layl-Kel

LIKEWISE, Lay-Kays(wi)-138; rs, Layl-
Kays. See *Always.* See *Lengthwise* as

to the mode of writing *-wise* in some

LITERATURE, Layter-Ter [*cases*]

LITURGICAL, Layther-Jay

LITHOGRAPHER, Lay-lth-Gref-Ray; rs,
Lay-lth-Ger

LITHOGRAPHY-IC-ICAL-ER, rs, Lay?Little, *Let-Lay; rws, Letl* [*lth-Ger*]

LONG, El-Ing; rws, Ing?. See *Lifelong*
and *Livelong.* (*Comp. LONGER, El-*

Ingger; rws, Ingger?; sup, LONGEST,

El-Ing-Gayst; acs, El-Ingst; r?ws,

Long after, Ing?Fet [*Ingst?*]

Long ago, Ing?Gay

Long and short, Ing?Tetoid-Shert

Long time ago, Ing?Tee-Gay

LONGER (comp of Long), Ing-Ingger
Longer than, *Ingger?*

LONGHAND, El-Ing-End; rs, Ing?End,
or *Ing'ends*

Longhand writing, *Ing'ends?Ret-(Ing)*

LONGITUDE, El-En-Jay-Ted; rs, El-En-Jet

LOOKED, Lay-Kay-Tee; rs, Lay?Kay

Look-ed about, *Lay?Kay-Bet*

Look-ed after, *Lay?Kay-Fet*

Look-ed ahead, *Lay?Kay-Hay-Dee*

Look-ed alike, *Lay?Kay-El-Kay,* or

Lay?Kel-Kay

Look-ed around, *Lay?Krend*

Look-ed behind, *Lay?Kay-Bend*

Look-ed forth, *Lay?Kef,* or *-Ef-Ith.*

See *Forth.* P. 313, R. 16

LOOKER ON, Lay-Kren. P. 216, R. 3

LOOKING-GLASS, Lay-Kay-Ing-Gels; rs,
Lay?Kay-Gels

LOOKS (3 per sing, prt, of Look), Lay-Kays

Looks around, *Lay-Kays-Ard*

Looks forth, *Lay-Kays-Ef*

LOQUACIOUS-LY-NESS, rs, Lay?Kay-Ish

LORD, n, ws, Ardl

Lord Almighty, *Ardl-Met*

Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, *Ardl-*

Ketoid-Svee-Jay-Kay

Lord be with us (or his), *Ardl-Bee-*

Weh-Iss

Lord be with you, *Ardl-Bee-Weh-Yeh*

Lord giveth, *Ardl-Gay-Ith*

LOVE, n, Lay-Vee; rs, Lay?Vee; some-
times Lef in phr. See *Health* and

Life

Love of country, *Left?Kay*

Love of God, *Left-Ged*

Love of Jesus, Lay2-Vee-Jay(ses)
 Love of the Spirit, Lay2-Vee-Spreti,
 or Lay2-Vee-Spet
 LOVING-KINDNESS, Lay-Vee-Ing-Kend-
 Ens; *rs*, Lef2-Kend. 237, R. 1
 LUCKILY, Lay-Kay-Lay. See *Likely*
 LUMBAGO, El-Emb-Gay
 LUNAR, El-Ner
 LUSCIOUS, Lay-Shays; *rs*, Lay2-Ish—Ish
 instead of Shay, to make the contrac-
 tion more legible
 LUSCIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Lay2-Ish

M.

MACHINE, Em-Shen; *rs*, Em-Ish2, some-
 times Em in *phr*
 MACHINERY, Em-Ish-Ner; *rs*, Em-Ish2-Ray
 MACHINIST, Em-Ish-Enst; *rs*, Em-Ish2-
 Steh (not Stee)
 MAGNETISM, Em-Tees-Em; *rs*, Em2-Gen
 MAGNETIC-AL-ALLY-ISM, *rs*, Em2-Gen
 MAGNIFICENT, Em-Ef-Sent; *rs*, do., or
 Em1-Gay
 MAGNIFICENT-LY-CE, Em1-Gay
 MAJESTIC, Em-Jays-(Tee)-Kay; *rs*, Em-
 Jays
 MAJESTY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Em-Jays
 MAJORITY, Em-Jer-Tee; *rs*, Em-Jert
 MALEVOLENT, Em-Lay-Vee-Lent; *acs*,
 Mel; *rs*, Mel-Vee2
 MALEVOLENT-LY-CE, *rs*, Mel-Vee2. See
Benevolent-ly-ce
 MALFORM, Em-Lay-Fer-Em; *acs*, Mel-
 Fer-Em; *rs*, Mel-Fer2
 MALFORM-ED-ATION, *rs*, Mel-Fer2
 MALICIOUS, Em-Lay-Shays; *acs*, Mel-
 Ishes; *rs*, Mel-Ish2
 MALICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Mel-Ish2
 MALIGNANT, Em-Lay-Gay-Nent; *acs*, Mel-
 Gay-Nent; *rs*, Mel-Gay
 MALIGNANT-LY-CY, MALIGNITY, *rs*,
 Mel-Gay
 MANIFEST, Em-En-Efst; *rs*, Em1-Ens
 MANIFEST-ED-LY-NESS-ATION, *rs*, Em1-
 Ens
 MANUFACTURE, *n* and *v*, Em-En-Ef-Kay-
 Ter; *rs*, Em-(En)-Ef2
 MANUFACTURE-D-RING-ORY, *rs*, Em-
 (En)-Ef2
 MARTYR, Mert-Ray; *rs*, Mert2-Ray. See
Murder-er
 MASSACHUSETTS, Ems-Chay-Stees; *rs*,
 Ems-Chay2, or Ems2
 MATERIALISM, *dws*, Emter2-Lays-Em; *rs*,
 Emter2-Em. See *Immaterialism*
 MATERIALIST, *dws*, Emter2-Layst; *rs*,
 do., or Emterst2. See *Immaterialist*
 MATERIALISTIC, *dws*, Emter2-Lays-(Tee)-
 Kay; *rs*, Emter2-Kay, or Emterst2
 MATERIALITY, *dws*, Emter2-Lay-Tee; *rs*,
 Emter2-Let. See *Immateriality*
 MATHEMATIC-AL-ALLY-IAN, *rs*, Em-
 Ith-(Met)
 MATURITY, Met-Ray-Tee; *rs*, Met-Bets.
 See *Immaturity*
 MAXIMUM, Em-Kays-Em-Em; *rs*, Ems2-
 Em. See *Minimum*

MAY BE, Em2-Bee2; *acs* and *rws*, Emb2
 MAY HAVE BEEN, Em2 Vee2-Ben, or Em-
 Ben; *acs* and *rws*, Emben2
 MEANWHILE, Men1-Way-Lay; *rs*, do.,
 or Em1-Nel
 MEASURE, Em-Zher; *rws*, Zher2
 MEASURED, Em-Zherd; *rws*, Zherd2.
 (Unmeasured, *rs*, En-Zherd2)
 MECHANICAL-LY, Em-Kay-En-Kel; *rs*,
 Em2-Kay
 MECHANICS, Em-Kay-En-Kays; Em2-Kays
 MECHANIC-AL-ALLY-ISM-(ALNESS), *rs*,
 Em2-Kay
 MEDITERRANEAN, Med-Ter-Nen; *rs*,
 Med-Tren2
 MELANCHOLY, Em-El-En-Kel; *acs*, Mel-
 En-Kel; *rs*, Mel2-Kel
 MELIORATE, Em-Lay-Ret; *rs*, Mel2-Ret.
 See *Ameliorate*
 MELT, Em-Let
 MEMORANDUM, Em-Em-Rend-Em; *rs*,
 Em2-Em
 MEMORY, Em-Em-Ray; *rs*, Em2-Em
 MENTAL, Men-Tee-Lay; *acs*, Ment-Lay;
rws, Ment2
 MENTAL-LY-ITY, *rws*, Ment2
 MENTION, Em-Enshon2; *acs*, Emshon;
rws, Emshon2
 MENTIONED, Em-Enshond; *acs*, Em-
 shond; *rws*, Emshond2
 MERCANTILE, Mer-Kent-Lay; *rs*, Mer2-
 Kent
 MERCENARY, Em-Rays-En-Ray; *rs*, Em-
 Rays2-En-(Ray)
 MERCENARY-ILY-INNESS, *rs*, Em-
 Rays2-En
 MERCHANDISE, Mer-Chay-En-Dees; *rs*,
 Mer-Chend(s)
 MERCHANTABLE, Mer-Chent-Bee; *rs*,
 Mer-Chet-Bel
 MERCIFUL-LY, Mer-Es-Fel; *rws*, Mer2
 MERCY, Mer-Es—a slight angle being
 formed by the junction of Mer and
 Es; *rws*, Mer2
 MERETRIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Mert-Ray-Ish
 MESSENGER, Ems-En-Jer; *rs*, Ems-(En)-Jer
 METAPHYSICAL-LY, Met-Efs-Kel
 METHODIC, Em-Thed2-Kay; *rs*, Em-
 Thed2
 METHODISM, Em-Ith-Dees-Em; *acs*,
 Em-Thed-Sem—Iss on the concave
 side of both Thed and Em; *rs*, Em-
 Thed2-(Sem)
 METHOD-IC-ICAL-ICALLY (METHODISM),
rs, Em-Thed2
 METHODIST-IC-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Em-
 Thedst2
 METROPOLITAN, Emter-Pel-Ten; *rs*,
 Emter-Pell
 MEXICO, Em-Kays-Kay; *rs*, Ems2-Kay
 MICROSCOPE, Em-Ker-Skay-Pee; *rs*, Em-
 Skay-Pee2
 MIGHT (*n* and *pt* of May), *ws*, Met1
 Might thr, *rws*, Emdher1, or Met1-
 Jedoid (or -Dher)
 MIGHTY, Em-Tee; *rws*, Met1

- MIGRATION, Em-Gershon; *rs*, Em1-Gershon, to distinguish it from *Emigration* (Em2-Gershon). See *Immigration*
- MILITARY, Em-Let-Ray; *acs* and *rs*, Melt-Ray
- MILLION, Em-Len; *rus*, Melt—sometimes Em in *plur*
- MILLIONAIRE, Em-Len-Ar; *rs*, do., or Mel'en-Ar
- MILLIONTH, Em-Lay-En-Ith; *rus*, Melt
- MINGLE, Em-Ing-Gel; *rs*, Em1-Ing
- MINIMUM, Men-Em-Em; *rs*, Men1-Em. See *Maxim-um*. (*pl*, MINIMA, Men1-Em.)
- MINISTERIALLY, Men-Es-Ter-Lay; *acs* and *rs*, Men-Ester-Lay
- MINORITY, Em-Ner-Tee; *rs*, Em1-Nert
- MISCONJECTURE, Ems-Jay-Kay-Ter; *acs*, Ems; *rs*, Ems-Jay2-Kay
- MISDEMEANOR, Ems-Dee-Men-Ar; *rs*, Ems-Dee2
- MISFORTUNE, Ems-Ef-Ret-En; *rs*, Ems-
- MODEL, Em-Del [Fret]
- MODERATE, *adj*, Emdet-Tee; *rs*, do., or, as a *ws*, Emdet. See *Immoderate*
- MODERATE, *v*, Emdet-Tee; *rs*, do., or, as a *ws*, Emdet
- MODERATION, Em-Dershon; *acs* and *rs*, Emdershon2. See *Immoderation*
- MODERATE-D-LY-(NESS), *rs*, Emdet
- MODEST-LY-(NESS), *rs*, Medst
- MOHAMMEDANISM, Em-Em-Den-Zee-Em; *rs*, Em2-Med-(Sem)
- MOHAMMED-ISM-AN-ANISM, *rs*, Em2-Med
- MOMENTOUS, Em-Men-Tees; *rs*, do., or Em2-Ment
- MOMENT-OUS-OUSLY-OUSNESS-UM, *rs*, Em2-Ment
- MONSTROSITY, Men-Sters-Tec—164; see *Rep. List*, p. 673; *rs*, Men-Stees2
- MONSTROUS-LY, MONSTROSITY, *rs*, Men-Stees2
- MORAL-LY, Mer-Lay; *rus*, Merl2. See *Immoral-ly*
- MORTAL, Mert-Lay; *rus*, Mert2. See *Immortal*
- MORTALITY, Mert-Lay-Tee; *rus*, Mert2. See *Immortality*
- MORTGAGE, Mer-Gay-Jay; *rs*, Mer1-Gay
- MORTGAGEE, Mer-Gay-Jay; *rs*, Mer-Gay-Jay2
- MORTIFICATION, Mert-Ef-Kayshon; *acs* and *rs*, Mert-Efshon
- MOVEMENT, Em-Vee-Ment; *rus*, Ment2
- MUCH, *ws*, Chay3
Much larger, Chay3-Jer
Much will, Chel3
- MULTIFARIOUSLY, Em-Let-Ef-Rays-Lay; *acs*, Melt-Fers-Lay; *rs*, Melt-Fers-(Lay)
- MULTIFARIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Melt-Fers2
- MULTIPLICITY, Em-Let-Pels-Tec; *acs* and *rs*, Melt-Pels-Tec
- MULTIPLY-IED-(ICATION), MULTITUDE, *rs*, Melt2
- MULTITUDE, Em-Let-Ted; *acs*, Melt-Ted; *rus*, Melt2
- MULTITUDE, MULTIPLY-IED-(ICATION), *rs*, Melt2
- MUNIFICENT, Em-En-Ef-Sent; *rs*, Em-En-Ef1-(Sent)
- MUNIFICENT-LY-CE, *rs*, Em-En-Ef1
- MURDER, Merd-Ray; *rs*, Merd2-Ray. My. *ws*, Em1 [See *Martyr*]
- My dear, Em-Der2, or Emdet. See *Dear*
- My dear father and mother, Emdet-Efdher-Emdher
- My dear sir, Emders1-Ray
- My part, Em1-Pret
- My portion, Empt-Rayshon
- MYSTIFICATION, Ems-Tef-Kayshon; *rs*, Emseshon1. 197, R. 4

N.

- NARCOTIC, Ner-Ket-Kay; *rs*, do., or wt Kay
- NARCOTIC-ICAL-ICALLY-ISM-NE, *rs*, Ner-Ket
- NEARLY, *dw*, Ner1-El; *rus*, Nerl
- NECESSARY, Enses-Ray; *rus*, Enses2
- NEEDFUL-LY, Ned-Fel—164; *rs*, Ned1-Ef
- NEGLECT, En-Gel-Kay-Tee; *rs*, En2-Gay. See *Negligent-ee*
- NEGLECTFUL, En-Gel-Kay-Tee-Fel; *acs*, En-Gel-Kay-Tef; *rs*, En2-Gef. See *Negligent*
- NEGLECT, En-Gel-Jens; *rs*, En2-Gel. See *Neglect-ed*
- NEGLECT, En-Gel-Jent; *rs*, En2-Gel. See *Neglect-ed*
- NEVER, *c cn*, En-Vee2; *rs*, do., or, as a *ws*, En1. The latter form may sometimes be vocalized with *é*; but this will be very rarely necessary
- New, *c cn*, En2-Chetoid
- New Testament, *rus*, Netst2. See *Old*
- New York, En-Yay2 [Testament]
- New York City, En-Yays2-(Tee)
- New York State, En-Yays2, or -Yays2-Stet
- NEWFOUNDLAND, En-Ef-End-El-end; *rs*, En-Fed2-El-end
- NEXT, En-Kayst; *acs*, Enst(é); *rus*, Enst2—frequently Ens in *plur*—236, 3
- No, *ws*, En2
- Nobody, En2-Bed
- No less, *rus*, Nels2. See *Unless*
- No one, En2-Wen, or, *rus*, Nen3. See No one can. Nen3-Ken [None]
- No one has (or is), Nens3
- No other, *rus*, Endher3. See *Another* and *Any other*
- No other one, *rus*, Endhern3. See *Another one* and *Any other one*
- NOCTURNAL, En-Ket-Ren-Lay; *rs*, En2-Ket-Ren
- NOMENCLATURE, En-Em-En-Kel-Ter; *rs*, En2-Em-Klet
- NOMINATE, En-Em-En-Tee; *rs*, do., or En1-Men
- NOMINATE-D-IVE-ION-(OR), *rs*, En1-Men
- NON-CONFORMIST, Nen-Fer-Emst; *rs*, Nen1-Efst2
- NON-CONFORMITY, Nen-Fer-Em-Tee; *rs*, Nen1-Eft2

NONDESCRIPT, Nen:Dee-Sker-Pet; *acs*,
Nen:Dee-Skay-Pet; *rs*, Nendsi-Kay.
See *Nen*
NON-ESSENTIAL, Nen:Es-En-Shel; *rs*, Nen:
(or -)Es-En
NOR, *ws*, Ner¹
Nor will, *rus*, Ner¹
NORTH, Ner-Ith; *rs*, Ner-(Ith)
North America, Nerl-Em
North American, Nerl-Em-Ken
North and South, Nerl-(Ith)-Sith
North-easterly, Ner-Esteri-(Lay)
North pole, Ner-(Ith)-Pel
NOTHING, En-Ith-Ing; *rs*, En-Ith²
NOTIFICATION, Net-Ef-Kayshon; *acs* and
rs, Net-Efshon²
NOURISH-ABLE-MENT, *rs*, Ner-Ish²
NOVA SCOTIA, En-Vee-Skay-Ish; *rs*, En-
Skay-Ish²
NOVELTY, En-Vel-Tee; *rs*, do., or En(ò)-
Velt. See *Invalidity* and *Invalidation*
NOVEMBER, En-Vee-Em-Ber; *rs*, En-Vee²
NOXIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, En-Kay-Ish²
NUTRITIOUS, En-Ter-Shays; *rs*, En-Ter-
Shay(s)

O.

OBLIGATION, Bel-Gayshon; *rus*, Belshon²
OBLIGATORY, Bel-Get-Ray; *rs*, Bel²-Get
OBNOXIOUS, Bee-En-Kay-Ishes; *rs*, Bee-
En-Kay-(Ish)
OBNOXIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Beel(or 2)-En-
Kay
OBSCURE, Bees-Ker—171, 3; *rs*, Bees²-Kay
OBSCURE-LY-(NESS)-ITY, *rs*, Bees²-Kay
OBSERVE, Bees-Ref; *rs*, Bees²-Ray
OBSERVE-D-(B)-ATION-ANCE-ANT, *rs*,
Bees²-Ray
Observe-d that, Bees²-Ray-Dhet
Observe-d thr, Bees²-Raydher
OBSOLETE, Bees-Let; *rs*, Bees¹-Let. See
Absolute
OBSTINACY, Bees-Ten-Ea; *rs*, Bees¹-Ten.
See *Abstinence*
OBSTRUCT, Bees-Ter-Ket; *rs*, Bees²-Ter.
See *Abstract*
OBSTRUCTION, Bees-Ter-Kayshon; *acs*,
Bees-Tershon(ù); *rs*, Bees²-Tershon.
See *Abstraction*
OBSTRUCTIVE, Bees-Ter-Kaytiv; *rs*, Bees²-
Tref. See *Abstractive*
OCCUR, Ker; *rus*, Ker²
OCCURRED, Kred; *rus*, Kred²
OCCURRENCE, Krens; *rus*, Krens²
OCEAN, Shen; *rs*, do.; sometimes in
phr added by a Shon-hook, thus, Tec²-
Lent-Kayshon, Atlantic Ocean; Pees²-
Efshon, Pacific(-)Ocean; End¹-Enshon,
Indian Ocean
OCTANGULAR, Ket-Ing-Gel-Ar; *rs*, Ket-
Ing-(Gler). See *Angular*
ODD. This word and its derivatives
must be vocalized in the reporting
style in order to distinguish them
from other words having the same
outline. See *Contradict-ed*, *Idle*, *Duty*,
Contradistinction, *Distinct-ion*, *Dear*

OF, *ws*, Petoid¹
Of all, Pletoid¹
Of all a-n, Pletoid¹-Tetoid
Of all he (or the), Pletoid¹-Chetoid
Of all his, Pletsoid¹
Of all it, Velt¹
Of almost, Pletoid¹-Emst
Of all other, Veldher¹
Of all particulars, Pletoid-Prets¹
Of it, *rus*, Velt¹
Of other, *rus*, Veedher¹
Of our, *acs* and *rs*, Pretoid¹
Of their (or there), *cs*, Petoid-Dher²;
rus, Veedher¹
OFFICIOUS, Ef-Ishes; *rs*, Eft-Ish (in-
stead of Shay, so that this word may
be distinguished from *Efficient* [which
see] by outline as well as position)
OFFICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Eft-Ish. See
Efficient-ly-cy
OFTENTIMES, Fenti-Ems; *rs*, do.
OFTIMES, Eft-Tee-Ems; *rs*, Feti-Ems
OLD, Eld
Old and New Testament, Let-Netst
Old Testament, *rus*, Eldst²
OLIGARCHY-AL-ICAL, *rs*, El²-Ger
OMNIFIC, Men-Ef-Kay; *rs*, Men-Eft². See
Manufacture-d
OMNIPOTENCE, Men-Pee-Tens; *rs*, Men-
Pee²
OMNIPOTENT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, Men-Pee²
OMNIPRESENT, Em-En-Pers-Ent; *rs*,
Em-Pers²
OMNISCIENT, Men-Ish-Ent; *rs*, Men-Ish²
OMNISCIENT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, Men-Ish²
ON, *ws*, Chetoid¹
On account, Chetoid¹-Kent
On all, Chetoid¹, sometimes in *phr*,
Wertoid¹
On all accounts, Chetoid¹-Kents
On all of its, Chetoid¹-Lets, or Wert-
oid¹-Vets
On all of our, Chetoid¹-Pretoid
On all of them, Wertoid-Dhee², or
Cheltoid¹-Dhee
On all of you, Chetoid¹-Yuh
On all questions, Chetoid¹-Kens
On all that, Wertoid¹-Dhet
On either hand, *rus*, Dhrend¹
On our, *cs*, Chetoid-Ar²; *ac* and *rus*,
Chertoid¹
On our own account, Chertoid¹-En-
Kent
On our part, Chertoid¹-Pret. See *Part*
On the one hand, *rus*, Wen-end²
On the other hand, *rus*, Thrend²
On the other side, Retoid-Dheedher²-
Sdee
On the principle that, Chetoid¹-Per²-
Dhet
On the receipt, Chetoid¹-Rays-Tee
ONE, *ws*, Wen²
One another, *rus*, Wendher²
One had, *rus*, Went²
One of our, Wen²-Pretoid
One other, Wendher²
One would (or had), *rus*, Went²

- PERPENDICULARITY, Per-Pen-Dee-Kel—
232, 8; *rs*, Per²-Pen
- PERPENDICULARLY, Per-Pee-En-Dee-Kel-
Ar-Lay; *rs*, Per²-Pen
- PERPETUAL-LY, Pee-Ray-Pet-Lay; *rs*,
Pe²-Ray-Pet
- PERSECUTE, Pee-Rays-Ket. See *Prose-*
PERSLA, Per-Ish. See *Prussia* [cute
PERSIAN, Pershon². See *Parisian* and
Prussian
- PERSON, Pers²-En; *rs*, do., or, as a *ws*,
Pers². (*Pl*, Persons, Pers²-Ens; *rs*,
do., or, as a *dws*, Perses².)
- PERSONIFICATION, Pers-En-Ef-Kayshon;
acs and *rs*, Pers²-En-Efshon
- PERSPECTIVE, Per-Spee-Kaytiv; *rs*, Per²-
Spef. See *Prospective*
- PERSPICACIOUS, Per-Spee-Kay-Ishes; *rs*,
Per²-Spee-Kay-Ish
- PERSPICUITY, Per-Spee-Kay-Tee; *rs*,
Per²-Spee-Kay
- PERTINACIOUS, Pee-Ret-En-Ishes; *rs*,
Pee²-Ret-En-Ish
- PERTINACIOUSLY, Pee-Ret-En-Ishes-Lay;
rs, Pee²-Ret-En-Ish
- PESTENTIAL, Pees-Tee-Lay-En-Shel;
acs, Pees-Lay-En-Shel; *rs*, Pees²-Len
- PHENOMENAL, Fen-Em-En-El; *acs*, Fen-
Em-Nel; *rs*, Fen²-Em
- PHENOMENON-A-LAL, *rs*, Fen²-Em
- PHILADELPHIA, Feld-Lay-Ef; *rs*, Feld²-
Ef. 136
- PHILANTHROPY, Fel-Enther-Pee; *rws*,
Flen³
- PHILANTHROPY-IC-ICAL-IST, *rws*, Flen³
Flen³
- PHILOSOPHICAL-LY, Fels-Ef-Kel; *rs*,
Fels²-Ef
- PHILOSOPHY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Fels²-Ef
PHOTOGRAPHY, Fet-Ger-Ef; *rs*, Fet²-Ger
- PHOTOGRAPHY-IC-ICAL-ER-IST, *rs*, Fet²-
Ger
- PHRENOLOGICAL-LY, Fren:(or -)Jay-Kel;
rs, Fren²-Jay
- PHRENOLOGY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Fren²-
Jay
- PHYSICAL-LY, Efs²-Kel; *rs*, do., some-
times Efs in *phr*
Physical world, Efs²-(Kel)-Eld
- PHYSIOGNOMY, Efs-Gen-Em; *rs*, Efs²-
Gay
- PHYSIOLOGY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Efs²-
Jay.
- PIQUANCY, Pee-Ken-Es; *rs*, Peel-Ken.
See *Pecuniary*
- PLACABLE-BLENESS-BILITY, *rs*, Pel²-
Kay. See *Im placable*, etc.
- PLAINTIFF, Plet-Ef; *rws*, Plet², fre-
quently Plet in *phr*
Plaintiff's counsel, Plets²-Kay-(Ens-El)
Plaintiff's testimony, Plets²-Tees-Em
Plaintiff's witnesses, Plets²-Tee-Ens
- PLATFORM, Plet-Fer-Em; *rs*, Plet²-Fer
- PLENIPOTENTIARY, Plen-Pee-Tee-En-
Shet; *rs*, Plen²-Pee
- PLENTEOUS, Plen-Tees; *rs*, do., or, as a
rws, Plent²
- PLENTIFUL-LY, Plent-Ef-El; *rws*, Plent²
- PLENTY, PLENTIFUL-LY-NESS (PLENTE-
OUS-LY-NESS), *rs*, Plent²
- POLYGAMY, Pel-Gay-Em; *rs*, Pel²-Gay
PONDER, Pend-Ar
- PONDERABLE, Pend-Ray-Bel; *rs*, Pendi-
PONDEROUS, Pend-Rays [Bee
PONTIFICAL, Pent-Ef-Kel; *rs*, Penti-Ef
POOR, Pee-Ar. See *Pure* and *Power*
- POPULAR, Pee-Pee-Lay-Ar; *rs*, Peel-Pee
POPULARITY, Pee-Pee-Lay; *rs*, Peel-Pee
- POSITION, Peeshon; *rws*, Peesheshon².
See *Opposition* and *Possession*
- POSSESS, Peeses²; *rs*, do.
- POSSESSED, Peeses-Tee; *rs*, Peeses²
- POSSESSION, Peeshon; *rws*, Pees-
eshon³. See *Position* and *Opposition*
- POSSESSIVE, Peeses²-Vee; *rs*, do.
- POSSESSOR, Peeses²-Ray; *rs*, do.
- POSSIBILITY, Pees:(1)Bee; *acs*, Pees²-Bee;
rws, Pees². (*Pl*, POSSIBILITIES, Pees:
Bees; *acs*, Pees-Bees; *rws*, Pees²)
- POSSIBLE-Y, Pees-Bel; *rws*, Pees²
- POSTERIOR, Pees-Tee-Ray-Ray; *rws*,
Pees². See *Possible-ity*
- POTENTIAL, Pee-Tee-En-Shel; *rs*, Pee²-
Ten
- POTENTIAL-ITY-LY, POTENCY, *rs*, Pee²-
Ten
- POVERTY, Pef-Ray-Tee; *rws*, Pef²
- POWER, Pee-Ar; *rs*, Pee²-Ray. See
Poor and *Pure*
- POWERFULLY, Pee-Ar-Fel; *acs*, do., or
Pee-Ref:(Lay or -Lay); *rs*, Pee²-Ref
- POWERFUL-LY-NESS, *rs*, Pee²-Ref
- PRACTICABLE, *cn*, Per²-Ket. See *Prac-*
tical
- PRACTICAL, Per-Ket-Kel; *rws*, Pers
- PRACTICE, Per-Kay-Tees; *rs*, Per³.
(Practices, *rs*, Pers³.)
- PRACTICED, Per-Kay-Tees; *rws*, Pers³
- PRECIOUSNESS, Per-Ish-Sens; *rs*, Per²-Ish
- PRECIPITATE, Pers-Pet-Tee; *rs*, Pers²-Pet
- PRECIPITATE-(LY)-D-ION-OR (PRECIPI-
TANT-CE-CY, PRECIPITOUS-LY-NESS), *rs*,
Pers²-Pet
- PREDDESTINARIAN, Per-Dees-(Tee)-Nern;
acs and *rs*, Preds-(Tee)-Nern
- PREDESTINATION, Per-Dees(t)-Enshon;
rs, Pred²-Sten
- PREDETERMINE, Per-Dee-Ter-Men; *acs*,
Pred-Ter-Men; *rs*, Pred²-Tren
- PREDETERMINED, Per-Dee-Ter-Mend;
acs, Pred-Ter-Mend; *rs*, Pred²-Trend
- PREDICABLE, Pred-Kay-Bel; *rs*, Pred²-
Kay-(Bel)
- PREDOMINATE, Pred-Em-En-Tee; *rs*,
Pred²-Men
- PREDOMINATE-D-ION-NT-NCE-NCY, *rs*,
Pred²-Men
- PREFIGURE, Per-Ef-Ger; *rs*, do., or
Pre²-Gay
- PREGNANT, Per-Gay-Nent; *rs*, do., or
Per²-Gay
- PREGNANT-LY-CY, *rs*, Per²-Gay
- PREJUDICE, Per-Jed-Es; *rs*, Per²-Jed
- PREJUDICIAL-LY, Per-Jed-Shel; *rs*, Per²-
Jed-Ish

- PRELIMINARY, Per-Lay-Em-Ner; *rws*, Preli
 PREPARATION, Per-Pee-Rayshon; *rs*,
 Per2-Pee-Ray
 PREPARE-D-ATORY-ATION, *rs*, Per2-Pee-
 Ray
 PREROGATIVE, Per-Ray-Gaytiv; *rs*, Per2-
 Ray-Gay
 PRESBYTERIAN, Pers-Bet-Ren; *rs*, Pers2-Bet
 PRESBYTERIANISM, Pers-Bet-Ren-Zee-
 Em; *acs*, Pers-Bet-Ren-Sem—187, R. 1,
 6; *rs*, Pers2-Bet-(Sem)
 PRESBYTER-IAN-IANISM, *rs*, Pers2-Bet
 PRESCRIBE, Per-Sker-Bee—171, 3; *acs*,
 Per-Skay-Bee; *rs*, Peri-Skay
 PRESCRIPTION, Per-Sker-Peeshon—171,
 3; *acs*, Per-Skay-Peeshon; *rs*, Peri-
 Skayshon
 PRESCRIPTIVE, Per-Sker-Peetiv—171, 3;
acs, Per-Skay-Peetiv; *rs*, Peri-Skef
 PRES-ENT, Pers-Ent; *rws*, Pers2
 PRESENT-ED-ATION, *rs*, Pers2-Ent. See
Present
 PRESERVE-D-(R)-ATION, *rs*, Pers2-Ray
 PRESIDENTIAL, Pers-Dec-En-Shel; *rs*,
 Pers2-Den
 PRESUMPTUOUS, Pers-Em-Tees; *rs*, do.,
 or Pers2-Emt
 PRESUMPTUOUS-LY-NESS, PRESUMP-
 TIVE, *rs*, Pers2-Emt
 PRETENTIOUS, Per-Tee-En-Ishes; - *rs*,
 Per2-Ten
 PRETENTIOUS-SIVE-SION, *rs*, Per2-Ten
 PRETTY, Per-Tee; *rws*, Pret2
 PRIESTCRAFT, Pers-Kreft; *rs*, Pers1-
 K(reft
 PRIMA FACIE, Per-Em-Ef-Ish; *rs*, do.,
 or Peri-Ef. 237, R. 2; 136
 PRIME, Per-Em
 Prime minister, Peri-Men-Ester
 PRIMOGENITURE, Per-Em-Jay-Ent-Ar;
rs, Per2-Em-Jay
 PROBLEMATICAL, Per-Bel-Met-Kel; *rs*,
 Peri-Bel-(Met)
 PROCLAIM-ED-(ER), PROCLAMATION, *rs*,
 Per2-Kel
 PROCLIVITY, Per-Kel-Vee-Tee; *rs*, Peri-
 Kel-(Vet)
 PRODIGIOUS, Pred-Jays; *rs*, Pred1-Jay
 PRODUCT, Per-Dee-Ket; *rs*, Per2-Dee
 PRODUCTION, Per-Dee-Kayshon; *acs*,
 Per-Deeshon(ü); *rs*, Per2-Deeshon
 PRODUCTIVE, Per-Dee-Kaytiv; *rs*, Per2-Def
 PROFESSOR, Per-Efs-Ray; *rws*, Pref2
 PROFICIENT, Per-Ef-Shay-Ent; *rs*, Per2-
 Ef-(Shay)
 PROFIT-ED-ABLE-ABLY, *rws*, Prefti.
 PROGNOSTIC, Per-Gay-Ens-(Tee)-Kay; *rs*,
 do., or Peri-Gay-(Eust)
 PROGNOSTICATE-D-ION-(OR) (PROGNOS-
 TIC), *rs*, Peri-Gay
 PROJECT, Per-Jay-Ket; *rs*, Peri-Jay.
 See *Project*
 PROJECT-ED-(ILE-OR), *rs*, Per2-Jay
 PROLIFIC-AL-ALLY-(ATION), *rs*, Prefi
 PROMINENT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, Peri-Men
 PROMULGATE, Per-Em-Lay-Gay-Tee; *acs*,
 Per-Mel-Get; *rws*, Mel2
 PROMULGATE-D-(OR)-ION, PROMULGE-D-
 (R), *rws*, Mel2
 PROOF, Pref; *rws*, Pref2
 PROPER, Per-Per; *rws*, Peri
 PROPERTY, Per-Pee-Ray-Tee; *rs*, Peri-Pee
 PROPHECY, Pref-Es; *rs*, Pref1-(Es)
 PROPHET, Pref-Tee; *acs*, Preft(ö); *rws*,
 Prefti
 PROPHETIC, Pref-Tee-Kay; *acs*, Preft(ö)-
 Kay; *rws*, Prefti-Kay. See *Providential*
 PROPITIOUS, Per-Pee-Ishes; *rs*, Per2-
 Pee-Ish
 PROPORTION, Per-Pee-Rayshon; *acs*, Per-
 Peeshon(ö); *rs*, Per2-Peeshon
 PROPORTIONATE, Per-Pee-Ray-Ish-Net;
acs, Per2-Peeshon(ö)-Tee; *rs*, Per2-
 Peeshon-Tee
 PROPRIETY, Per-Per-Tee; *rws*, Peri
 PROSCRIBE-D-R, *rs*, Per2-Skay
 PROSCRIPTION, Per-Sker-Peeshon—171, 3;
acs, Per-Skay-Peeshon; *rs*, Per2-Skay-
 shon
 PROSCRIPTIVE, Per-Sker-Peetiv—171, 3;
acs, Per-Skay-Peetiv; *rs*, Per2-Skef
 PROSECUTE, Pers-Ket
 PROSECUTION, Pers-Kayshon; *rs*, Pers3-
 Kayshon, or Perseshons. 197, R. 4
 PROSPECT, Pers-Pee-Ket; *rs*, Pers1-Pee
 PROSPECTIVE, Pers-Pee-Kaytiv; *rs*,
 Pers1-Pef
 PROSPERITY, Pers-Pee—232, 8; *rs*, Pers2-
 Pret
 PROSTITUTE, Pers2-Tet. 236, 3
 PROTESTANT, Prets1-Tent; *rs*, do. 216, a
 PROTESTANTISM, Prets1-Tent-Zee-Em,
rs, Prets1-Tet-Sem, or Prets1-Tent
 PROTRACT, Per-Ter-Ket; *rs*, Per2-Ter
 PROTRACTION, Per-Ter-Kayshon; *acs*,
 Per-Tershon(ü); *rs*, Per2-Tershon
 PROTRACTIVE, Per-Ter-Kaytiv; *rs*, Per2-
 Tref
 PROVE, Pref; *rws*, Pref2. See *Approve*
 PROVIDENT, Preft-Ent
 PROVIDENTIAL-LY, Preft-En-Shel; *rs*,
 Preft2-En
 PROVIDENT-LY-CE, *rws*, Prefti
 PROVINCIAL, Pref-En-Shel; *rs*, Pref2-En
 PRUDENTIAL, Per-Dee-En-Shel; *rs*,
 Per2-Den
 PRUSSIA, Per3-Ish
 PRUSSIAN, Pershons
 PUBLISH, Pee-Bee-Lay-Shay; *rs*, Pee2-Bee
 PUBLIC-LY-ATION-(IST-ITY), PUBLISH-ED-
 (ER-(MENT)), *rs*, Pee2-Bee
 PUGNACIOUS, Pee-Gay-En-Ishes; *rs*,
 Pee2-Gay
 PUGNACITY-OUS-LY, *rs*, Pee2-Gay
 PULPIT, Pel-Pee-Tee; *rs*, Pel2-Pee
 PUNCTILIOUS-LY-NESS (PUNCTILIO), *rs*,
 Pee2-Ing-Ket
 PUNCTUAL-LY, Pee-Ing-Ket-Lay; *rs*,
 Pee2-Ing
 PUNISH, Pen-Ish; *rws*, Pen2. See *Upon*
 PUNISHMENT, Pen-Ish-Ment; *rws*, Pen2.
 (PUNISHMENTS, *rws*, Pen2. See *Hap-*
 PUNISH-ED-MENT-(ER), *rws*, Pen2 [piness]
 PURE, Pee-Ray; *rs*, Pee2-(or 2)-Ray.

(Comp, Purer, Pee-Ray-Ray; *sup*, Purest, Pee-Rayst)
 PURGATORIAL, Per-Get-Ray-El· *acs*, Per-Get-Rel; *rs*, Per2-Get
 PUSILLANIMITY, Pees-Len-Em-Tee; *rs*, Pees2-Len. See *Pestilential*

Q.

QUADRANGULAR, Ked-Ray-Ing-Gel-Ar; *rs*, Ked-Ray-Ing-(Gler)
 QUALIFICATION, Kel-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, and *rs*, Kel-Efshon
 QUALITATIVE, Kelt-Tef; *rws*, Kelti
 QUALITY, Kel-Tee; *rws*, Kelti
 QUESTION, Kays-Ten(yu) *rws*, Ken2
 QUESTIONABLE, Kays-Ten-Bee; *rs*, Ken2-Bee
 QUESTIONER, Kays-Tee-Ner; *rs*, Ken2-Ar

R.

RADIANCE, Ray-Den-Es; *rs*, Ray2-Den-(Es)
 RAMIFICATION, Ar-Em-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, Ar-Em-Efshon(ā); *rs*, Ar2-Em-Efshon
 RAPACIOUS, Ray-Pee-Ishes; *rs*, Ray2-Pee-Ish
 RAPID-LY-NESS-ITY, *rs*, Ray2-Ped
 RATIFICATION, Ray-Tef-Kayshon; *rs*, Ret2-Efshon
 RATION, Rayshon; *rws*, Rayshon3
 RATION-AL-ALLY-ALITY -ALNESS - (ALISM), *rws*, Rayshon3. See *Irrational-ity*
 REAL, Ray-El; *rws*, Reli. See *Related and Relative*
 REALITY, Ray-Lay-Tee; *rws*, Reli
 REALIZE, Ray-Lays; *rws*, Reli
 RECENT-ED-(ER-ATION), *rs*, Ray3-Kent
 RECAPITULATE-D-ION, *rs*, Ray2-Kay-Pet
 RECIPROCATE, Rays-Per-Ket; *rs*, Rays2-Per-(Ket)
 RECIPROCATE-D-ION, RECIPROCAL-LY-NESS, RECIPROCITY, *rs*, Rays2-Per
 RECLAIM-ED, RECLAMATION, *rs*, Ray2-Kel
 RECOLLECT, Ray-Kel-Kay-Tee; *rs*, Ray2-Kel-Kay
 RECOVER-ED-Y-(OR), *rs*, Ray2-Kef
 RECRIMINATE-D-ION-IVE-(ORY), *rs*, Ray-Ker-Men
 RECRUIT-ED-(ER-MENT), *rs*, Ray3-Kret
 RECTIFICATION, Ray2-Ket-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, Ray-Ket-Efshon(ā); *rs*, Ray2-Ket-Efshon
 REDUCTION, Red2-End: *rs*, Red3-End
 REDUCTION, Ray-Dee-Kayshon; *acs*, Ray-Deeshon(ū); *rs*, Ray2-Deeshon
 REDUNDANT, Red-End-Ent; *rs*, Red2-End
 REDUNDANT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, Red2-End
 REFER-RED-ENCE, *cn*, Ray2-Ef
 REFERS-ENCES, *den*, Ray2-Efs
 REFLECT-ED-ION-(IVE-OR), *rs*, Ray2-Ef-Kay, *i. e.*, omitting the hook of Fel-
 REFORMATION, Ray-Fer-Emshon; *rws*, Rayshon2
 REFORM-ED-ER-ATORY, *rs*, Ray1-Fer
 REFRACTORY, Ray-Fer-Ket-Ray; *rs*, Ray3-Fer-Ket
 REFRESH-ED-(MENT), *rs*, Ray2-Fer-Ish

REFUTE-D-ATION, *rs*, Ray2-Fet
 REGENERATE, Ray-Jay-Nert; *rs*, Ray2-Jen
 REGENERATION, Ray-Jay-Nershon; *rs*, Ray2-Jayshon
 REGENERATIVE, Ray-Jay-Ner-Tef; *rs*, Ray2-Jaytiv
 REGENERATE-D-(NESS)-CY, *rs*, Ray2-Jen
 REGULATED-(OR), *rs*, Ray2-Glet
 REJECT-ED-ION-(ER), *rs*, Ray2-Jay
 RELATE, Ray-Let; *rws*, Rel2. See *Rule*
 RELATION, Ray-Layshon; *rws*, Rel2
 RELATIVE, *adj*, Ray-Lay-Tef; *rws*, Rel2
 RELATIVE, *n*, Ray-Lay-Tef; *rs*, Relti2
 RELATOR, Ray-Layter; *rs*, Rel2-(Ter), or Kelter2
 RELEVANCY, Ray-Lay-Ven-Es; *acs*, Rel-Ven-Es; *rs*, Rel2-Ven. See *Irrelevanc*;
 RELIANCE, Ray-Lay-Ens; *acs*, Relens-99; *rs*, Relens1
 RELIGION, Ray-Lay-Jen; *acs*, Rel-Jen, or, as a word-sign, Jen1; *rws*, Jen1
 RELIGIONIST, Ray-Lay-Jay-Ent; *acs*, Rel-Jenst, or as *rs*; *rws*, Jenst1
 RELIGIOUS, Ray-Lay-Jays; *acs*, Rel-Jays, or as *rs*; *rws*, Jays1. See *Irreligious*
 RELIGIOUS-LY-(NESS), *rws*, Jays1
 RELINQUISH, Ray-El-Ing-Kay-Ish; *acs*, Rel-Ing-(Kay)-Ish; *rs*, Rel2-Ing
 RELINQUISH-ED-(ER)-MENT, *rs*, Rel2-Ing
 RELUCTANT, Ray-El-Ket-Ent; *acs*, Rel-Ket-Ent; *rs*, Rel2-Ket
 RELUCTANT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, Rel2-Ket
 RELY, Ray-Lay; *acs*, Rel; *rs*, Reli. (*Pt* and *pp*, RELIED, Ray-Lay-Dee; *acs*, Rel; *rs*, Reli. See *Reliance*.)
 REMEMBERED, *ws*, Ber2-(Dee), or Bred2; *rws*, Bred2
 REMIT-TED-TANCE-TENT, *rs*, Ari-Met
 REMONSTRATE-D-(OR), *rs*, Ar2-Ems-Tret
 REPEAT-ED, REPETITION, *rs*, Ray1-Pet
 REPENT-ED-(ER)-ANT-ANCE, *rs*, Ray2-Pent
 REPLENISH, Ray-Plen-Ish; *rs*, Ray2-Plen
 REPREHENSIBLE, Ray-Per-Ens-Bee; *rs*, Ray2-Prens
 REPREHEND-ED-(ER), *rs*, Ray2-Prend
 REPREHENSIBLE-LY-NESS-BILITY, *rs*, Ray2-Prens
 REPREHENSION-SIVE-(SORY), *rs*, Ray2-Pren
 REPRESENT-ED-(MENT), *cn*, Ray2-Pec
 REPUBLICAN, Ray-Pee-Bee-Lay-Ken; *acs*, Ray2-Pec-Ben; *rs*, do., or, in *plur*, sometimes Ray2-Pec-Bee
 REPUBLIC-ATION, REPUBLISH-ED-(ER), *rs*, Ray2-Pec-Bee
 REPUGNANT, Ray-Pee-Gay-Nent; *rs*, Ray2-Pec-Gay
 REPUTE-D-ATION, *rs*, Ray3-Pet
 RESEMBLE-D-ANCE, *rs*, Ar2-Sem
 RESENT-ED-MENT, *rs*, Rays2-Fnt
 RESERVE, Rays-Ref; *rs*, Rays2-Ray
 RESERVE-(D-LY)-ATION, *rs*, Rays2-Ray
 RESIGNATION, Rays-Gay-Enshon; *rs*, Rays2-Gay. See *Designation*
 RESIST-IBLE-IBILITY, *rs*, Raysacs2-Tee
 RESPECT-ED-(ER)-ING-FUL-FULLY, *rs*, Ray2-Spee

RESPECTABLE-Y-LITY-NESS, *rs*, Ray2-Spee-Bee
RESPECTIVE-LY, *rs*, Ray2-Spef
RESPLENDENT-LY-CE-CY, *rs*, Rays2-Plend. 164
RESPONSIBILITY, Rays-Pens:Bee; *rs*, Rays2-Pens
RESPONSIBLE, Rays-Pens:Bel; *rs*, Rays2-Pens
RESPONSIVE, Rays-Pee-Ens-Vee; *rs*, Rays2-Pen
RESPONSIVELY, Rays-Pee-Ens-Vee-Lay; *rs*, Rays2-Pen
RESPONSIBLE-(NESS)-Y-ITY, *rs*, Rays2-Pens. See *Responsive-ly*
RESTRICT, Ray-Ster-Ket; *rs*, Ray2-Ster
RESTRICTION, Ray-Ster-Kayshon; *acs*, Ray-Stershon(i); *rs*, Ray2-Stershon
RESTRICTIVE, Ray-Ster-Kaytiv; *rs*, Ray2-Sterf
RESURRECTION, Rays-Ray-Kayshon; *acs*, Rays-Rayshon(i); *rs*, Rays2-Ray
RETAIL, *n* and *v*, Art-Lay
RETAILED, Art-Eld
RETAIN, Ret-En. See *Ordain*
RETAINED, Ret-End; *rs*, do.
RETAINER, Ret-Ner
RETAKE, Art2-Kay; *rs*, do.
RETAKEN, Art2-Ken; *rs*, do.
RETAILATE, Art-Let. 136
RETARD, Art-Ard; *rs*, Art3-Ard
RETARD-ED-ACTION-(MENT), *rs*, Art3-Ard
RETIRE, Art1-Ard; *rs*, do. See *Retard*
RETRACT, Ray-Ter-Ket; *rs*, Ray3-Ter
RETRACTION, Ray-Ter-Kay-Teeshon; *rs*, do., or Ray3-Ter-Teeshon
RETRACTIVE, Ray-Ter-Kaytiv; *rs*, Ray3-Tref
RETROSPECTION, Art-Ray-Spee-Kayshon; *acs*, Art-Ray-Speeshon(i); *rs*, Art2-Ray-Spee(shon)
RETROSPECTIVE, Art-Ray-Spee-Kaytiv; *rs*, Art2-Ray-Spef
REVEAL, Ref-Lay; *rws*, Ref1. See *Revolve*
REVELATION, Ref-Layshon; *rws*, Layshon2
REVENGE, Ray-Vee-En-Jay; *rs*, Ray2-Vee-Jay
REVENGEFUL, Ray-Vee-En-Jay-Fel; *acs*, do., or Ray-Vee-En-Jef; *rs*, Ray2-Vee-Jef
REVEREND, Ref-Rend; *rs*, Ray2-Vee-Rev. Dr., Ray2-Vee-Der
REVERENTIAL-LY, Ref-Ray-En-Shel; *rs*, Ref2-Ren
REVIVE, Ray-Vee-Vee; *rs*, Ray1-Vee
REVIVIFICATION, Ray-Vee-Vee-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, Ray-Vee-Vee-Efshon(i); *rs*, Ray1-Vee-Efshon
REVIVIFY, Ray-Vee-Vee-Ef; *rs*, Ray1-Vee-Ef
REVOLUTION, Ref-Layshon; *rws*, Layshon3
REVOLVE, Ray-Vel-Vee—164; *rws*, Ref2
RHETOR, Art-Ar; *rs*, Art1-Ray
RHETORIC, Art-Ray-Kay; *rs*, Art2-Ray
RHETORICAL-LY, Art-Ray-Kel; *rs*, Art2-Ray
RIGID-ITY-NESS-(LY), *rs*, Ray1-Jed
ROMAN, Ar-Men
Roman Catholicism, Art2-Ray-(Ith)

ROMANISM, Ar-Men-Zee-Em; *acs*, do., or Ar-Men-Sem; *rs*, Art2-Em-Sem
RULE, Ray-El; *rws*, Rel3. See *Rely*
RULER, Ray-Lay-Ar; *rws*, Rel3-Ray

S.

SADDEEN, Sden. (Saddens, *rws*, Sdens2)
SADNESS, Sdee-Ens; *rs*, do., or Sdens3
SAGACIOUS, Sgay-Ishes; *rs*, Sgay-Ish2
SAID, (*pt* and *pp* of Say), Sdee
 Said to have, *rws*, Sdef2
 Said to have been, Sdef2-Ben
 Said to have done, Sdef2-Den
SALVATION, Slay-Veeeshon; *rws*, Slays
SANCTIFY-IED-(IER)-ICATION, *rs*, Sing2-Ket. See *Sanctimony-iou*s, etc.
SANCTIMONY-IOUS-IOUSLY-IOUNESS, *rs*, Sing2-Em. See *Sanctify-ied-ication*
SANQUIFY, Sing-Gay-Ef; *acs*, Sing-(Gay)-Ef; *rs*, Sing-Ef2
SANGUINARY, Sing-Gen-Ray; *acs*, do., or Singen2-Ray, *i. e.*, sangwinari; *rws*, Singen2-Ray
SANGUINE-LX-NESS, *rws*, Singen2
SATISFACTION, Stees-Ef-Kayshon; *acs*, Stees-Efshon(i); *rws*, Steeshon3
SATISFACTORY, Stees-Ef-Kay-Ter; *rws*, Stees
SATISFY-IED-(IER), **SATISFACTORY-ILY-INESS**, *rws*, Stees
SAVIOR, Svee-Ar; *rws*, Svees
SCALE, Skay-El; *rws*, Skel2
SCHOLAR, Skel-Ar; *rws*, Skelr1
SCHOOL, Skel; *rws*, Skels
SCHOOLED, Skeld; *rws*, Skeld3
SCIENTIFIC, Es-Ent-Ef-Kay; *rs*, Est-Ent
SCOUNDREL, Skay-Ende-El; *rs*, do., or Sked-Rel (*i. e.*, skoudrel)
SCRIPTURAL, Sker-Pet-Ray-El; *acs*, Sker-Pet-Rel; *rws*, Sker1
SCRIPTURE, Sker-Pet-Ar; *rws*, Sker1. See *Describe*. (Scriptures, *rws*, Skers1)
SCULPTOR, Skel-Pee-Ter; *rs*, Skel-Pet2. See *Actor*
SCULPTURE-D-(AL)-OR-(ILE), *rs*, Skel-Pet2
SEASON, Ses-En
SEASONED, Ses-End
SECESSION, Ses-Shen; *rs*, do.,—in *phr* sometimes added by Seseshon
SECLUDE, Skeld; *rws*, Skeld3
SECLUDED, Skeld; *rws*, Skeld3
SECLUSENESS, Skels-Ens; *rws*, Skels3
SECLUSION, Skelshon; *rws*, Skelshon3
SECLURIVE, Skels-Vee; *rws*, Skels3
SECRETARY, Skret-Ray; *rs*, Skret2-(Ray)
 Secretary of State, Skret2-Stet
 Secretary of War, Skret2-Wer
SECTARIAN, Sket-Ren; *rws*, Sket2
SECTARIANISM, Sket-Ren-Sem—187, R. 1, b; *rs*, Sket2-(Sem)
SECULAR, Skay-Lay-Ar; *rws*, Skler2
SECURE, Skay-Ar; *acs*, Sker; *rws*, Skert.
 (SECURER, Skay-Ray-Ray; *acs*, Sker-Ray; *rws*, Sker-Ray; — Securer, Skay-Rayst; *acs*, Skerst; *rws*, Skerst3.)
 See *Insecure*

- SECURED**, Skay-Red (or -Ard—123, R. 1);
acs, Skred; *rws*, Skred³
- SECURITY**, Skay-Ray-Tee; *acs*, Sker-
 Tee; *rws*, Skret³
- SEDENTARY**, Sdee-En-Tee-Ray; *acs* and
rs, Sdet³-Ray. 236, 4
- SELDOM**, Seld-Em; *rws*, Seld³
- SELFISH-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Sish³
- SENTENTIOUS-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Sent-En-Ish³
- SENTIMENTALISM**, Sent-Ment-Zee-Em;
rs, Sent³-Ment-(Iss-Em)
- SENTIMENTALIST**, Sent-Ment-Est; *rs*,
 Sent³-Ment-Est
- SENTIMENTAL-AL-(ALISM)-ALITY-ALLY**, *rs*,
 Sent³-Ment
- SEPTEMBER**, Spet-Em-Ber; *acs*, Spet³-
 Em; *rs*, Spet³-(Em)
- SET**, *n*, *adj*, and *v*. Stee. *Pt* and *pp*, *do*.
 Set forth, *rws*, Iss-Tef³. See *Set off*.
 (Sets forth, Stees³-Ef-(Ith)
 Set off, *rws*, Iss-Tef³. See *Set forth*.
 (Sets off, Stees³-Ef, or Stees³-Ef.)
- SHALL**, *aux v*, *ws*, Ish³. See *She* and *Issue*
 Shall have, *rws*, Sheft³
 Shall have been, Ish³-Ben
 Shall have had, *rws*, Sheft³. See
 Shall it, *rws*, Isht³ [Shall not
 Shall not (or Shan't), Ish³-Net. See
 Shall have had
- SHARE**, *rws*, Sher³
- SHARED**, Sherd; *rws*, Sherd³
- SHARER**, Sher-Ar; *rdws*, Sher³-Ar. See
Assurer
- SHE**, *ws*, Ish³. See *Shall* and *Issue*
 She had (or She'd), *rws*, Isht³
 She ought, *rws*, Isht³. See *Wished*,
 She had, She would
 She ought not, Isht³-Net
 She ought to have had, *rws*, Sheft³
 She were, *rws*, Sher³
 She would (or She'd), *rws*, Isht³. See
 She would have, *rws*, Sheft³ [She had
 She would have been, Isht³-Ben
 She would have had, *rws*, Sheft³
 She would not, Isht³-Net
- SHOULD**, *aux v*, Chetoid³
 Should have, Chetoid³
 Should have been, Chetoid³-Ben
- SIGNATURE**, Sgay-Net-Ar; *rs*, Sgay³-(Net)
- SIGNIFICANCY**, Sgay-En-Ef-Ken-Es; *rws*,
 Sgent
- SIGNIFICANT**, Sgay-En-Ef-Kay-Ent; *rws*,
 Sgay³
- SIGNIFICANTLY**, Sgay-En-Ef-Kay-Ent-El;
rws, Sgay³
- SIGNIFICATION**, Sgay-En-Ef-Kayshon;
acs, Sgay-En-Efshon(ā); *rws*, Sgayshon³
- SIGNIFICATIVE**, Sgay-En-Ef-Kaytiv; *rws*,
 Sgaytiv³
- SIGNIFY-IED-ICANT-ICANTLY-ICANCE**, *rws*,
 Sgay³. See *Significancy* and *Significa-*
tion
- SIMILAR-LY-ITY**, *rws*, Sem³ [live-ton
- SIMPLE**, Semp-Lay; *ac* and *rws*, Semp³
- SIMPLER**, Semp-Lay-Ar; *ac* and *rdws*,
 Semp³-Ray
- SIMPLEST**, Semp³-Layst; *ac* and *rdws*,
 Sempst³
- SIMPLICITY**, Semp-Lays-Tee; *ac* and
rws, Semp³
- SIMPLIFICATION**, Semp-Lay-Ef-Kayshon;
acs, Semp-Lay-Efshon; *rs*, Semp-
 Efshon³
- SIMPLIFY**, Semp-Lay-Ef; *rs*, Semp-Ef³
- SINGLE**, Sing-Gel; *ac* and *rws*, Sing³
- SINGULAR**, Sing-Gel-Ar; *rws*, Sglert³
 (i. e., si'gyular)
- SISTER**, Ses-Ter—171, 1; *rws*, Ses-Ter³;
 in *phr* sometimes Ses (i. e., sis)
 My dear sister, Emderses³
 My dear brother and sister, Emders-
 Berses³
- SITUATION**, Steeshon; *rws*, Steeshon³.
 See *Station*, *Constitution*, and *Satisfaction*
- SKEPTICISM**, Skay-Petses-Em; *rs*, Skay-
 Pet³
- SKEPTIC-AL-ALLY-ISM**, *rs*, Skay-Pet³
- SKILL**, Skel; *rws*, Skell. See *Scale* and
School
- SKILLED**, *rws*, Skeld³. See *Seclude-d*,
Exclude-d, and *Schooled*
- SKILLFUL**, Skel-Fel—164; *acs*, *do.*, or
 Skelf; *rws*, Skelf³
- SLUMBER**, Slay-Em-Ber; *rs*, Slay³-(Em)-
 So, *ws*, Es³ [Ber
 So far as, Es³-Efs
 So had, *rws*, Est³
 So it, *rws*, Est³
- SOCIABLE-(NESS)-BLY-BILITY**, *rs*, Sish³-
 Bee
- SOCIAL**, Iss-Shay-Lay; *rs*, *do.*, or Iss-
 Shel³. See the *Second Standard Phono-*
graphic Reader, p. 185, note 4
- SOCIAL-LY-ITY-NESS-ISM**, *rs*, Iss-Shel³
- SOLVENCY**, Slay-Ven-Es; *rs*, Slay³-Ven
 Some, Sem; *ac* and *rws*, Sem³
 Somebody, *rws*, Sem³
 Some one, *rws*, Smen³, or Sem³-Wen
 Some other, Semdher³
 Some other one, *rws*, Semdher³, or
 Semdher³-Wen
 Sometime, *rws*, Sem³
- SOMNAMBULIST**, Smen-Emb-Layst; *rs*,
 Smen-Bee³
- SOMNAMBULIC-IST-ISM-(ATION)**, *rs*,
 Smen-Bee³ (i. e., soimna'b')
- SORROWFUL-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Iss-Ref³
- SOUTH**, Sith; *rws*, Sith³ (or 3)
 South America, Sith³-Em-(Kay)
 South Carolina, Sith³-Ker
 SOUTH-EAST, Sithst; *rws*, Sithst³
 SOUTH-EASTERN, Sithst-Ren; *rdws*,
 Siths(t)-Ren
- SOUTHERN**, Iss-Dhee-Ren; *rws*, Iss-
 Dhen³
- SOUTHERNER**, Iss-Dhee-Ren-Ar; *rdws*,
 Iss-Dhen³-Ray
- SOUTH-WEST**, Sith:Wayst (or -Wayst);
acs, Swayst; *rws*, Swayst³
- SOUTH-WESTERN**, Sith:(or -)Ways-Ren;
acs, Sways³-Ren; *rs*, Sways³-Ren, or
 Swayst³
- SPACIOUS-LY-NESS**, *rs*, Spee³-Ish
- SPEAK**, Spee-Kay; *rws*, Spee³
- SPEAKABLE**, Spee-Kay-Bel; *rdws*, Spee³-Bel

SPECIAL, Spee-Shel; *rus*, Spee3
 SPECIAL-LY-ITY-TY, *rus*, Spee3
 SPECIFIC-AL-ALLY-NESS, *rs*, Spee3-Ef
 SPECIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Spee2-Ish
 SPECULATE-D-OR-(OR)Y, *rs*, Spee2-Klet
 SPENDTHRIFT, Spend:Ther-Eft; *acs*,
 Sped2-Ther-Eft; *rs*, Sped2-Ther (or
 Threft—182, R. 1, b)
 SPIRITUALISM, Spreti-Lays-Em; *rs*, Sperti-
 (Sem)
 SPIRITUALIST, Spreti-Layst; *rus*, Sperti
 SPIRITUALISTIC, Spret-Lays-(Tee)-Kay;
rs, Spersi-Kay, or Sperti
 SPIRITUALIZATION, Spret-Layseshon; *rus*,
 Sperseshon1
 SPIRITUALIZE, Spreti-Lays; *rus*, Spersi
 SPIRITUAL-LY-ITY-(ISM), *rus*, Sperti
 SPLENDOR, Splend-Ar; *rus*, Splend2
 SPOKEN, Spee-Ken; *rus*, Spenti. See *Speak*
 SPONTANEOUS-LY-NESS-ITY, *rus*, Spenti
 STAGNATE-D-ION-NT-NCY, *rs*, Steh-Gays
 STAND, Stend; *rs*, Stend3. See *Extend*.
 (Pl and pp. STOOD, Sted; *rus*, Sted2.)
 STANDARD, Stend-Ard; *acs* and *rs*, Sted2-
 Ard, or Steh-Dred2 (i. e., sta'd'ard)—
 172, b; 236, 4
 STATE, Steh-Tee; *rus*, Steh-Tee2, fr.
 Stet in *phr*
 STATED, Steh-Ted; *rus*, Steh-Ted2; fr.
 Stet in *phr*
 STATION, Steeshon
 STENOGRAPHY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY-ER, *rus*,
 Steh-En2
 STEP, u and v, Steh-Pee
 Step by step, *rus*, Steh-Peeat2
 STEPPING-STONE, Steh-Pee-Ing-Sten; *rs*,
 Steh-Pee2-Sten
 STOOD, Sted; *rus*, Sted2. See *Stand*
 STRAIGHT-FORWARDNESS, Stret2-Ef-Werd-
 Ens; *rus*, Stret2-Red-(Ens)
 STRANGE, Ster-En-Jay; *rus*, Siren2
 STRANGER, Ster-En-Jer; *acs* and *rs*,
 Ster2-Jer
 STRATIFICATION, Ster-Tef-Kayshon; *rs*,
 do., or Ster-Teeshon, into which the
 outline Ster-Tee-Efshon would degen-
 erate in rapid writing
 STRENGTH, Ster-Ing-Ith; *rs*, Ster2-Ith
 (i. e., streth)
 STRENGTHEN, Ster-Ing-Then; *rs*, Ster2-
 Then (i. e., streth'en)
 STRENGTHENED, Ster-Ing-Thend; *rs*,
 Ster2-Thend
 STRUCTURE, Ster-Kay-Ter; *rs*, Ster2-Ter
 STUPENDOUS, Steh-Pen-Dees; *rus*, Steh-
 Pend2
 STUPENDOUS-LY-NESS, *rus*, Steh-Pend2
 STUPID-LY-ITY-NESS, *rus*, Steh-Ped3
 SUBJECTIVE-LY-NESS-(ITY), *rus*, Sheeti2
 SUBJUGATE-D-ION, *rs*, Shee2-Jay
 SUBLIME-D-LY-NESS-ITY, *rus*, Shebt
 SUBORDINATE, Sbee-Red-Net; *rus*, Sheel
 SUDORDINATE-D-LY-ION-CY, *rus*, Sheel
 SUBSCRIBE-D-(ER), *rs*, Sbee2-Skay
 SUBSERVE, Sbees-Ref; *rs*, Sbees2-Ray
 SUBSERVE-D-IENCE-ENCY-IENT-IENTLY,
rs, Sbees2-Ray. See *Deserve*, etc.

SUBSTANTIAL-LY, Sbee-Stee-En-Shel; *rs*,
 Sbee2-Stee
 SUBSTANTIAL-LY-ITY-NESS, *rs*, Sbee2-
 SUBSTANTIATE-D, *rs*, Sbee-Sten [Stee
 SUBSTANTIVELY, Sbee-Sten-Tef:(Lay);
acs, Sbee-Steeiv:(Lay); *rs*, do., or
 Sbee2-Stent
 SUBSTITUTE, Sbee2-Stet, 236, 3
 SUBTRACT-ED-(ER-ION), *rs*, Sbee2-Ter
 SUBTRAHEND, Sbee-Ter-En-Dee; *acs* and
rs, Sbee2-Trend
 SUCCESSFUL, Skayses-Ef-El; *rus*, Skayses2
 SUCCINCT, Skay-Sing-Ket; *rs*, Ses-Ing-
 Ket (i. e., su'sinkt)
 SUCCINCT-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ses-Ing-Ket
 SUCH, Iss-Chay
 Such a one, *rus*, Schen2, or Schay2-Wen
 Such (an)other, *rus*, Schaydher2
 Such are, *rus*, Scher2
 Such had, *rus*, Sched3. See *Such would*
 Such had not, Schent3, or Sched3-
 Net, when more convenient for *phr*
 Such have, *rus*, Scheft3
 Such have had, *rus*, Scheft3
 Such ought, *rus*, Scheti
 Such ought not, *rus*, Schenti, when
 Scheti-Net is not better for *phr*
 Such ought not to have, Schenti-Vee
 (or -Pefoid)
 Such ought to have had (or it), *rus*,
 Such were, *rus*, Schers [Schefti
 Such would, *rus*, Sched3
 Such would have, Schefti
 Such would have had, *rus*, Scheft3
 Such would not, *rus*, Schenti, when
 Sched3-Net is not better for *phr*
 SUFFICIENT-LY-CY, *rs*, Sef2-Shay. See
Deficient, *Efficient*, *Proficient*, etc
 SUFFOCATE, Sef-Kay-Tee; *rs*, Sef2-Kay
 SUGGEST-ED-ION, *rus*, Sjay2
 SUGGESTIVE-NESS, *rus*, Sjeft2
 SUPEREROGATION, Sper-Ray-Gayshon
 SUPERFICIAL-LY, Sper-Ef-Shel; *rs*,
 Sper2-Ef
 SUPERFICIAL-LY-ITY-NESS, *rs*, Sper2-Ef
 SUPERINCUMBENT, Sper-En-Bent—Bent
 being written under En to imply *cum*—
 228, R. 1; *rs*, Spre2-Bent
 SUPERINTEND, Sprent-End; *rus*, Sprent3
 SUPERINTENDENCE, Sprent-End-Ens; *rus*,
 Sprent3
 SUPERIOR, Spee-Ray-Ray—yo for io—
 136; *rus*, Speel
 SUPERIORITY, Spee-Ray-Ray-Tee—yo
 for io—136; *rus*, Speel
 SUPERLATIVE, Sper-Lay-Tef; *rus*,
 Spre2—177
 SUPERNATURALIST, *rus*, Sper2:(or-)Net2-
 Elst; *rus*, Sprenst3
 SUPERNATURALNESS, *rus*, Sper2-Net-El-
 Ens; *rus*, Spren3
 SUPERNATURAL-LY-(ISM)-NESS, *rus*,
 Spren3
 SUPERSCRIBE-D-(R), *rs*, Sper2-Skay
 SUPERScription, Sper-Sker-Peeeshon—
 171, 3; *acs*, Sper-Skay-Peeeshon (or
 -Skayshon); *rs*, Sper2-Skayshon

SUPERSTITIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Sper²-Stee
 SUPERSTRUCTURE, Sper-Ster-Kay-Ter;
rs, Sper²-Ster
 SUPPLANT-ED-(ATION-ER), *rws*, Splents
 SUPPLICATION, Spel-Kayshon; *acs*, Spel-
 shon(ā); *rws*, Spelshon²
 SUPPLIES, Spels; *rws*, Spels². See
 SUPPLY, Spel; *rws*, Spel² [*Explicit*]
 SUPPRESS, Spers; *rws*, Spers³
 SUPPRESSION, Spershon; *rws*, Spershon³
 SUPREMACY, Sper-Em-Es; *rws*, Sper²
 SUPREME, Sper-Em; *rws*, Sper²
 Supreme Being, Sper²-Bee-(Ing)
 SURREPTITIOUS, Iss-Ray-Pet-Ishes; *rs*,
 Iss-Ray²-Pet
 SURREPTITIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Iss-Ray²-
 Pet
 SURVIVE, Iss-Ray-Vee-Vee; *rs*, Iss-
 Ray¹-Vee
 SUSPECT, Ses-Pee-Ket; *rws*, Ses-Pee²
 SUSPENSION, Ses-Pee-Enshon; *rws*, Ses-
 Pen²
 SUSPENSIVE, Ses-Pee-Ens-Vee; *rws*, Ses-
 Pen²
 SUSPICION, Ses-Peeshon; *rws*, Ses-Peel
 SUSPICIOUS, Ses-Pee-Ishes; *rws*, Ses-Peel
 SUSTAIN, Ses-Ten; *rws*, Ses-Ten²
 SUSTAINED, Ses-Tend; *rws*, Ses-Tend²
 SWINDLE, Swen-Dee-Lay; *acs*, Sway-
 Del (i. e., swi'd'el); *rs*, do., or Swayndi
 (i. e., swind)
 SWINDLED, Swen-Dee-Eld; *acs*, Sway-
 Deld (i. e., swi'd'eld); *rs*, do., or
 Swayndi
 SWINDLER, Swen-Dee-Lay-Ar; *acs*, Sway-
 Del-Ar (or -Dler); *rs*, Sway-Dler, or
 Swayndi
 SYMPATHETICAL-LY, Semp-Thet-Kel; *rs*,
 Semp-Thet
 SYNONYM, Snen-Em; *rws*, Snen¹. (14,
 Synonyms, Snen-Ems; *rws*, Snen¹
 SYNONYMOUS, Snen¹-Ems; *rws*, Snen¹
 SYNONYM-OUSSOUSLY-(Y), *rs*, Snen¹
 SYSTEM-ATIC-ATICAL-ATICALLY, *rws*, Ses-
 Tee²
 SYSTEMIZE, Scs-Tee-Ems; *rws*, Ses-Tees²

T.

TABERNACLE, Tec-Ber-En-Kel; *rs*, Tec²-
 Ber
 TACHYGRAPHY, Tee-Kay-Ger-Ef; *rs*, Tee²-
 Kay-Ger
 TACITURNITY, Tees-Ter-En-Tec; *rs*,
 Tees²-Trent. 171, 2
 TAKE, Tee-Kay; *rws*, Tee²
 Take-ing it, Tec²-Tee², or Tet²(ā).
 See Takes it
 Take-ing it into consideration, Tet²-
 Takes it, Tees²-Tec (Sdershon. 171, 2
 TAKEN (*pp* of Take), Tee-Ken; *rws*, Ten²,
 in *phr*, sometimes the same as Take—
 236, 4. See Contain and Attain
 TANGIBILITY, Tec-En-Jay-Bee; *rs*, Tec²-
 En-Jay
 TANTAMOUNT, Tee-En-Tec-Ment; *acs*,
 and *rs*, Tet²-Ment
 TAUTOLOGIZE, Tet-(or -)Jays; *rs*, Teti-Jays

TAUTOLOGY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Teti-Jay
 TECHNICAL, Tee-Kay-En-Kel; *rs*, Tee²-Kay
 TECHNIC-AL-ALLY-ALITY-ALNESS, *rs*,
 Tee²-Kay
 TECHNOLOGY-ICAL-ICALLY, *rs*, Tee-
 Kay-En-Jay
 TELEGRAPHER, Tel-Gref-Ray; *rs*, do.,
 or Tel²-Ger
 TELEGRAPH-Y-IC-ICALY-(ER) and TELE-
 GRAM, *rs*, Tel²-Ger
 TELESCOPE, Tel-Skay-Pee; *rs*, Tel²-Skay
 TELESCOPIC, Tel-Skay-Pee-Kay; *rs*, Tel²-
 Skay
 TEMPERAMENTAL, Tee-Em-Per-Ment; *rs*,
 Tee²-Emp-(Ment)
 TEMPERANCE, Tee-Em-Prens; *rs*, Tee²-
 Emp
 TEMPERATE, Tee-Em-Pret; *rs*, Tee²-Emp
 TEMPERANCE-ATE-ATELY, *rs*, Tee²-Emp
 TEMPERATURE, Tee-Em-Pret-Ar; *rs*,
 Tee²-Emp^{ter}
 TEMPEST-UOUS-VOUSLY-VOUSNESS, *rs*,
 Tee²-Empst
 TEMPORAL, Tee-Em-Per-Lay; *rs*, Tee²-
 (Em)-Prel
 TEMPORAL-(LY)-ITY, *rs*, Tee²-(Em)-Prel
 TEMPTATION, Tec-Em-Teeshon; *rs*, do.,
 or Tee²-Emt
 TEMPT-ED-(ATION), *rs*, Tee²-Emt
 TENACIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Tee²-En-Ish
 TENANT-ED-RY, *rs*, Ten²-Ent
 TEND, Tend; *rws*, Tend². (TENDS,
 Tends. 187.)
 TENDENCY, Tend-En-Es; *rws*, Tend².
 (Tendencies, *rws*, Tend².)
 TENDER-ED-(LY)-NESS, *rs*, Tee²-Ender
 TENEMENT, Ten-Ment, or Tee²-Ment—
 236, R. 2; *rs*, Tee²-Ment
 TERMINATE, Ter-Em-En-Tee; *rs*, Ter²-
 Men
 TERMINATE-D-ION, *rs*, Ter²-Men
 TERRITORY, *rs*, Ter²-Ray
 TESTAMENT, Tees²-(Tee)-Ment; *rs*, Tees²-
 Ment. See New Testament and Old
 Testament
 TESTAMENTARY, Tees-(Tee)-Ment²-Ray—
 236, 3; *rs*, Tees²-Ment-(Ray)
 TESTIFICATION, Tees-Tef-Kayshon; *rs*,
 Tees(t)-Efshon, or Teeseshon² (i. e.,
 tes'āshon)
 TESTIFY, Tees(t)-Ef; *rs*, Tees²-Ef
 TESTIMONIAL, Tees-Em-En-El; *acs* and
rs, Tees²-Em-Nel
 TESTIMONY, Tees-(Tee)-Em-En; *rs*, Tees²-
 Em
 Testimony of the defendant, Tees²-
 Em-Dee
 Testimony of the plaintiff, Tees²-Em-
 Plent
 TEXTURE, Tee-Kays-Ter; *rs*, Tees²-Ter
 (i. e., te's't'yur). 171, 2
 THAN, *ws*, Dhens
 Than it, Dhents
 Than other, *rws*, Dheedher[ā], or
 Dhens-Bedoid
 Than their (or there), *rws*, Dheedhern
 [ā], or Dhens-Bedoid

THANKFULLY, *dws*, *lth3-Fel*; *rws*, *Thet3*
 THANKFULNESS, *dws*, *lth3-fulness*; *rws*,
Thet3

THANKSGIVING, *ps*, *lth3-Gay-ing*; *rs*,
lth3-Gay. 237, R. 1, b

THANK-WORTHY, *ps*, *lth3-Wer-Dhee*; *rs*,
 THAT, *ws*, *Dhet1* [do.]

That their (or their), *rws*, *Dheedher3* [i. e., *dhā-dhār*]. See *Then thr*, *The other*, *Though thr*, *Without thr*, and *Than thr*

THEATRICAL-LY, *lthter(yā)-Kel*; *rs*, *lth-ter1*-(Kel)

THEATER-RIC-RICAL-RICALLY, *rs*, *lthter1*

THEN, *ws*, *Dhen2*. See *They have*
 Then had (would, or it), *rws*, *Dhent2*

Then it, *rws*, *Dhent2*
 Then their (or there), *rws*, *Dheedher2* [i], or *Dhen2-Bedoid*

THENCEFORTH, *Dhens-Ef-Ray-Ith*; *acs*,
Dhees-Ef-Ith; *rs*, *Dhees2-Ef*. 236, 4

THENCEFORWARD, *Dhens-Ef-Werd*; *acs*
 and *rs*, *Dhees2-Ef-Werd*

THEORETIC, *lth-Ret-Kay*; *rs*, *lth-Ret*

THEORETICAL-LY, *lth-Ret-Kel*; *rs*, *lth-Ret*

THE OTHER, *cs*, *et Dher3*—or *Dheedher2* [yu], in analogy with *Another*; *acws*,
Dheedher2; *rws*, *Dheedher2*

Rem.—*The other*, as well as *Another* and *Other*, is sometimes added by the experienced reporter, by lengthening
 The other one, *rws*, *Dheedhern2*, or
Dheedher2-Wen

THERE, *ws*, *Dher2*
 There had, *rws*, *Dherd3*

There had not, *Dhrent3*, when *Therd3*—
 Net is not better for phrase-writing

There have, *rws*, *Dher2*, when *Dher2*—
 Vee is not better for phrase-writing

There have been, *Dher2-Ben*
 There it, *rws*, *Thert2*

There ought, *rws*, *Dhret1*
 There ought not, *rws*, *Dhrent1*, when
Dhret1—Net is not better for *phr*

There ought to have, *rws*, *Dhret1*
 There ought to have been, *Dhret1-Ben*

There will, *rws*, *Dhret2*
 There will have, *rws*, *Dhret3*

There will have been, *Dhret3-Ben*
 There would, *rws*, *Dherd3*

There would have, *rwr*, *Dherf3*
 There would have been, *Dherd3-Ben*

There would not, *rws*, *Dhrent3*, when
Dherd3—Net is not better for phrase-
 writing

THERMOMETER, *Ther-Em-Emter*; *rs*,
Ther2-Em

THERMOMETRICAL, *Ther-Em-Emter-Kel*;
rs, *Ther2-Em*

THEY, *ws*, *Dhee2*
Rem.—*They* is sometimes omitted under

250. 3. See Remark at the end of phrases
 beginning with *As*

They are all, *Dhrel2*
 They are all to have, *Dhrelf3*

They are to have, *Dhret3*
 They had, *rws*, *Dhed3*

They had not, *rws*, *Dhent3*

They have, *rws*, *Dhet3*

They have had, *Dhet2-Dee*

They ought, *rws*, *Dhet1*

They ought not, *rws*, *Dhent1*

They ought to have, *rws*, *Dhet1*

They ought to have been, *Dhet1-Ben*

They would have had, *Dhet3-Dee*

They will have, *rws*, *Dhelt3*

They will not, *rws*, *Dhent1*

They would, *rws*, *Dhed3*

They would have, *rws*, *Dhet3*

They would have had, *Dhet3-Dhee*

They would not, *rws*, *Dhent3*

THINK, *ws*, *lth2*

Think it, *rws*, *Thet3*

THOU, *ws*, *Dhee3*

Thou art not, *rws*, *Dhrent3*, when
Dhret3—Net is not better for *phr*

Thou hast, *rws*, *Dheest3*

Thou have (for Thou shouldst have),
rws, *Dhet3*

Thou wilt, *rws*, *Dhelt3*

Thou wilt, *rws*, *Dhelt3*

Thou wilt not, *rws*, *Dhent3*

THOUGH, *ws*, *Dhee3*

Though it, *rws*, *Dhet3*

Though there, *Dheedher3*

THOUSAND, *lth3-End*; *rws*, *lth3*

THROUGH, *ws*, *Ther2*

Through all, *rws*, *Threl3*

Through it, *rws*, *Thert3*

Through one, *Thren2*, or *Ther2-Wen*

Through thr, *Therdher2*

THUNDERSTORM, *Thend-Ray-Star-Em*;
rs, *Thend-Ray-Ster-Em*, or *Thend2*—
Rayster—the *Ster*—loop standing for
storm

TIME, *Tee-Em*; *rws*, *Teel*, sometimes
Tee-Em in *phr*. (*Pl.* *TIMES*, *Tee-Em*;
rdws, *Tees1*, or *Tee-Em*s sometimes
 Sometime, *rws*, *Smet3* [in *phr*])

TIMIDITY, *Tee-Med-Tee*; *rs*, *Teel-Med*

TIMID-LY-NESS-ITY, *rs*, *Teel-Med*

TO, *ws*, *Petoid2*

To all, *ac* and *rws*, *Pletoid2*

To another, *cs*, *Petoid3* *Endher2*;
acs, *do.*, or *Endher4*; *rs*, *Endher4*, or
 rather *Teedher2*. *Other* is some-
 times added in the *rs* to a preceding
 word by lengthening, *To an* being
 To become, *Bee3-Kay* [omitted]
 To have, *ac* and *rws*, *Petoid2*
 To have been, *ac* and *rws*, *Ben3*
 To have gone, *Petoid2-Gen*, or *Gen4*
 To him, *Em4*
 To it, *rws*, *Tee4*
 To our, *ac* and *rws*, *Pretoid2*
 To ours (or ourself), *Pretoid2*
 To ourselves, *Pret3-soid2*
 To their, *rws*, *Teedher2*, sometimes
 joined by lengthening, *To being*
 To what, *Pentoid2* [omitted]
 To what has, *Pentsoid2*
 To you, *Yuh4*, or *Yuh* or *Yeh* joined
 to a preceding word, *To* being omit-
 ted

TOLERABLE, Tel-Ray-Bel ; *rs*, Tler-Bel.
See *Intolerable*
TOLERANCE, Tel-Rens ; *rws*, Tlerns2.
See *Intolerance*
TOLERATE, Tel-Ret ; *rws*, Tler2
TOLERATION, Tel-Rayshon ; *rws*, Tler2
TOLERATE-D-ION, *rws*, Tler2
TOOK, Tee-Kay ; *rws*, Tee3 [Pee-Ger
TOPOGRAPHY, Tee-Pee-Ger-Ef ; *rs*, Tee-
TOPOGRAPHY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY-ER-(1st),
rs, Tee-Pee-Ger. See *Geography*, etc.
TORPIDITY, Ter-Ped-Tee ; *rs*, Ter1-Ped
TORPID-ITY-NESS, *rs*, Ter1-Ped
TRAGEDY, Ter-Jay-Dee ; *rs*, Ter2-Jay
TRANQUIL, Ter-Ing-Kel ; *rs*, do., or
Ter3-Kel (i. e., tra'k-wil)
TRANQUILIZE, Ter-Ing-Kels ; *rs*, do., or
Ter3-Kels
TRANQUILLITY, Ter-En-Kay—232, 8 ; *rs*,
do., or Ter-Klet
TRANSATLANTIC, Ters-Tee-Lent-Kay ; *rs*,
Ters2-(Tee)-Lent-Kay
TRANSCENDENCY, Ters-End-En-Es ; *rs*,
Ters2-End-(En-Es)
TRANSCENDENTALISM, Ters-End-Ent-
Lays-Em ; *rs*, Ters2-Nent
TRANSCEND-ED-(ENCE-ENCY), *rs*, Ters2-
End
TRANSCENDENTAL-ISM-1ST, TRANS-
CENDENT-(LY-NESS), *rs*, Ters2-Nent
TRANSCRIBE, Ters-Kay-Ber ; *rs*, Ters1-
Kay-(Ber)
TRANSCRIBE-D-(n), *rs*, Ters1-Kay
TRANSCRIPTION, Ters-Kay-Peeshon ; *rs*,
Ters1-Kayshon. See *Description*, *Pro-*
scription, and *Subscription*
TRANSFER, Ters-Ef-Ar ; *rs*, do., or Ters2-Ef
TRANSFER-BED-RENCE-(RER), *rs*, Ters2-
Ef. See Second Standard-Phono-
graphic Reader, p. 103, n. 7
TRANSFORM, Ters-Fer-Em ; *rs*, Ters2-Fer
TRANSFORM-ED-ACTION-(ACTIVE), *rs*, Ters2-
Fer. See Second Standard-Phono-
graphic Reader, p. 134, n. 4
TRANSIENT, Tershont(ü)—236, 4 ; *rws*,
Tershont2
TRANSIENT-LY-NESS, *rs*, Tershont2
TRANSPARENT, Ters-Pee-Rent ; *rs*, Ters2-
Pee
TRANSPARENT-LY-NESS-CE-CY, *rs*, Ters2-
Pee
TRANSPLANTED, Tets-Plen-Ted ; *rs*, Ters-
Plent
TRANSPLANT-ED-(ER)-ATION, *rs*, Ters-
Plent
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, Ters-Bee-Sten-
Ish'shon ; *rs*, Ters2-Bee
TREMENDOUS, Ter-Men-Dees ; *rs*, Ter2-
Mend
TRIAL, Ter-Lay ; *rws*, Trel1. See *Control*
Trial by jury, Trel1-Jer. 250, 3
At the former trial, Tee3-Fer-Trel
At the last trial, Tee3-Lays-Trel
TRIGONOMETRICAL, Ter-Gen-Emter-Kel ;
rs, do., or Ter-Gen-(Emter)
TRIGONOMETRY, Ter-Gen-Met-Ray ; *rs*,
Ter-Gen-(Met)

TRINITARIAN, Ter-En-Tee-Ren ; *rs*, Tret2-
Ren, or Trent1
TRINITARIANISM, Ter-En-Tee-Ren-Zee-
Em ; *acs*, Ter-En-Tee-Ren-Sem ; *rs*, Tret-
(Ren)-Sem, or Trent1
TRINITY-ARIAN-ARIANISM, *rs*, Trent1
TRUE, *rs*, Ter3
TUITION, Teeshon—99 ; *rws*, Teeshon1
TUMIDITY, Tee-Med-Tee ; *rs*, Tee-Med-
(Tee)
TUMID-NESS-ITY, *rs*, Tee3-Med. See
Second Standard-Phonographic Read-
er, 154, n. 2
TUMULTUOUS, Tee-Em-Lay-Tees—99 ;
rs, do., or Tee2-Em-Let
TUMULTUOUSLY, Tee-Em-Lay-Tees-Lay
(or -El) ; *rs*, do., or Tee2-Em-Let
TUMULT-UARY-UARILY (TUMULTUOUS-LY-
NESS), *rs*, Tee2-Em-Let
TURBID-ITY-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ter2-Bed. See
Second Standard-Phonographic Read-
er, 154, n. 2
TURN, Tee2-Ren. See *Train* [er, 154, n. 2
TWELFTH, Telf-Ith ; *rws*, Telf2, or 12
TWO, ws, Bedoid2 ; *rs*, do., or 2 ; or it
may, in *phr*, be sometimes implied
like *To*, by writing the following word
in the fourth position. See Second
Standard-Phonographic Reader, 79, n. 3
TYMPANUM, Tee-Emp'en-Em ; *rs*, Tee2-
Empen
TYPOGRAPHIC, Tee-Pee-Gref-Kay ; *rs*,
Tee2-Pee-Ger
TYPOGRAPHY-IC-ICAL-ICALLY-ER, *rs*,
Tee2-Pee-Ger
TYRANNIC, Tee-Ren-Kay ; *rs*, do., or
Tee3-Ren
TYRANNICAL-LY, Tee-Ray-En-Kel ; *rs*,
Tee3-Ren-(Kay)

U.

UNCONSCIOUSLY, En2:Ishes-Lay ; *rs*, En2
(or -)Ishes, or En-Ish2
UNCONSCIOUS-LY-NESS, *ars*, En-Ish2
UNCONSTITUTIONAL-LY, En2:Steh-Tee-
shon-Lay—195, R. 1 ; *acs*, Ens-Tee-
shon-Lay—236, 3 ; *rs*, Ens-Tee-shon2
UNCONTRADICTED, En1-Ketoid (i. e., Un-
contra):Dee-Kay-Ted—see *Contra*-, 228,
4 ; *rcn*, En-Deel
UNCTUOUS, Ing-Kay-Tees ; *rs*, Ing-(Kay)-
Tees. 99
UNDECIDED, En-Dees-Ded ; *acs*, do., or
like *rs*, Ends-Ded1. 216, a
UNDIGNIFIED, En-Dee-Gay-En-Fed ; *rs*,
En-Dee2-Gay. See *Indignant*
UNDISCOVERABLE, En-Dees-Kef-Ray-Bel ;
acs, Ends-Kef-Ray-Bel ; *rs*, Ends2-Kef-
Bee
UNDOUBTFUL, En-Det-Fel ; *rs*, En-Det3-
Fel. See *Undutiful*
UNDUTIFUL, End-Tee-Fel ; *acs* and *rs*,
End-Tef. See *Undoubtful*
UNDUTIFUL-LY-NESS, *rs*, End-Tefs
UNEXPECTED, En-Kays-Pee-Kay-Ted ;
rdws, En-Spee2
UNFORTUNATE, En-Ef-Ret-Net ; *rs*, En-
Ef1-Ret, or En-Fret1

- UNFORTUNATE-LY-NESS, *rs*, En-Efti-
Ret, or En-Fret¹
UNIFORM, En-Fer-Em; *rs*, En-Fer³
UNIFORM-LY-ITY, *rs*, En-Fer³
UNIMAGINABLE, En-Em-Jay-En-Bel;
rdws, En-Jen³(Bee)
UNIMAGINATIVE, En-Em-Jay-En-Tef;
rdws, En-Jaytiv³
UNIMAGINED, En-Em-Jend; *rdws*, En-
UNIMPORTANT, *dcn*, En-Emp¹ [Jend³]
UNIMPROVED, *dws*, En-Emp². 206, R. 1, a
UNITED, En-Ted¹
United brethren, En-Ted¹-Bren
United States of America, Enses¹:
Em²-Kay, or, as a special contrac-
tion, Ins-Em¹—237, R. 2, b
UNITED STATES, En-Ted¹-Stets; *acs*, and
rws, Enses¹. See, under *United*, United
States of America
UNIVERSAL, En-Vers-Lay; *rws*, Vers²
UNIVERSALISM, En-Vers-Lay-Sem; *rcn*,
Vers²-Em
UNIVERSALITY, En-Vers-Lay-Tee; *rcn*,
Vers²-(Let)
UNIVERSALLY, En-Vers-Lay; *rws*, Vers²
UNIVERSE, En-Vers; *rws*, Vers²
UNIVERSITY, En-Vers-Tee; *rdws*, Vers²-(Tee)
UNIVERSE-AL-(ALITY)-ALLY-(ALNESS)-
ITY, *rs*, Vers²
UNLESS, En-El³; *acs*, Nels. *voc*; *rws*,
Nels¹. See *No less* and *Only as*
UNMEASURED, En-Em-Zherd; *rdws*, En-
Zherd³
UNSECURE, En-Skay-Ar; *acs*, In-Sker;
rws, In-Sker³
UNSECURED, En-Skay-Red; *acs*, In-
Skerd; *rws*, In-Skerd³
UNSOCIABLE-LY-BILITY, *rs*, In-Sish²-Bee
UNWILLING, En-Wel-'ing'; *rdws*, En-
Lay². See *Willing*
UNWILLINGNESS, En-Wel-Ing-Ens; *rdws*,
Up, *ws*, Pee² [En-Lay²]
Up their (or there), [u]Pee²her². See
Upon their
UPON, *ws*, Pen²; sometimes Pee in *phr*
—p. 312, R. 12; 236, 4
Upon it, *rws*, Pen²
Upon its, *rdws*, Pen²
Upon its own, Pents²-En—Iss on the
back of En. 187, R. 1
Upon their (or there), *rws*, Pee²her²
Upon their own, Pee²hern². 236, 4
USED, *ws*, Zed³
Used to have, *rws*, Zef³
Used to have it, Zed³-Vet
USEFUL-LY-NESS, *rws*, Es-ef³
UTILITARIANISM, Telt²-Ren-Zee-Em; *acs*,
Telt-Ren-Sem; *rs*, Telt²-Ren-(Sem), or,
if fr., Telt¹-(Sem)
UTILITY, (yu)Tel-Tee; *rs*, do., or Telt¹
- V.
- VACANCY, Vee-Ken-Es; *rs*, Vee²-Ken
VAGABONDISM, Vee-Gay-Bend-Zee-Em;
acs, Vee-Gay-Bed-Sem—236, 4; *rs*, Vee-
Vee-Gay-Bed-Sem, or Vee-Gay-Bend
- VAGABOND-AGE-ISM-BY, *rs*, Vee-Gay-
Bend
VAINGLORY, Vee-En-Gel-Ray; *rs*, Vee²-
Gel—236, 4. See *Glory*, *rs*
VALEDICATION, Vel-Dee-Kayshon; *acs*,
Vel-Deeshon(i); *rs*, Vel-Deeshon. 236, 4
VALEDICTORY, Vel-Dee-Ket-Ray; *rs*, Vel-
VALID, Veld; *rs*, Veld³ [Dee-(Ket)]
VALIDITY, Veld¹-Tee; *rs*, do., or Veld¹
VALIDNESS, Veld²-Ens; *rs*, Veld³-(Ens)
VALID-NESS-LY, *rs*, Veld³
VANQUISH, Vee-Ing-Kay-Ish; *acs*, do.,
or wt Kay; *rs*, Vee-Ing-Ish, or Vee²-Ing
(in analogy with the *cn* for *Relinquish*)
VANQUISHER, Vee-Ing-Kay-Sher; *acs*,
Vee-Ing-(Kay)-Sher; *rs*, Vee²-Ing-Sher,
or Vee²-Ing
VANQUISH-ED-(ER), *rs*, Vee²-Ing
VAPIDITY, Vee-Ped-Tee; *rs*, do., or Veel-
(or 3)-Ped
VAPID-(ITY)-LY-NESS, *rs*, Vee²-Ped. See
Vapidity
VEGETABLE, Vee-Jet-Bel; *rs*, do., or
Vee²-Jet
Vegetable Kingdom, Vee²-Jet-Kay
Vegetable nature, Vee²-Jet-Net
VEGETARIANISM, Vee-Jet-Ren-Zee-Em;
acs, Vee-Jet-Ren-Sem—187, R. 1, b; *rs*,
Vee²-Jet-(Sem)
VEGETATION, Vee-Jay-Teeshon; *rs*, Vee²-
Jet
VEGETATIVE, Vee-Jay-Teetiv; *rs*, do.,
or Vee²-Jaytiv
VEGETABLE-AL-ATE-TED-ARIAN-ARIAN-
ISM-ATION, *rs*, Vee²-Jet
VENGEANCE, Vee-En-Jens; *rs*, Vee²-Jens
VERDICT, Verd-Ket
Verdict for the defendant, Verd²-Ket-
Dee
Verdict of the jury, Verd²-Ket-Jer
VERSATILE, Vers-Tee-Lay; *rs*, Vers²-
Tee-(Lay)
VERSATILITY, Vers-Tee-Tee—232, 8; *rs*,
do., or Vers¹-Tee. See *Universality*
VERSION, Vershon; *rws*, Vershon²
VEXATIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Vee²-Kays-(Ish)
or Vee²-Shay—i. e., ve'shsh'
VICIOUSLY, Vee-Ishes-Lay; *rs*, Veel-Ish
VICIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Veel-Ish
VICTORIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Vee-Kay-Tee-
Rays
VIGILANCE, Vee-Jlens; *rs*, do., or Veel-
Jay (i. e., vij)
VIGILANT, Vee-Jlent—164; *rs*, do., or
Veel-Jay
VIGILANT-LY-CE, *ars*, Veel-Jay
VIRGIN, Vee-Ray-Jen; *acs* and *rs*, Vee²-
Jen. 236, 4
VIRGINIA, Vee-Ray-Jay-En; *acs*, Vee-
Jay-En; *rs*, Veel-Jay. 136; 236, 4
VIRTUAL, Vert²-Lay; *rs*, do.
VIRTUE, Vee-Ray-Tee(yu); *rws*, Vert²
VIRTUOUS, Vee-Ray-Tees—99; *rdws*,
Vert²-Es, or Vert²
VIRTUOUSLY, Vee-Ray-Tees-Lay (or -El);
rdws, Vert²-Lay
VISIBLE-(NESS)-BLY-BILITY, *rws*, Vee²-

VIVA VOCE, Vee-Vee-Vee-Es; *rs*, Vee2:Vee2
 VOCATION, Vee-Kayshon; *rus*, Veeshon2.
 See *Avocation*
 VOID, Vedit; *rus*, Vedit
 VOLUPTUOUS, Vel-Pee-Tees—99; *rs*, do.,
 or Vel2-Pet
 VOLUPTUOUS-LY-NESS-ARY, *rs*, Vel2-Pet
 VORACIOUS-LY-NESS, *rs*, Vee2-Ray-Ish

W.

WARRANT, Wernti; sometimes (Way)-
 Rent in compound words
 WARRANTABLE, Wernti-Bee
 WAS, *ws*, Zee2. See *Use*
 Was it, Zee2-Tee. See *It is* and *Has It*
 Was their, Zeedher2. 211
 Was to have, *rus*, Zef2
 Was to have had, *rus*, Zeft2
 WASTEFUL, Ways-Tee-Fel; *rs*, do., or
 Ways-Tef
 WASTEFUL-LY-NESS, *rs*, Ways2-Tef
 WATCHFUL, Weh-Chay-Fel; *acs*, do., or,
 like *rs*, Weh-Chef
 WATCHFUL-LY-NESS, *rs*, Weh-Cheft
 WATERED, Way-Tred; *rs*, Wayteri
 WE (*pron.*, pl of I), *ws*, wê1, *i. e.*, Brief
 Way made heavy in the first position;
rs, wê1—frequently, in practice, Weh1;
 in *phr*, rarely Wuh, as Ish2-Wuh, shall
 We are in, *rus*, Werni [we
 We are not, *cws*, Wernti; *rs*, do.,
 sometimes Wer1-Net. See *Were* not
 We are of, *rus*, Werf1, or Wer1, and
Of implied. See §§ 248, 249
 We are to have, *rus*, Werf1
 We can, *rus*, Weh1-Ken. P. 311, R. 3
 We cannot (or We can't), *rus*, Weh1-
 Kent
 We could, Weh1-Ked
 We gave, *rus*, Weh-Gef1
 We give, *rus*, Weh1-Gay
 We go, Weh1-Gay(ô)
 We have given, *rus*, Weh1-Gay
 We have gone, *rus*, Weh1-Gen
 We have known (or none), *rus*, Wen'en1
 We know, *rus*, Wen1
 We may be, *rus*, Wemb1
 We may have been, *rus*, Wemb'en1
 We may not, *cws*, Wem'en1
 We mean, *rus*, Wem'en1
 We meant, *rus*, Wem'en1
 We mention, *rus*, Wemshon1
 We mentioned, *rus*, Wemshond1
 We met, *rus*, Wemti
 We might, *rus*, Wemti
 We were (or would), *rus*, Way-weh1
 We were not, *rus*, Weh-wernti. 262,
 R. 3
 We will have, *rus*, Welf1
 We will have had, *rus*, Welt1
 We with, *rus*, Way-weh1
 We would (or were), *rus*, Way-weh1
 We yet, *rus*, Way-yeh1
 WELCOME, Wayhook-El-Kay-Em; *rs*,
 El2-Kay
 WELCOME-D-R-LY-NESS), *rs*, El2-Kay

WERE, *ws*, Weh2; *rs*, Weh2, rarely Wuh2
 Were any, Wen2(ô)
 Were it, *rus*, Wer2
 Were known (or none), *rus*, Wen'en2
 Were made, *rus*, Wem2
 Were meant, *rus*, Wem'en2
 Were mentioned, *rus*, Wemshond2
 Were met, *rus*, Wemti
 Were no, Wen2
 Were no one, *rus*, Wen-en2
 Were none, *rus*, Wen'en2
 Were not, *cws*, Wernt2
 Were their (or there), Weh2-Jedoid,
 or, *rus*, Werdher2
 Were we, *rus*, Weh-weh2
 Were what, *rus*, Weh-weh2
 Were with, Weh-weh2
 Were yet (or you), *rus*, Weh-yeh2
 WHAT, *ws*, Wuh1
 What we, *rus*, Wuh-wuh1
 What were, Wuh-wuh1
 What with, *rus*, Wuh-wuh1
 What would, *rus*, Wuh-wuh1
 What ye (or yet), *rus*, Wuh-yuh1
 What you, *rus*, Wuh-yuh1
 WHEN, *ws*, Wen1
 When had, *rus*, Wend1
 When it, *rus*, Wenti
 WHERE, *ws*, Wer2; in compound words
 sometimes Ar or Ray
 Where it, *rus*, Wer2
 Whereof, *rus*, Werf2
 Whereon, *rus*, Wern2
 Where ought, *rus*, Wer1, or Wer2-
 Jedoid (or Jedoid)
 WHETHER, *ws*, Waydher2
 Whether their, *rus*, Way-dherdher2
 Whether their own, Waydherdher2
 Whether there, *rus*, Waydherdher2
 Whether there are, Waydherdher2-
 WHICH, *ws*, Chay2 [Ar (or -Ray)
 Which are, *rus*, Cher2
 Which are had, *rus*, Cher2
 Which are not, *rus*, Chernt2, or
 Cher2-Net
 Which are of, *rus*, Cherf2, or Cher2,
 and *Of implied*
 Which are to have, *rus*, Cherf2
 Which are to have it, *rus*, Cherft2
 Which had, *rus*, Ched2
 Which had not, *rus*, Chent2, or Ched2-
 Net, if more convenient for *phr*
 Which had to have, *rus*, Chet2
 Which had to have it, Ched2-Vet2, or
rus, Chet2
 Which have, *cws*, Chet2—201, R. 4;
rus, do.
 Which have had (or it), *rus*, Chet2
 Which it, *rus*, Chet1
 Which one, Chay2-Wen, or, *rus*, Chen2
 Which ought, *rus*, Chet1
 Which ought not, *rus*, Chenti, or
 Chet1-Net
 Which ought to have, *rus*, Chet1.
 P. 313, R. 13
 Which ought to have had (or it), *rus*,
 Chet1

- Which their (or there), Chaydher²
 Which there have, Chaydherf²
 Which, therefore, Chaydherf²
 Which were, *rus*, Cher³
 Which were at, *rus*, Cher³
 Which were had, *rus*, Cher³
 Which were not, *rus*, Chernt³, or, in *phr*, Cher³-Net
 Which were of, *rus*, Cherf³, or Cher³,
Of being implied
 Which were to have, *rus*, Cherf³
 Which were to have had, *rus*, Cherft³,
 or Cherf³-Dee
 Which will have, *cdws*, Chelf²—201,
 R. 4; *rs*, do.
 Which will have had, *acs*, Chelf²-Dee;
rs, do., or, *rus*, Chelf²
 Which will have it, Chelf²-Tee, or
rus, Chelf²
 Which will it, *rus*, Chelt¹
 Which would, *rus*, Ched³
 Which would have, *rus*, Chet³
 Which would have had, *rus*, Chetf³
 Which would not, *rus*, Chent³—in
phr sometimes Ched³-Net
WHILE, *n*, *v*, and *adv*, *ws*, Wel¹—some-
 times Lay or El in *phr*
 While it, *rus*, Welt¹
 While their (or there), *rus*, Weldher¹
 While their own, *rus*, Weldhern¹
 While therefore, *rus*, Weldherf¹
 While they are, *rus*, Weldher¹
 While thr, *rus*, Weldher¹
WHO, *ws*, Jedoid²
 Who are, Jerdoid²; sometimes Jed-
 oid²-Ar
 Who have, *cs*, Jeftoid²—201, R. 4;
rus, do.
 Who of, *rus*, Jeftoid²
 Who were, Jedoid²-Weh (or -Wuh),
 or, *rus*, Jerdoid²
 Who will, *rus*, Jeldoid²
WHOEVER, *ws*, Jeftoid²; *rs*, do.
WHOMSOEVER, *dws*, Jedoid²-Svee. 232, 16
WHOSOEVER, *dws*, Jedsoid²:Iss—232,
 16; *rs*, do., or Jedsoid²-Vee
WHOSOEVER, *dws*, Jedsoid²-Vee. 232, 16
WHY, *ws*, Way¹
 Why have, *rus*, Wayf¹, sometimes
 Wayf¹-Vee in *phr*
WICKED-LY-NESS, *rs*, Wuh-Ked¹
WILL, *n* and *v*, Wel¹; *rs*, Wel¹; some-
 times Lay or El in *phr* and com-
 pound words
See In the *rs*, in rare cases, it may
 be useful to write *Will* (*n*) by El in *phr*,
 to distinguish it from *Law*, written by
 Lay; thus, Dheel-El, thy will; Dheel-
 Lay, thy law
 Will, *aux v*, *ws*, Lay²—sometimes El
 in *phr*
 Will have, *cs*, Lay²-Vee; *rs*, do., or
 as a *rus*, Let²
 Will have had, *rus*, Let² (*i. e.*, Will
 had—250, 3), or Lay²-Ved
 Will it, *rus*, Let¹
WILLFUL, Wel-Fel; *rs*, do, or *rus*, Welf¹
- WILLING**, *cdws*, Lay²: 'ing'; *rus*, Lay²,
 sometimes El in *phr*
 Willing to have, *ws*, Let², or some-
 wish, *ws*, Isht (times Lay²-Vee
 Wish it (or Wished), *rus*, Ishti
 Wish to have, *rus*, Sheft¹, or, in *phr*,
 sometimes Isht-Vee
WISHER, (wi)Sher, or, as *dws*, Sher¹;
rus, Sher¹
WITH, *ws*, Weh¹; *rs*, do.; Dhee usu-
 ally in compound words
 With all, *rus*, Dhell¹
 With all its, *rus*, Dheltal
 With all our (or With all of our), *rus*,
 Dhert¹
 With all their, *rus*, Dheldher¹
 With all their own, *rus*, Dheldhern¹
 With all thr, *rus*, Dheldher¹
 With another, *rus*, Waydher¹
 With another one, Waydheri-Wen,
 or, *rus*, Waydhern¹
 With any, Wen¹, *voc*. with *δ*. See
 With him, *rus*, Wem² [With no
 With it, Weh-Tee², or, as a *rus*, Dhert²—
i. e., Dhert zero, *i. e.*, Dhert resting on
 the upper line, to distinguish it
 from Dhert, *that*. See Second Stand-
 ard-Phonographic Reader, 133, *n. 4*
 With me (or my), *rus*, Wem¹
 With no, *rus*, Wen¹. See *With any*
 and *Were no*
 With our, *rus*, Wer(ors)
 With our own, *rdws*, Wern¹
 With their, *rus*, Waydher¹, or
 Weh¹-Jedoid
 With what, *rus*, Weh-weh¹
 With you, *rus*, Weh-yeht¹
WITHIN, *ws*, Dhent¹
 Within it, *rus*, Dhent¹
 Within other, Dhent¹-Bedoid, or, as a
rus, Dheedher¹—236, 4
 Within their, Dhent¹-Bedoid, or, as a
rus, Dheedher¹
 Within their own, Dhent¹-Bedoid,
 or, as a *rus*, Dheedhern¹
 Within thr, Dhent¹-Bedoid, or, as a
rus, Dheedher¹
 Within what, *rus*, Dhent¹
WITHOUT, *ws*, Dhert²
 Without their, Dhert²-Jedoid, or, as
 a *rus*, Dheedher²[ou]
 Without their own, Dhert²-Jendoid,
 or, as a *rus*, Dheedhern²
 Without thr, Dhert²-Jedoid (or -Dher),
 or, as a *rus*, Deedher²
WITNESS, *n* and *v*, Weh-Tee-Ens; *rs*,
 Teel-Ens
WOMAN, Wemen², *voc.*; *ac* and *rus*,
 Wem'en²; in compound words some-
 times Way-Men. (*Pf*, WOMEN, Wem'en¹,
voc.; *ac* and *rus*, Wem'en¹.)
WONDER, *n* and *v*, Wender; *rus*, Wender²
WONDERFUL-LY, Wender-Fel; *rus*, Wen-
 der²
WORK, Wer-Kay; *rus*, Wer²
WORKMAN, Wer-Kay-Men; *rus*, Wern²
WORSHIP, Wer-Ish-Pee; *rcn*, Wer²-Ish

WORSHIPER, Wer-Ish-Per; *rs*, Werz-
WOULD, *ws*, Wuh²; *rs*, do. [Ish-(Per)
Would we (or what), *rws*, Wuh-wuh²
Would what, *rws*, Wuh-wuh²
Would ye (yet, or you), *rws*, Wuh-yuh²
WOUND (*pt* and *pp* of Wind), Wend. See
Wound, to hurt
WOUND, *n* and *v* (hurt), Waynd; *rws*,
Waynds
WRATHFUL, Ray-Ith-Fel; *rs*, do., or
Rayz-Thef
WRATHFUL-LY-NESS, *ars*, Rayz-Thef
WRETCHED-LY-NESS, *rs*, Rayz-Ched
WRONGFUL, Ray-Ing-Fel; *rs*, do., or
Ray-Ing-Ef
WRONGFUL-LY-NESS, *rs*, Rayl-Ing-Ef;
ars, do., or Rayl-Ing-ef
WROTE (*pt* of Write), Rayz-Tee; *rs*, do.
WROUGHT, Ray-Tee

Y.

YE, *ws*, yê, *i. e.*, Yeh¹ made heavy; *rs*,
do., or, practically, Yeh¹; some-
times, commencing a phrase, Yuh¹
—or Yuh², *i. e.*, the same as *You*;
after another word, Yeh heavy, or
Yuh, according to convenience
Ye were, *rws*, Yay-weh¹, or, in *phr*,
Yuh-wuh¹
Ye would, *rws*, Yay-weh¹, sometimes
in *phr*, Yuh-wuh¹
YEAR, Yeh-Ar; *rws*, Yeh¹—sometimes
Yuh in *phr*. (*Pl*, YEARS, Yeh-Ars;
YES, Yays [rws, Yeh¹.]
Yes, *sir*, *cs*, Yays² Sar²; *rws*, Yayses²
(*i. e.*, Yes, *s.*—*s* standing for *sir*)
YESTERDAY, Yeh-Ester-Dee; *rws*, Ester²
YET, *ws*, Yeh²; *rs*, do.—rarely (in *ars*)
in *phr*, Yuh
Yet we (were, with, what, or would).
rws, Yeh-weh². 263

YIELD, Yeld—169, 1; *rws*, Yeld¹
YIELDED, Yel-Ded; *acs*, do., or Yeld¹;
rws, Yeld¹
You, *ws*, Yuh²; *rs*, Yuh², or Yeh, if
more convenient for joining with a
preceding or following word
You be, *rws*, Yuh²-Bee P. 311, R. 2
You did, Yuh²-Ded.
You did not, *rws*, Yuh²-Dent
You do, *rws*, Yuh²-Dee
You do not, *rws*, Yuh²-Dent
You had, Yuh²-Dee
You had had, *rws*, Yuh²-Ded
You had not, *rws*, Yuh²-Dent
You have, *acs* and *rs*, Yuh²-Vee
You have been, *rws*, Yuh²-Ben (or
You have done, *rws*, Yuh²-Den (-Ven)
You say (or see), *rws*, Yuh²-Es
You shall, *rws*, Yuh²-Ish
You think, *rws*, Yuh²-Ith
You were, *rws*, Yuh-wuh²; in *phr*
sometimes Yeh-weh
You would, *rws*, Yuh-wuh²—some-
times Yeh-weh in *phr*

Z.

ZIGZAG, Zee-Gays-Gay; *rs*, Zees²-Gay
ZINC, Zee-Ing-Kay; *rs*, do., or, if fr.,
Sing-Kay
ZODIAC, Zed-Kay; *rs*, do., sometimes
Sdee-Kay in *phr*—as signs of the
zodiac, Sensi:Zed²-Kay, or Sensesi-
Dee-Kay
ZOOGRAPHY, Zee-Ger-Ef; *rs*, Zee²-Ger
ZOOLOGICAL, Zee-Jay-Kel; *rs*, Zee²-
Jay-Kel, or Zee²-Jay. 232, 11, and R. 2
ZOOLOGIST, Zee-Jayst; *rs*, do., or Zee²-
Jayst. 232, 11, and R. 2
ZOOLOGY, Zee-Jay; *rs*, do., or Zee²-
Jay. 232, 11



TESTIMONIALS, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, ETC.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE OFFICIAL COURT REPORTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, Showing Nearly One-Half to be Writers of GRAHAM'S STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY.

An accurate list of the OFFICIAL Court Reporters of all the States having laws for their appointment, has been compiled this year (1893), at great labor and expense, and conclusively settles the question as to which system is most generally used by the expert reporters of this country. In addition to this list there are hundreds of *expert* reporters who write the Graham system and do court and general reporting in *all* the States and Territories. A copy of the list will be sent free to any address on application to us.

How is it possible to present more convincing evidence of the great superiority of the Graham system, which for thirty-five years has been subjected to the most thorough tests?

The list shows that a considerable number of the writers of other systems acknowledge the superiority of the Graham system, by largely incorporating it with those which they had the misfortune to learn.

Total number whose systems are known, 635.

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BENN PITMAN..	77	[12 " "]	=====
MUNSON	74	[12 " "]	=====
ISAAC PITMAN..	41	[6½ " "]	=====

GRAHAM, mixed with other systems, 32.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM EXPERTS.

From Hon. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

"I have carefully examined the 'Hand-Book of Standard Phonography,' and do not hesitate to say, that Standard Phonography is as great an improvement upon the Pitman Phonography as that was upon the old stenographies. To the reporter it is indispensable. Phonographic reporting may now be said to have become a science. What was formerly anomalous, now gives place to general principles; and the materials which previously were presented in a confused, chaotic way, are reduced to the order of science.

"Mr. Graham's phonography is, I think, capable of being written with at least thirty per cent. more of speed than any other system."

From the Official Reporters of the Gen'l Conference of the M. E. Church.

OMAHA, NEB., May 18, 1892.

We, the undersigned, members of the Staff of Official Reporters of the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, esteem it a great privilege to testify, that, after many years of experience in shorthand writing, we find ourselves fully satisfied with Graham's Standard Phonography. We have had individual experience varying from twelve to thirty-five years in shorthand writing. We have had much work to do in ecclesiastical, literary, scientific, legal, and other forms of reportorial work, and have found, that the more closely we held to the general principles of Standard Phonography, the better we succeeded in our work.

We are agreed that, to the best of our knowledge, no system of shorthand equals that of Standard Phonography in its beauty, brevity, or conciseness of expression, and general harmony of the principles presented.

(Signed)

WM. D. BRIDGE, Chief of Staff.

G. G. BAKER, Member of Staff.

D. LEE AULTMAN, Member of Staff.

JOHN J. HILL, Member of Staff.

TESTIMONIALS, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, ETC.

**From Fred Irland, Official Reporter, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.**

"He [Andrew J. Graham] did for me, in my early youth, what he has done for thousands of others—made the daily work in which I have so long been engaged an easy and pleasant task. I first saw a copy of his wonderful Hand-Book when I was sixteen years old. I was then a writer of an inexact and unscientific system of shorthand; and probably as bigoted a partisan of the system I wrote as could be found. Mr. Graham's system was not advocated by anybody so far as I was concerned. It won its way to my approbation simply by what I saw in the book. It seemed very easy to learn, and since then I have always found it swift and certain, and, though I am an indifferent penman, the symmetry and simplicity of the system have always made writing and reading so easy that I frankly confess I cannot understand the statement that anyone finds it difficult.

"I regard Mr. Graham as one of the very great men of the intellectual world. A true friend, a warm partisan, a genius in arrangement and systemization, he was, during his life, the object of many envious attacks by men who little knew how small they seemed as they surrounded him. The system he gave to us, needing no changes from the time of its first publication, will probably be the principal vehicle for the exact recording of rapid speech as long as shorthand is written. In every court-room and public assemblage in the English-speaking world where reporting is done, the hand of the reporter, consciously or unconsciously, pays continual tribute to Mr. Graham's genius, because his abbreviating expedients have more or less permeated the writing of every phonographer, and, I believe, this will be so more and more.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7th, 1894."

**From Prof. T. J. Ellinwood, Official Reporter of Henry Ward Beecher's
Discourses for 30 Years.**

"I had frequent opportunities for observing the ease and accuracy with which he [Andrew J. Graham] performed feats of reporting that were impossible to the ordinary stenographer; and so convinced was I of the many advantages afforded by his method that I adopted it; and ever since I have felt greatly indebted to him for his numerous valuable devices, which have enabled me, as a shorthand writer and teacher, to do my work with far greater facility and satisfaction than I could otherwise have done it."

**From Prof. E. H. Magill, for 25 Years President of Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pa.**

"Among the many men who have attempted the introduction and general diffusion of a knowledge of shorthand writing in the past two hundred years, I believe that not one has done more valuable work, and work likely to have a permanent value, than Andrew J. Graham. I studied the Pitman system when it was first introduced into this country by the works and the lectures of Andrews and Boyle. Since then I have followed the movements of Benn Pitman and others, even including some attention to the so-called 'Takygraphy,' and I have never found anything equal to the Graham system. I have a copy of Graham's 'Standard-Phonographic Dictionary'—a most careful, painstaking, and elaborate work of 1,053 pages—and have had this book bound in three volumes for notes and references, and it has long been with me a standard reference on all points as to doubtful forms for words and phrases. I find the arrangement of it simply admirable in all respects. I tell all my friends that life is too short to give the time to the study of more than one system of shorthand, and I advise all to make that one the system devised by Andrew J. Graham. His patient perseverance, and most conscientious thoroughness and painstaking, are manifest in every work that he has ever produced. That is what is sure to give to his labors a permanent value.

"It is scarcely necessary to add that I have used no other text-books in teaching phonography for many years, both in Swarthmore College and elsewhere, than those of Andrew J. Graham.

"SWARTHMORE, PA., 6th Mo., 6th, 1894."

From Lucien Knight, Official Court Reporter, Kansas City, Mo.

"I have always been an ardent believer in Graham's Shorthand, and after some considerable examination of other systems, it seems to me that it stands preëminent in the shorthand field. As for the so-called 'improvements' on that system, they seem to me attempts 'to gild refined gold, to paint the lily.'"

TESTIMONIALS, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, ETC.

From William Anderson, Official Reporter, Court of General Sessions, New York City.

"After a daily professional use of shorthand for the last twenty-five years, I unhesitatingly state, that Graham's Standard Phonography is the only system by which very rapid speakers can be reported *verbatim*. The text-books of this American author are marvels of skill and industry, and give a thorough and complete exposition of the science and art of Phonography in its most approved form."

From Charles A. Graham, Official Court Reporter, Louisville, Ky.

"It is right amusing to read the opinions of the two-year-old reporters, and book-phonographers, who don't know the first thing in the world about *actual* reporting, as to the 'utter illegibility of Graham's.' Years ago I made up my mind to write entirely after Graham, and I have a Standard-Phonographic Dictionary at my house, and one lying on my office table, and use them both constantly. I know that I have as much reading to do as any stenographer can have, and I never get stuck."

From Hon. Charles A. Sumner, San Francisco, Cal.

"Standard Phonography—The only system worth the attempt to learn."

From Morris E. Jones, Official Court Reporter, Kansas City, Mo.

"My conversion from Benn-Pitmanism was so strong and so thorough, that I became possessed of that missionary spirit which has ever actuated me in later years. While I have not attempted to investigate any of the wonderful improvements that have sprung up on every hand during the last fifteen years, and have not been disposed to criticize them in the various 'organs' through which they have been published, I have never for one moment forgotten that it was a thorough mastery of the principles of Standard Phonography, and a close adherence to them in practice, that placed me, early in my career as a reporter, beyond the necessity of seeking improvements and a constant change for something better. Whatever reputation I have in the line of my profession and skill, I owe to Graham's *shortest* shorthand, and I have therefore, at all times, whenever opportunity offered, put in a good word for it."

From Geo. N. Hillman, Official Court Reporter, St. Paul, Minn.

"After more than twenty years' use of Graham's Phonography, I am more than ever convinced that the closer one sticks to Graham, the easier and better will be his reporting of the most rapid utterance."

From Henry L. Burnell, Official Reporter of the Pennsylvania Senate.

Editor STUDENT'S JOURNAL, 744 Broadway, N. Y.

"*Dear Sir:* I was very much interested in the conclusive exhibit of the superiority of Standard Phonography made in the August and September numbers of the JOURNAL. It confirms my own observation, covering a period from 1868 to date, as to the large majority among the official reporters of the United States who write the Graham system."

"For my own part I can say that I began with Benn Pitman, dallied considerably with Munson, and was introduced to Standard Phonography while at Michigan University by W. J. English, Esq., and at once recognized its superior merits, adopted it and have been preaching it to all who have come in my way ever since, and my faith in it grows with every new occasion in which I am called on to put it to a severe test."

"I have tried it in all the variety of work that an extensive practice in courts has demanded, in sermon reporting, medical association, political and literary work, and have never found it wanting. Last spring, as the reporter of the Pennsylvania Senate, I enjoyed opportunities to test it on a variety of subjects and with some rapid speakers commanding a broad vocabulary, but, as always, it demonstrated its entire adequacy for whatever purposes reporters use shorthand."

"A reporter is not always satisfied with his own performances, however perfect the instrument which he uses, in the variety of physical and mental conditions in which he may find himself during a long period of years devoted to hard work, but he can always lean with unfaltering confidence on Standard Phonography, no matter what else may fail, in his most exacting tasks."

From Henry L. Denison, Official Court Reporter, Denver, Col.

"I know enough of other styles of shorthand to prefer Standard Phonography."

TESTIMONIALS, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, ETC.

From Herschel Whitaker, Official Court Reporter, Detroit, Mich.

"The publication of Graham's system of phonography marked an epoch in shorthand writing. What McCormick gave to agriculture, Graham gave to shorthand. McCormick made it possible by the reaper to largely increase the opportunity of the husbandman, and to harvest his crops with ease. Graham, by his methods, enlarged the opportunity for thousands to embark in a profession which had hitherto been closed to them under the older and cruder systems of reporting. He constructed a system based upon sound principles, and his text-books are complete essays upon the subject of which they treat. Unlike the authors of other systems of stenography, he withheld his work from the public until he had developed a complete system. When he finally presented his work it was complete and needed no further improvement. The principles upon which his system was constructed were so broad and comprehensive that they covered the field and left nothing to be supplied.

"DETROIT, MICH., June 2, 1894."

From Andrew Devine, Official Reporter, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"I believe Standard Phonography to be the best system extant for those who have the natural qualifications required for first-class reporting.

"As to the alleged difficulty of reading Standard Phonography compared with other systems, I can only say, that I believe I have had as extensive and as trying experience as any reporter of my time, in reading original notes before civil courts and courts-martial, before Committees of both Houses of Congress and before the House of Representatives itself, and that I have never in any instance failed or felt embarrassed in doing that kind of work; nor have I ever met anyone who could read his shorthand better than I could read mine."

From B. C. Brown, Official Court Reporter, San Francisco, Cal.

"I commenced the study of shorthand in 1863, and after struggling painfully with several inferior systems, from which I received more injury than benefit, I was about to give up the hope of ever becoming a competent stenographer, when Mr. Charles A. Sumner called my attention to Graham's works, and placed Graham's Second Reader in my hands. Its harmony, simplicity, and compactness, were a revelation to me. As rapidly as possible, I divested myself of the bad phonographic habits formed by previous study, and in a short time made great progress in speed. Had I studied Graham from the first, I would have reached the acquired competency long before I did. As it was, my task was harder than if I had never before seen a shorthand book."

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